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Gough Adds Northamptonshire
8. 27.

HISTORY,
TOPOGRAPHY, AND DIRECTORY
OF
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE;

COMPRISING

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY,

AND A

History of the City and Diocese of Peterborough,

WITH SEPARATE

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF
ALL THE TOWNS, BOROUGHES, PARISHES, VILLAGES,
CHAPELRIES, HUNDREDS, AND MANORS,

AND A VARIETY OF

*Archæological, Architectural, Agricultural, Biographical,
and Geological Information ;*

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

A LIST OF THE SEATS AND RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY.

Second Edition.

By FRANCIS WHELLAN & CO.



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P R E F A C E.

IN submitting a second and enlarged edition of the History, Topography, and Directory of Northamptonshire to their numerous patrons and the public, the proprietors feel it an imperative duty to tender their best thanks to the various literary, scientific, and official gentlemen of the county, as well as to the resident clergy, for the uniform courtesy with which they have received and instructed their agents, and furnished them with valuable contributions; as also for their promptitude in replying to their direct inquiries, and revising the articles submitted to them for correction. The assistance thus rendered has been of the utmost value, affording as it does the surest means of imparting to the work that degree of authenticity and usefulness which the proprietors desire should be its characteristics.

As the utility of works of this kind (embracing such a great variety of subjects) entirely depends on their correctness, simplified arrangement, and copiousness of information, the editor's attention, in the compilation of the present one, has been unremittingly directed to the attainment of these objects; and to secure them, every town, parish, village, and almost every house, has been visited by the agents, and the information either corrected or verified on the spot. The best topographical authorities have been studiously consulted, and all possible care taken, even at the expense of delay, in order to secure authentic information, thereby rendering the work as free from inaccuracies as is compatible with the vast amount of matter and the diversity of subjects compressed within its pages. It is therefore hoped that, after a minute examination, this volume, which they now with much deference submit to the ordeal of public criticism, will be found to give general satisfaction; and that any slight mistakes which may appear will be of no material deterioration to its general utility. To the inestimable histories of this county by John Bridges, Esq., and George Baker, Esq., which form the basis of the present work; and to the many excellent local publications by the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorn, O. W. Davys, Esq., Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A. ("On the Abbey Church of Peterborough," St Sepulchre's, Northampton, &c.); Mr F. A. Paley ("Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral"); Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. ("Notes on Parish Churches," the "Triangular Lodge," Rushton, &c.); the late Rev. T. James, M.A. ("On Round Churches"); Murray's "Eastern Cathedrals;" De Wilde's "Rambles Roundabout," and others; as well as to several interesting papers read before the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, they are deeply indebted for much valuable information. Their thanks are specially due to Samuel Sharp, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., of Dallington Hall, for his many important contributions and corrections, and whose able sketch of the

"Geology of Northamptonshire," written expressly for this work (page 9), will, they doubt not, be read with much interest; and to their numerous subscribers, who have so munificently supported them in their arduous undertaking, and without whose aid the work could not be successfully carried out, they beg to offer their grateful acknowledgments.

The plan of the work comprises a general history and description of the county of Northampton, comprehending its geological features, rivers, climate and soil, civil divisions, internal communication, agriculture, mining industry, manufactures, local government, income and expenditure, ecclesiastical polity, charities, poor-law unions, lieutenancy, magistrates and public officers, members of parliament, &c. ; and a list of the high sheriffs of the county, from the 1st of Henry II. (1154) to the present time. It also embraces a general retrospective review of the early history of Britain, derived from the best accessible authorities, both ancient and modern, with especial reference to the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions, and exhibiting the manners and customs of the various races formerly dominant in this country; together with interesting details respecting the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of England, and the various changes that have taken place in the ancient subdivisions of the kingdom. This is followed by a history of the city of Peterborough and its great Saxon abbey, from its foundation by Peada in 655 to its suppression by Henry VIII. in 1540; the diocese of Peterborough, from the establishment of the see to the present time, with the annals of its bishops, and an elaborate architectural description of its magnificent cathedral. A history of the important town of Northampton, with its once celebrated castle and powerful priory; followed by topographical and statistical descriptions of all the boroughs, towns, parishes, townships, villages, and hamlets, arranged under the twenty hundreds into which the county is divided, showing their locality, territorial extent, rateable value, gross estimated rental, mineral productions, lords of the manors and principal landowners, and the population returns from 1801 to 1871; together with a digest of the *manorial history* of each place, given on the authority of those laborious antiquaries, Messrs Bridges and Baker; and historic sketches of the seats and mansions of the nobility and gentry, with biographical notices of the principal families; the nature and value of church livings, with a description of the churches, chapels, and public buildings, tithes and their commutation, endowed and other schools, hospitals, benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions, courts of law, charters and privileges of boroughs, &c., &c., and a variety of useful matter extracted from parliamentary reports and other authentic sources—the whole constituting for the important county of Northampton a faithful epitome of great local and historical interest.

In the Directory of each town and parish which follows its history will be found a new and important feature—namely, for Northampton and the other market-towns a full alphabetical arrangement, instead of a brief miscellany is given, in addition to the classification of trades and professions. The work is accompanied with a large new Map of Northamptonshire, reduced from the Ordnance Survey expressly for this work; having all the seats and the various divisions of the county neatly coloured, and the different lines of railway accurately delineated.

FRANCIS WHELLAN & CO.

PONTEFRAC, *July* 25, 1874.

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 Eydon Hall, 9 miles S.W. of Daventry, Col. Henry Cartwright
 Eydon Rectory, Rev. J. Arthur Empeon, M.A.
 Eye Vicarage, 3½ miles N.E. of Peterborough, Rev. G. Thurnell, M.A.

FALCONER's Hill, ½ mile N.W. of Daventry, Capt. Stopford
 Farming Woods Hall, 6 miles N. of Thrapston, Lord Lyveden
 Farndon Hall, 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, Mrs Fagan
 Farndon Rectory, Rev. Alf. Wm. Wilson, M.A.
 Farthinghoe Lodge, 4 miles N.W. of Brackley, The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Blackwood
 Farthinghoe Rectory, Rev. F. Litchfield, M.A.
 Farthingstone Rectory, 7 miles N.W. of Towcester, Rev. Amos Westoby, M.A.
 Fawley Hall and Park, 4 miles S.W. of Daventry, Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P.
 Finedon Hall, 3 miles N.E. of Wellingborough, Mrs. F. Dolben
 Finedon Vic., Rev. George Woodfield Paul, M.A.
 Fineshade Abbey, 7 miles W. of Wansford, E. H. C. Monckton, Esq.
 Floore House, 5 miles S.E. of Daventry, Major Fairfax Cartwright
 Floore Vicarage, Rev. F. P. Johnson, M.A.
 Fotheringhay Vicarage, 4 miles N.N.E. of Oundle, Rev. A. A. Longhurst, M.A.

GAYTON House, 5 miles S.W. of Northampton, Major J. S. Ferguson
 Gayton Rect. Rev. Nicholas John Temple, D.D.
 Geddington Priory House, Kettering, Mrs. and Capt. J. W. Wetherall
 Geddington Vicarage, 3½ N.E. of Kettering, Rev. T. C. B. Cornwell, M.A.
 Glendon Hall, 3 miles N.N.W. of Kettering, Richard Booth, Esq.
 Glendon Rectory, Rev. Richard Morton, M.A.
 Glinton Rectory, 6 miles N. of Peterborough, Rev. W. Cape, M.A.
 Grafton Regis Rectory, 4½ miles of Stony Stratford, Rev. J. B. Sams, M.A.
 Grafton Underwood Rectory, Hon. and Rev. C. J. Vernon, B.A. & J.P.
 Great Oakley Hall, 5 miles N. of Kettering, Capt. A. de Capell Brooke
 Great Oakley Rectory, Rev. Arthur Charles Tomblin, B.A.

Greatworth Rectory, 5 miles N.W. by N. of Brackley, Rev. Hy. Dyke, B.A.
 Greens Norton Hall, near Towcester, Harry Nicholl, Esq.
 Greens Norton Rectory, 2 miles W.N.W. of Towcester, Rev. Thos. Coldwell, M.A.
 Grendon Vicarage, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Northampton, Rev. Daniel Brent, D.D.
 Gretton Vicarage, Uppingham, 2½ miles N.E. of Rockingham, Rev. Arthur White, M.A.
 Grimsbury House, nr. Banbury, Mrs Churchill
 Guileborough Grange, 11 miles W. of Northampton, Lady Clifton
 Guileborough Hall, Dowager Countess Spencer and Lady S. Spencer
 Guileborough Vic. Rev. T. S. Hichens, M.A.

HACKLETON Vicarage, 5½ miles S.E. of Northampton, Rev. W. H. Gough, M.A.
 Haddon East House, 8 miles N.W. of Northampton (vacant)
 Haddon East Vic. Rev. W. P. Mackesy, M.A.
 Hannington Rectory, 7 miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough, Rev. John Downes, M.A.
 Hardingstone Vicarage, 1½ mile S.E. of Northampton, Rev. Rt. Hy. Cox, M.A.
 Hardwycke House, 3 miles W. by N.W. of Wellingborough, Rev. Thos. Richards, M.A.
 Hargrave Rectory, 5 m. E. of Higham Ferrers, Rev. Robert Silby Baker, B.A.
 Harlestone Park, 4 miles N.W. of Northampton, Lady Southampton
 Harlestone Rectory, Rev. David Morton, M.A.
 Harpole Hall, 5 miles W. of Northampton, Robert Oldry, Esq.
 Harpole Rectory, 5 miles W. of Northampton, Rev. R. B. Dundas, M.A.
 Harrington Rectory, 7 miles W. by N. of Kettering, Hon. & Rev. H. F. Tollemache, M.A.
 Harringworth Vicarage, 5 miles E. of Rockingham, Rev. F. H. M. Blaydes, M.A.
 Harrowden Great Vicarage, 2 miles N.W. of Wellingboro', Rev. W. C. Roughton, M.A.
 Harrowden Hall, 2 miles N.N.W. of Wellingborough (unoccupied)
 Hartwell Lodge, 7 miles S.S.E. of Northampton, Rev. G. C. Cursbam, B.A.
 Haselbeach Hall, Dowager Viscountess Milton
 Haselbeach Rectory, 12 miles N. by W. of Northampton, Rev. William Bury, M.A.
 Hellidon House, 5 miles S.W. of Daventry, Robert Canning, Esq.
 Hellidon Vicarage, Rev. C. S. Holthouse, M.A.
 Helmdon Rectory, 5 miles S. of Brackley, Rev. Frederick Barnes, M.A.
 Helpston Vicarage, 7½ miles N.E. of Peterborough, Rev. J. A. L. Campbell, M.A.
 Hemington Vicarage, 4½ S.E. by E. of Oundle, Rev. B. N. Cherry, B.A.
 Herne Lodge, Oundle, Captain L. C. Brown
 Heyford Manor House, Weedon, Rev. J. T. H. Smith, M.A.
 Heyford Nether Vicarage, Weedon, 7 miles W. of Northampton, Rev. T. W. Crawley, M.A.
 Higham Ferrers Vicarage, Rev. E. Templeman, B.A.
 Hinton in the Hedges Rectory, 1½ mile E. of Brackley, Rev. George D. Atwood
 Holdenby House, 6½ miles N.W. by N. of Northampton, Lady Clifden
 Holdenby Rectory, Rev. Frederick Cecil Alderston, M.A.

Holcot Rectory, 7 miles N.E. of Northampton, Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A.
 Hollowell Vicarage, 9 miles N. of Northampton, Rev. W. R. Burgess, M.A.
 Holly Lodge, Moulton, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Northampton, Mr P. Jeyes
 Horton House, 6 miles S.E. of Northampton, Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart.
 Hothorpe House, 4½ miles S.W. of Market Harborough, Henry Everett, Esq.
 Houghton Great House, 3 miles S.E. of Northampton, Thomas Coales, Esq.
 Houghton Great Rectory, Rev. Wm. Henry Spencer, M.A.
 Houghton Little House, 3½ miles E. of Northampton, Mrs Lucy Smyth
 Houghton Little Vic., Rev. Christopher Smyth

IRTHLINGBOROUGH Rectory, 5 miles W. of Wellingborough, Rev. J. V. Theed, M.A.
 Isham Rectory, 4 miles N. of Wellingborough, Rev. R. J. Clarke, M.A.
 Islip Rectory, 1 mile N.N.W. of Thrapston, Rev. N. F. Lightfoot, M.A.

KELMARSH Hall, 12 miles N. of Northampton, R. C. Naylor, Esq., J.P.
 Kelmarsh Rectory, Rev. Richard Dalton, M.A.
 Kettering Rectory, Rev. Henry Lindsay, M.A.
 Kilsby Vicarage, 6 miles N.W. of Daventry, Rev. Anthony Bunting, B.A.
 Kingscliffe Rectory, 6½ miles N.W. of Oundle, Rev. Edward Du Pré, B.A.
 King's Sutton House, 5 miles S.E. of Banbury, Mrs Willes and Wm. A. Willes, Esq.
 King's Sutton Vic. Rev. E. W. Urquhart, M.A.
 Kingthorpe Hall, 1½ mile N. by W. of Northampton, Rev. Wm. Thornton, M.A.
 Kingthorpe Vicarage, Rev. J. H. Glover, M.A.
 Kislbury Rectory, 3½ W. by S. of Northampton, Rev. J. T. H. Smith, M.A.
 Knuston Hall, 3 S.E. of Wellingborough, Quintus Vivian, Esq.

LAMPORT Hall, 9 miles N. of Northampton, Sir E. C. Isham, Bart.
 Lampport Rectory, Rev. Robert Isham, M.A.
 Laxton Hall, Uppingham, 8 miles N.W. of Oundle, Lord Carbury
 Laxton Vicarage, 8½ miles of Oundle, Rev. W. J. Pattison, LL.B.
 Lilbourne Vicarage, 4 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, Rev. R. C. Evers, M.A.
 Lilford Hall, 3 S. by W. of Oundle, Lord Lilford
 Litchborough House, 6 miles N.W. of Towcester, Arthur Wm. Grant, Esq.
 Litchborough Rectory, Rev. W. A. Taylor, B.A.
 Little Oakley, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Kettering, Rev. V. C. Turner, rector
 Loddington House, Kettering, Capt. J. T. Wetherall
 Loddington Rectory, 4 miles W. of Kettering, Rev. D. T. Gladstone, M.A.
 Lowick Rectory, 2 miles N. of Thrapston, Rev. Wm. L. Collins, M.A.
 Luton Rectory, 5 miles S.E. of Oundle, Rev. C. J. Gibbon, M.A.

MAIDFORD Rectory, 6 miles N.W. of Towcester, Rev. Wm. Egerton Tapp, M.A.
 Maidwell Hall, 10½ miles N. of Northampton, Wm. Belgrave, Esq.

- Maidwell, Rev. John L. Whiteford, M.A., rector
 Marholm Rectory, 4 miles N.E. of Peterborough,
 Rev. R. S. C. Blacker, M.A.
 Marston Hall, 3 miles W. by S. of Market Har-
 borough, B. E. Bennett, Esq.
 Marston House, 5 miles N.W. of Brackley,
 John Alexander Blencowe, Esq.
 Marston Rectory, 3 miles W. by S. of Market
 Harborough, Rev. William Law, M.A.
 Marston St Lawrence, Vicarage 5 miles N.W.
 of Brackley, Rev. Thomas Blencowe, M.A.
 Maxey House, 2 miles S. of Market Deeping,
 John C. Sharpe, Esq.
 Maxey Vicarage, 2 miles S. of Market Deep-
 ing, Rev. Charles Cookson, B.A.
 Mears Ashby, Brookside, Henry Park Stock-
 dale, Esq.
 Mears Ashby Hall, 7 miles N.E. of North-
 ampton, H. M. Stockdale, Esq., J.P., D.L.
 Mears Ashby Vic., Rev. Henry Bowmar, M.A.
 Middleton Cheney Rectory, 3 miles N.E. of
 Banbury, Rev. Wm. Edward Buckley, M.A.
 Middleton Cheney (The Holt), 3 miles N.E. of
 Banbury, Thomas Hunt, Esq.
 Mill House, 2 miles N.N.E. of Oundle, Capt.
 James Rickett, H.C.S.
 Milton Ferry, 3 miles W. of Peterborough,
 John Yeoman Esq., J.P.
 Milton House, 3 miles W. of Peterborough,
 The Hon. Mrs Fitzwilliam
 Milton Rectory, 3 miles S. by W. of North-
 ampton, Rev. John Brown, M.A.
 Morton Pinkney Manor House, 8 miles W. by
 N. of Towcester, Baroness Sempell
 Morton Pinkney Vicarage, Rev. Francis
 Jones, M.A.
 Moulton Grange, 6 miles N.E. of Northampton,
 Henry O. Nethercote, Esq.
 Moulton Vicarage, Rev. Thomas Sanders, M.A.
 Moulton Park, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Northamp-
 ton, Sir John B. Robinson, Bart.
- NASEBY Vicarage, 12 miles N.N.W. of North-
 ampton, Rev. J. R. Briscoe, B.A.
 Naseby Woolleys, George Ashby Ashby, Esq.,
 J.P. and D.L.
 Nassington Vicarage, 6 miles N. of Oundle,
 Rev. H. S. Bagshaw, LL.B., curate
 Newborough Vicarage, 4 miles N.E. of Peter-
 borough, Rev. G. A. Willan, M.A.
 Newbottle Manor House, 4½ miles W. of
 Brackley, T.R.B.L.M. Cartwright, Esq., J.P.
 Newbottle Vicarage, Rev. William Noble
 Newnham Hall, 2½ miles S.E. of Daventry,
 Miss Ann Hickman
 Newton Bromashold Rectory, 3½ miles S.E. of
 Higham Ferrers, Rev. Wm. Taylor, M.A.
 Northborough Rectory, 7 miles N.N.W. of
 Peterborough, Rev. W. A. White, B.A.
 Northampton (*see Directory*)
 Norton Hall, 2 miles E.N.E. of Daventry,
 Alfred Seymour, Esq.
 Norton Vicarage, Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A.
- OLD Rectory, 9 miles of Northampton, Rev. T.
 H. R. Shand, M.A.
 Orlingbury Hall, 4 miles N.W. by W. of Well-
 ingborough, A. A. Young, Esq., J.P.
 Orlingbury Rectory, Rev. H. D. Hilton, M.A.
 Oundle Vicarage, Rev. Charles Hopkins, M.A.
 Overstone Hall, 5 miles N.E. of Northampton,
 Lord Overstone
- Overston Rectory, 4 miles N.E. of North-
 ampton, Rev. E. J. Birch, B.A.
 Oxenden House, 3 miles S. of Market Har-
 borough, William Henry Harrison, Esq.
 Oxenden Rectory, Rev. Edward Parker, M.A.
- PASSENHAM Rectory, 1½ mile N.W. of Stony
 Stratford, Rev. G. M. Capel, B.A.
 Paston Hall, 2½ miles N. of Peterborough,
 Mrs Strong
 Paston Rectory, Rev. Joseph Pratt, M.A.
 Pattishall Manor House, 4 miles N.N.W. of
 Towcester, George Osborn, Esq.
 Pattishall Vicarage (Nether), Rev. H. F. Welch
 Pattishall Vicarage (Upper), Rev. Charles A.
 Perring
 Paulerspury Rectory, 3 miles S. of Towcester,
 Rev. W. H. Newbolt, M.A.
 Peakirk Rectory, 6 miles N. by W. of Peter-
 borough, Rev. E. James, M.A.
 Peterborough (*see Directory*)
 The Palace, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough
 The Deanery, the Very Rev. the Dean of
 Peterborough
 Pilton Rectory, 3 miles S.S.W. of Oundle,
 Rev. F. G. Hodgson, M.A.
 Pipwell Hall, Kettering, Hon. A. Fred. Hood
 Pitsford Rectory, 5 miles N. of Northampton,
 Rev. John Day, curate
 Polebrook Rectory, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Oundle,
 Rev. H. V. Broughton, M.A.
 Pottersbury Vicarage, 3 miles of Stony Strat-
 ford, Rev. R. E. Crawley, M.A.
 Preston Capes Rectory, 5 miles S. of Daventry,
 Rev. V. Knightley, M.A.
 Preston Deanery Hall, 4½ miles S. of North-
 ampton, Edward Singleton, Esq.
 Pytchley House, 3 miles S. by W. of Ketter-
 ing, Capt. C. H. Heycock
 Pytchley Vicarage, 2½ miles S. by W. of Ket-
 tering, Rev. J. H. Bullivant, B.A.
 Quinton Rectory, 4½ miles S.E. of Northamp-
 ton, Rev. Geo. Edward Cole, M.A.
- RADSTONE Vicarage, 2½ miles N. of Brack-
 ley, Rev. C. E. Thompson, M.A.
 Raunds Hall, John K. Nichols, Esq.
 Raunds Vicarage, 6 miles W. of Thrapston,
 Rev. Charles Porter, M.A.
 Ravensthorpe Vicarage, 9½ N.W. of Northamp-
 ton, Rev. Wm. A. Strong, M.A.
 Roade Vicarage, 5½ miles S. of Northampton,
 Rev. A. W. Annand, M.A.
 Rockingham Castle, Leicester, 9 miles N. of
 Kettering, George Lewis Watson, Esq.
 Rockingham Rectory, Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A.
 Rothersthorpe Vicarage, 4 miles S.W. of
 Northampton, Rev. J. P. Carey, M.A.
 Rothwell Vicarage, 4 miles N.W. of Kettering,
 Rev. Richard Morton, M.A.
 Rushden Hall, 1 mile S. of Higham Ferrers,
 F. W. Sartoris, Esq.
 Rushden House, Henry Wm. Currie, Esq.
 Rushden Rectory, Rev. John T. Barker, M.A.
 Rushton Hall, 3½ miles N.W. of Kettering,
 W. C. C. Thornhill, Esq.
 Rushton Rectory, Rev. A. Hawkes, M.A.
 Rye Hills, Guilsborough, 10 miles N.W. by N.
 of Northampton, R. Stephens, Esq.
- SALCEY Lodge, 8 miles from Northampton, Hy.
 Fitzroy, Esq.

Scaldwell Rectory, 8 N. by E. of Northampton, Rev. A. H. Cole-Hamilton, M.A.
 Shelbroke Lodge, 4 miles S. by W. of Towcester, R. E. Oliver, Esq.
 Sibbertoft Vicarage, 6 S.W. of Market Harborough, Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A. F.L.S.
 Sibbertoft (The Cottage), Capt. E. S. Berkeley
 Southwick Hall, 3 miles N.N.W. of Oundle, Rev. G. H. W. Capron
 Southwick Vicarage, Rev. Thomas Richard Brown, M.A.
 Spratton Grange, 8 miles N. of Northampton, A. A. Berens, Esq., J.P.
 Spratton Hall, 7 miles N. of Northampton, Captain Mildmay Clerk
 Spratton Vic., Rev. John L. Roberts, M.A.
 Stanford Hall, Rugby, Hon. Maria Cave
 Stanford Vicarage, Rev. John Lindsay, M.A.
 Stanwick Hall, 2½ miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers, Cecil A. S. Wetenhall, Esq.
 Stanwick House, Spencer Pratt, Esq.
 Stanwick Rectory, Rev. Geo. Mansfield, LL.D.
 Staverton Vicarage, 2 miles S.W. of Daventry, Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D.
 Stoke Albany House, 5 miles E. of Market Harborough, General Corbet Cotton
 Stoke Albany Rectory, Rev. W. R. P. Waudby
 Stoke Bruerne Rectory, 4 miles E.N.E. of Towcester, Rev. Philip Hy. Lee, M.A.
 Stoke Doyle Rectory, 2 miles S.W. of Oundle, Rev. C. H. W. Capron, M.A.
 Stoke Doyle (The Villa), Colonel and the Misses Hunt
 Stowe Nine Churches Rectory, 6 miles S.E. of Daventry, Rev. H. Crawley, M.A.
 Sudborough Rectory, 3 miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. Wm. Duthy, M.A., R.D., and J.P.
 Sulby Hall, 1 mile N.E. of Welford, Lady Elizabeth Villiers
 Sulby House, Wm. Allen Woddrop, Esq.
 Sulgrave Vicarage, 7 miles N.W. of Brackley, Rev. W. Harding, M.A.
 Sutton Vicarage, 6½ miles W. of Peterborough, Rev. W. Murton, M.A.
 Syresham Rectory, 4 miles N.E. of Brackley, Rev. O. P. Sergeant, M.A.
 Sywell Rectory, 6 miles of Northampton, Rev. Robert Baillie, M.A.

TANSOR Rectory, 2 miles N.E. of Oundle, Rev. H. T. Liveing, M.A.
 Teeton House, Northampton, 1½ miles S.E. of Ravensthorpe, Miss Langton
 Thenford House, 5½ miles N.W. by W. of Brackley, Mrs & Walter M. Severne, Esq.
 Thenford Rectory, 5½ miles N.W. by W. of Brackley, Rev. Arthur Severne, M.A.
 Thornby Hall, Rugby, J. W. Bateman, Esq.
 Thornby Rectory, Rugby, 3½ miles S. of Welford, Rev. John Couchman, M.A.
 Thornhaugh Rectory, 1 mile N. of Wansford, Rev. Henry Fuller, M.A.
 Thorpe Achurch Rectory, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Thrapston, the Hon. and Rev. E. V. R. Powys, LL.B.
 Thorpe Hall, 1½ mile W. by S. of Peterborough, C. J. Strong, Esq.
 Thorpe Lubbenham Hall, 2 m. W. of Market Harborough, Stratford Hugh Stratford, Esq.
 Thorpe Malsor Hall, 2½ miles W. by N. of Kettering, Rev. G. E. Maunsell, M.A.

Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, 6 miles N.E. by E. of Banbury, Rev. R. P. Humfrey, M.A.
 Thorplands, 6 miles N.E. of Northampton, Mr George Turner
 Thrapston Rectory, Rev. William Salmon Bagshaw, M.A.
 Thurning Rectory, 5½ miles S.E. of Oundle, Rev. William Whall, M.A.
 Tichmarsh Rectory, 2 miles E. of Thrapston, Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A.
 Tiffeld Rectory, 2 miles N. of Towcester, Rev. J. T. H. Delafons, M.A.
 Towcester (*see Directory*)
 Twywell Rectory, 3 miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. John Edward Else, M.A., curate

UFFORD Rectory, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Peterborough, Rev. Thomas Paley, B.D.
 Upton House, 2 miles W. of Northampton, Gervase Wright, Esq.
 Upton Vicarage, 6 miles W. of Peterborough, Rev. William Andrew, M.A.

WADENHOE House, 4½ miles S.W. of Oundle, Right Hon. G. W. Hunt, M.P.
 Wakefield Lodge, 4 miles S.E. of Towcester, Duke of Grafton
 Wakerley Rectory, 7 miles N.E. of Stamford, Rev. Edward Holmes, B.A.
 Walcot Hall, 3 miles N. of Wansford, R. H. C. Neville, Esq.
 Walgrave Hall, 9 miles of Northampton, Mr Richard Knight
 Walgrave Rectory, Rev. E. H. Gifford, D.D.
 Wappenham Rectory, 5 miles S.W. of Towcester, Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A.
 Warkton Rectory, 2 miles E.N.E. of Kettering, Rev. Hy. Stobart, M.A.
 Warkworth Rectory, 2 miles E. of Banbury, Rev. John Meredith, A.K.C., curate.
 Warmington Vicarage, 3 miles N.E. of Oundle, Rev. R. J. Hoare, M.A.
 Watford Court, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Daventry, Lord Henley
 Watford Vic., Rev. William Seymour, D.C.L.
 Weedon Beck Vicarage, 4 miles S.E. of Daventry, Rev. John S. Winter, M.A.
 Weedon Loys Vicarage, 6 miles W. of Towcester, Rev. Thomas L. Soley, M.A.
 Weekley Vicarage, 1½ mile E. of Kettering, H. H. N. Howard, M.A.
 Weldon Rectory, Wansford, 8 miles W. of Oundle, W. F. Hatton, B.A.
 Welford Vicarage, 8 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, Rev. Geo. Ayliffe Poole, M.A.
 Wellingborough (*see Directory*)
 Welton Place, 2 miles N.E. of Daventry, Col. R. T. Clarke
 Welton Vicarage, Rev. Daniel Darnell, M.A.
 Werrington Hall, 3½ miles N.W. of Peterborough, C. U. Griffin, Esq.
 Weston Hall, 6½ miles W. of Towcester, Col. the Hon. Hy. Hely Hutchinson
 Weston Favell Rectory, 2½ miles E. of Northampton, Rev. R. H. Knight, M.A.
 Weston-by-Welland Vicarage, 4 miles N.E. of Market Harborough, S. Danby, B.D.
 West Haddon Hall, Rugby, 8 miles N.E. of Daventry, Mr Thos. E. Smith
 West Haddon Rect. Rev. G. L. W. Fauquier, B.A.
 West Haddon (The Cottage), Mr George Lenton

Westwood House, 1 mile W. of Peterborough, H. H. English, Esq.	Wollaston, 3½ miles S. by E. of Wellingborough, George Burnham, Esq.
Whilton Lodge, 4 miles E.N.E. of Daventry, John A. Craven, Esq., J.P.	Wollaston Hall, Joseph Hill, Esq., J.P.
Whilton Vicarage, Rev. R. Skipwith, M.A.	Wollaston, Adam C. Keep, Esq.
Whiston Rectory, 6½ miles E. by S. of North- ampton, Hon. and Rev. L. C. R. Irby, M.A.	Woodford House, 2½ miles S.W. of Thrapston, Hon. Mrs Arbuthnot
Whitfield Rectory, 2 miles N.E. by N. of Brackley, Rev. Lewis Paige, M.A.	Woodford House Vicarage, 7½ miles S. of Daventry, Rev. H. H. Minchin, M.A.
Whittlebury, 4 miles S. by W. of Towcester, Lord Fitzroy	Woodford, Thrapston, Chas. Hy. Plevins, Esq.
Whittlebury Lodge, Robert Loder, Esq.	Woodford Rectory, 2½ miles W. of Thrapston, Rev. C. Smyth, M.A.
Whittlebury Vicarage, Rev. A. J. Street, B.A.	Woodnewton Vicarage, 4½ miles N. by W. of Oundle, Rev. H. M. Roxby, M.A.
Wicken Park, 4 miles W.S.W. of Stony Strat- ford, Lord Penrhyn	Wootton Hall, 2 miles S.W. of Northampton, Mr Thomas Phillips.
Wicken Rectory, Rev. E. Cadogan, M.A.	Wootton Rectory, Rev. Wm. W. Woolcombe, M.A.
Wilby Rectory, 2 miles S.W. of Welling- borough, Rev. Henry Dale, M.A.	Worthington House, Stamford, George Cayley, Esq.
Winwick Rectory, 8 miles N.E. of Daventry, Rev. A. L. Bromhead, M.A.	
Winwick Vicarage, 7 miles S.E. of Oundle, Rev. Robert Rowden, M.A.	YARDLEY Hastings Rectory, 8 miles E. of Northampton, Rev. D. B. Langley, LL.D.
Wittering Rectory, 2½ miles N.W. by W. of Wansford, Rev. E. H. Everett	Yelvertoft Rectory, 7 miles E. of Rugby, Rev. Charles Wincoll

ERRATA, ETC.

Page 129, line 7 from top, *for* 24 miles from Stamford, *read* 36 miles.

„ 225, bottom, *for* the inscription on the font in Little Billing Church, *read* the follow-
ing, which is correct :—

WILBERTVS ARTIFEX ATQ. CEMEN-
TARIVS HVNC FABRICAVIT
QVISQVIS SVVM VENIT MERCEDE
CORPVS PROCVL DVBIQ CAPIT.

„ 326, Kissingbury parish, *read* the Rev. J. T. H. Smith, M.A., rector.

„ 353, top, *for* Guilsborough parish, *read* Haddon West parish.

„ 419, Fawley Church, leave out the words “ *for* whom the Rev. P. W. Story officiated.”

„ 591, 22nd line from top, *for* June 9th, *read* June 29th.

„ 628, 1st line, third paragraph, *for* Union Bank, *read* Union Book Club.

„ 697, King's Cliff Directory, *for* George Giles, *read* George Miles, timber merchant.

„ 822, Bowden Little Church, the trustees of the late T. J. Jerwood are patrons, and the
Rev. Thomas Frederick Jerwood is the present rector.

GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is an inland county, in the South Midland division of England. It receives its name from Northampton, its capital or chief town. It is very irregular in form, and borders on more counties than any other in the kingdom. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Leicester; on the west by those of Warwick and Oxford; on the south by Buckinghamshire; and on the east by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. Its greatest length, from Crowland Bridge in the north-east, to Aynho in the south-west, is seventy miles. It varies in breadth from seven to twenty-six miles. The county has an area of 629,912 statute acres, of which 580,000 are arable and pasture. It contains 333 parishes, 5 chapelries, and 56 hamlets. The population in 1801 was 131,525; in 1811, 141,353; in 1821, 163,097; in 1831, 179,336; in 1841, 199,228; in 1851, 212,380; in 1861, 227,704; and in 1871, 243,891, of whom 120,859 were males, and 123,032 females. Since the first census in 1801, the population has increased by 112,366 persons, or 85 per cent. The number of inhabited houses in 1871 was 52,539; of uninhabited, 2505; and 300 were in process of erection. The number of houses assessed to the house duty (value £20 and upwards) in the year ending April 1871, was 4536. The population per cent. of men and women married in 1870 who signed the marriage register with marks was—men, 20·0; women, 22·0. The amount of real property assessed to the Income and Property Tax (Schedule A), in the year ending April 1871, was £1,613,556. The gross estimated rental, according to valuation lists approved for 1871, was £1,645,144. The amount of rateable value was £1,391,431. The amount levied for poor rates, in the year ending Lady-day 1871, was £175,390. The statistics of the several classes of rateable property in the county for the year 1872, as supplied to the Local Government Board by the clerks to the Assessment Committees, were as follow:—Rateable value of land, £919,952; buildings, £343,653; railways, £93,421; mines and other kinds of property, £33,163; making a total of £1,389,789, comprised in 59,663 separate assessments. The following is a tabular statement relating to the different unions in the county, showing the number of separate assessments, and the amount assessed to each:—

A

Unions.	Lands.	Buildings.	Railways.	Mines and other Property.	Separate Assessments.
Northampton . .	£46,718	£109,796	£7277	£6524	11,015
Hardingstone . .	45,327	10,465	7769	333	2082
Potterspury . . .	32,775	20,618	6422	1091	3073
Towcester	63,108	10,920	7861	2323	3836
Brackley	76,731	12,906	1583	617	3714
Daventry	104,070	19,125	16,484	3546	4881
Brixworth	87,873	12,488	365	1364	3281
Wellingborough . .	80,955	29,536	8858	3382	8123
Kettering	80,971	23,334	8606	6047	2324
Thrapston	59,958	13,115	1502	2535	3957
Oundle	86,360	15,466	712	1799	3763
Peterborough . . .	155,106	65,884	25,982	3602	9614

For legal purposes, Northamptonshire is in the Norfolk Circuit. The assizes are held at Northampton, the first town in the circuit to which the judges proceed. There are two courts of quarter sessions—one for the county, and the other for the Liberty or Soke of Peterborough, which has a commission of the peace, a gaol, and a treasurer; and makes its own levy in the nature of a county rate. The county is divided into nine petty sessional divisions, exclusive of the Liberty of Peterborough, which constitutes a separate division. The boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough have separate commissions of the peace, and courts of quarter sessions. The boroughs of Daventry and Higham Ferrers (in each of which the mayor and ex-mayor are magistrates) form parts of the petty sessional divisions of Daventry and Wellingborough, the county justices having concurrent jurisdiction. The county gaol and house of correction is at Northampton; and there are borough gaols at Northampton and Peterborough. For ecclesiastical purposes connected with the Established Church, the county is in the province of Canterbury, and with the counties of Leicester and Rutland, constitutes the diocese of Peterborough. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire form the archdeaconry of Northampton, and comprise fifteen rural deaneries, five of which are in Rutlandshire, and the remaining ten in Northamptonshire. The archdeaconry of Northampton comprises 206 rectories, and 127 vicarages; total, 333 livings. A more detailed account of ecclesiastical affairs will be found at a subsequent page.

DIVISIONS.—At the time when the Domesday survey was taken, in the year 1086, Northamptonshire contained thirty hundreds, but a considerable part of Rutlandshire was then included. By a later division, these hundreds were reduced in number to twenty-eight, besides the “Burgh of St Peter” (Peterborough); and in the reign of Henry II. they were reduced to twenty, the present number, and called by the names which they now bear. There are in the county one city, Peterborough; the county and market town of Northampton; the borough and market towns of Brackley and Higham Ferrers; and the market towns of Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Kingscliffe, Rockingham, Rothwell, and Weldon were formerly market towns. There are ten lieutenancy sub-divisions. Before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, Northamptonshire returned nine members to Parliament, namely—two knights of the shire, two members each for the city of Peterborough and the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one member for the borough of Higham Ferrers. By that Act the number of members was reduced to eight, Brackley and Higham Ferrers being disfranchised, and the county formed into two divisions, north and south, each division returning two members. The extent of the borough of Northampton was unaltered by the Boundary Act of 1835 (but for parliamentary purposes, St James End, Far Cotton, and part of Kingsthorpe were added in 1868), that of Peterborough was increased by the addition of

such parts of the parish of St John the Baptist as were not previously included in the city. The northern division of the county comprehends the Liberty of Peterborough, otherwise the hundred of Nassaburgh, the hundreds of Corby, Hamfordshoe, Higham Ferrers, Huxloe, Navisford, Orlingbury, Polebrook, Rothwell, and Wilbybrook. The court for the election of the members is held at Kettering; and the polling places are Brixworth, Clipston, Earls Barton, Easton-on-the-Hill, Eye, Gretton, Helpstone, Irthlingborough, Kettering, King's Cliffe, Little Bowden, Oundle, Peterborough, Raunds, Rothwell, Stanion, Thrapston, Wansford, Wellingborough, Wilbarston, and Wollaston. The southern division comprises the hundreds of Chipping Warden, Cleley, Fawsley, Green's Norton, Guilsborough, King's Sutton, Nobottle Grove, Spelhoe, Towcester, and Wymerley. The place of election of members is Northampton, and the polling places are Brackley, Brafield, Braunston, Bugbrooke, Byfield, Cold Ashby, Crick, Culworth, Daventry, Harlestone, King's Sutton, Long Buckby, Maidford, Middleton Cheney, Moulton, Northampton, Potterspury, Roade, Spratton, Towcester, Wappenham, and Weedon Beck. From the Parliamentary Return, No. 17 of Session 1872, we learn that the number of electors in the county is 19,975.

COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE.—The income of the county of Northampton, from the 30th September 1871 to the 30th September 1872, was £19,945, 15s. 0½d., including the following items:—Balance due from treasurer, £2376, 7s. 4½d.; interest from Bank, £19; rates, £11,672, 11s. 11½d.; received from the Treasury for criminal prosecutions, £782, 6s. 10d.; for the removal and maintenance of convicts, £482, 17s. 2d.; from mats and matting sold at the gaol, £1077, 16s. 3d.; from fine stamps sold, £427, 18s. 2d.; from fee stamps sold, £1822, 11s. 10d.; from magistrates' clerks' fees, £108, 1s.; from the inspectors of weights and measures, £98, 3s. 9d.; from the Northampton Improvement Commissioners, £250; from the Liberty of Peterborough, on account of the building of the new bridge, £500; from sundry sources, £303, 15s. 5d. The expenditure of the same year was £19,637, 13s. 11½d., leaving a balance due from the treasurer to the county of £308, 1s. 1d. The principal items of expenditure were as follow:—Commitment and conveyance of prisoners to gaol, £120, 7s. 2d.; prosecutions, £647, 18s. 8d.; repairs and alterations of gaol, &c., £1811, 7s. 1d.; taxes and rates, £31, 11s. 1d.; maintenance, &c., of prisoners, £744, 13s. 9½d.; officers' rations and clothing, £80, 10s.; salaries and pensions, £1622, 6s. 10d.; sundry charges and expenses, £4128, 19s. 5½d.; judge's house, £187, 10s. 1d.; county hall, £225, 9s. 4d.; chief constable's house and clerk's residence, £54, 1s. 0½d.; militia storehouse, £569, 3s. 9d.; lunatics, £2322, 12s. 6d.; new county asylum, £1558, 1s. 1d.; coroners' salaries, £793, 15s. 9d.; Peterborough bridge, £1949, 3s. 11d.; bridges, £667, 6s. 11d.; magistrates' clerks, £1775, 16s.; Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, £1365, 14s. 10d.; clerk of the peace, £720, 15s. 9d.

COUNTY CONSTABULARY FORCE.—For police purposes the county is divided into nine divisions, exclusive of the Liberty of Peterborough, which has a separate police force. The boroughs of Daventry, Higham Ferrers, and Northampton have also their own police. The divisions for the county are—Brackley, Bowden Little, Daventry, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough, whose aggregate force amounts to 120 men—viz., 1 chief constable, 5 superintendents, 1 chief clerk, 10 inspectors, 12 sergeants, and 91 constables. The county rates and expenditure, so far as relates to the constabulary force for the year ending 30th September 1872, are as follow:—Balance due from treasurer, £778, 18s. 8d.; interest, £7, 2s.; rates, £7866, 17s. 8½d.; Paymaster-General for one-fourth of the pay and clothing of the force, £2110, 2s. 8d.; policemen's rents, £239, 15s. 11d.; service of summonses and execution of warrants by police, £185, 5s. 7d.; miscellaneous receipts, £30, 4s. 8d.; making a total of £11,218, 7s. 2½d. The expenditure was—For salary to chief constable, £460; pay of superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables, £7319, 17s. 11½d.; allowance to superintendent for horses, £225, 14s.; contingent expenses, £514, 15s. 11d.; special duty, &c., £269, 5s. 10d.; extra

allowance for boot and oil money, £222, 13s. 7d.; clothing, £467, 14s. 1d.; station houses, £720, 11s. 2½d.; other expenses, £627, 19s. 4d.; making a total of £10,828, 11s. 11d.; leaving a balance due to the county from the treasurer of £389, 15s. 3½d.

COUNTY COURTS.—There are in Northamptonshire nine county court districts—namely, Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. The names of the several parishes comprised in each district will be found under their respective towns.

POOR-LAW UNIONS.—There are twelve in the county—namely, Brackley, Brixworth, Daventry, Hardingstone, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Potterspury, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. For the parishes and other places belonging to the different unions see the towns or villages in which they are situated.

RIVERS.—Northamptonshire is singularly independent as to water, for all its rivers take their rise within its boundaries; not a single stream, however insignificant, runs into it from any other district, while there is not a county bordering upon it that is not, in some degree, supplied from its various and ample sources. The chief rivers of the county are the Nene, the Welland, the Avon, the Cherwell, the Ise, the Leam, the Ouse, and the Towe—the two first-named being the principal. In addition to these there are several minor streams which water and drain the county. The greater part of Northamptonshire belongs to the basin of the Nene, but a small portion of the north and north-west boundaries belongs to the Welland basin. Another small portion on the west side drains into the Severn, and the southern extremity of the county to the basins of the Ouse and the Thames. The Nene, which is the principal river in the county, is formed by the confluence of two streams, one of which rises near Arbury Hill, two miles south-west of Daventry, and flows eastward to Northampton, where it is joined by the other stream, the "Northern Water," from the village of Naseby. At Northampton the Nene becomes navigable for small vessels, and flows north-east through the county, passing near Wellingborough and Higham Ferrers to Thrapston and Oundle. Below the last-named town it reaches the border of the county, which, for some distance, it separates from Huntingdonshire. At Peterborough the navigable channel of the Nene leaves the county altogether, but the "Muscat River," or "Catswater Drain," which is an ancient channel or arm of the river, follows the border of the county about eight miles further, till it unites with an arm of the Welland from near Crowland. The length of the Nene in this county, or on its border, is about sixty miles. In its course it passes through a pleasingly diversified and picturesque country, amidst localities rendered memorable by historical events of the highest interest. Its principal tributaries are the Ise, twenty-four miles long, which passes near Rothwell and Kettering, and joins the Nene near Wellingborough; and the Harper's Brook, fifteen miles long, and the Willow Brook, fifteen miles long, which rise in Rockingham Forest, in the north-west part of the county. The Welland has its source at Sibbertoft, five miles south-west of Market Harborough, and flows to the border of the county, which it separates successively from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire. It passes near Rockingham, Market Harborough, Stamford, and Deeping. Between the last-named town and Crowland, where it approaches within a few miles of the Nene, it quits the county for Lincolnshire. The course of the Welland in Northamptonshire is nearly fifty miles. It has no tributaries of any moment in the county. The navigation of the Welland commences at Stamford, from which town there is a navigable cut to Deeping. The Ouse rises near Brackley, from the spring called Ousewell, and runs at some distance from this county till it comes near Stony Stratford, where it passes near the hundred of Cleley, and a little lower receives the river Towe, which, having watered Towcester, runs, after a winding course of many miles, into the Ouse near Cosgrove. The Cherwell and Leam rise near each other, in the neighbourhood of Daventry, near one of the sources of the Nene. The Cherwell, forming with the Leam the western boundary of the county, divid-

ing it from Oxfordshire, flows into the eastern sea ; and the Leam runs by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Leamingtons, and then loses both its name and its waters in the Ouse. A little farther north of the sources of the Nene, Cherwell, and Leam, at the village of Naseby, rises the Avon, which, running westerly, leaves this county near Lilbourne, and passes into Warwickshire. The extreme northern point of the county, surrounded and intersected as it is by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Washes of Lincolnshire.

CANALS.—The Grand Junction Canal commences at Braunston, on the borders of Warwickshire, where it unites with the Oxford Canal, and passing through a tunnel eastward directs its course towards Blisworth, from which place there is a branch to Northampton, and then through another tunnel between Blisworth and Stoke Bruerne, of very difficult and expensive construction, to Cosgrove, thence into Buckinghamshire. This canal affords the means of communication, through the Oxford Canal, with all the canals in the district round Birmingham, and through the Grand Union Canal with the Trent and Mersey Navigations. It also furnishes water communication with the metropolitan district. The Grand Union Canal commences in the Grand Junction in Norton parish, near Daventry, and runs northward to the Leicester Canal, near Foxton, sending branches to Welford and Market Harborough.

RAILWAYS.—The principal railways that traverse Northamptonshire are the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, the Midland, and the Great Eastern. The main line of the London and North-Western enters the county near Ashton, and crosses it in a direction nearly parallel with the Grand Junction Canal through Blisworth, Weedon, and Crick to Rugby. On this line are the Stowe Hill and Kilsby tunnels: the former, running under the Watling Street, at Weedon, is 509 yards; and the latter, one mile and three quarters in length. A branch of this line proceeds from Blisworth through Northampton, Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, and Oundle, to Peterborough, where it joins the Great Eastern and other railways. From Northampton there is a branch line to Market Harborough, and there is another from Wansford to Stamford. The Rugby and Stamford branch skirts the northern boundary of the county, and has stations at Welford and Rockingham. The Buckingham, Brackley, and Banbury Junction, now called the Buckinghamshire Branch of the London and North-Western line, passes through the southern extremity of the county, commencing at Bletchley, and passing through Winslow, Buckingham, Brackley, and on to Banbury. The great Northern main line, from London to the North, passes through Peterborough, from which place it has a branch line to Stamford, another to Spalding, and thence to Grimsby. The Midland Company's main line from St. Pancras, through Bedfordshire, enters this county near Irchester, and has a station at Wellingborough, from which place the company has running powers on the London and North-Western line to Northampton, where a junction is formed with its Northampton and Bedford branch. From Wellingborough, the Midland line proceeds by Kettering to Market Harborough, Leicester, and the North. There is a branch from Syston, in Leicestershire, to Stamford, and thence through Helpstone and Walton to Peterborough. From this city there is another branch to Wisbeach, and there is also a branch from Kettering, by way of Thrapston, to Huntingdon and Cambridge. The Northampton and Bedford branch passes through, and has stations at Horton, and at Olney in Bucks, and joins the Midland main line a little north of Bedford. The Great Eastern Railway branch from Ely terminates at Peterborough. The Northampton and Banbury junction from Blisworth passes through Towcester, Wappenham, and Helmdon, and joins, near Farthinghoe station, the Buckinghamshire branch of the London and North-Western line. A new line called the East and West Junction is now in course of construction, and will be opened about the end of the present year (1873). It begins near Towcester, where it forms a junction with the Northampton and Banbury line, and, passing through Blakesley, Canons Ashby, Byfield, and

Aston-le-Walls, proceeds to Fenny Compton, in Warwickshire, where it joins the Great Western, and thence to Stratford-on-Avon and Worcester. A direct line is proposed from Market Harborough to Nottingham; and there is, also, a line projected from Seaton, in Rutlandshire, by way of King's Cliffe to Wansford, a distance of about 15 miles, to form a junction with the Northampton and Peterborough line.

ROADS.—Northamptonshire is intersected by the following principal roads, viz.:—One from London to Coventry, Chester, and Liverpool, which enters it at Stony Stratford and crosses on the Watling Street, by Towcester, Daventry, and Braunston to Warwickshire. A second comes from London to Leicester, Derby, and the Midland and Northern counties. It enters this county near Horton, and crosses by Northampton, Kingsthorpe, and Market Harborough to Leicestershire. The London and Nottingham road by Bedford enters near Higham Ferrers, and crosses by Kettering into Rutlandshire. That from London to Lincolnshire enters the county at Peterborough, and crosses by two branches—one through Market Deeping, and the other through Crowland. These are the principal roads through the county, but others traverse it in various directions, uniting its towns with each other and the several counties, the chief of which is that which enters from Oxfordshire and runs north-eastward through the extreme length of the county, by Brackley, Towcester, Northampton, Wellingborough, Thrapston, and Oundle to Peterborough. There are ten Highway Districts, which comprise the whole of the county except the liberty of Peterborough and the boroughs mentioned in a previous page.

AGRICULTURE.—"Northamptonshire," observes a recent writer, "has many advantages in point of climate and soil, and has for a long time been comparatively well cultivated and productive." The soil is generally adapted to produce both corn and pasture of a superior quality. A small proportion only of the surface is poor, from the thin staple of the soil, or from a cold, impervious subsoil. Leaving out the natural woods, which are considerable, that which remains unproductive for want of cultivation is trifling, and could easily be improved. The climate is mild and healthy. The subsoil being mostly rocky, allows all superfluous water to run down through it; and where a stratum of clay intervenes, the inequality of the surface allows a ready discharge of the water. There are no mountains in the county, nor have the hills any considerable elevation, but the general surface, except a portion of the low flat land north of Peterborough, may be, on an average, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, reaching to 500 feet on the western border, where it forms some of the highest table land in the kingdom. This may be considered its greatest height, if we except the summits of some hills about Daventry, which rise to the height of 800 feet above sea level. The following elevations are from actual survey:—River Nene, above Northampton, 195 feet; river Ouse, near Stony Stratford, 200; Grand Junction Canal at Blisworth and Weedon, 315; Grand Junction Canal at Braunston Tunnel, 375; Buckby Road, half a mile from Daventry, 430; and Arbury Hill, near Daventry (highest point), 804 feet.

Owing to its inland situation and the absence of lofty hills, Northamptonshire is not so subject to heavy and continuous rains as the more western counties are. The surface is pleasingly diversified by gentle swells and depressions, interspersed with woods and plantations. The black mould of the Fens, when they have been drained and cultivated, is considered the richest soil in the county; but the most desirable for the farmer is the brown crumbling loam of the uplands. Where this soil is of sufficient depth, it will produce abundant crops of wheat, barley, beans, and oats; and it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of turnips and all kinds of green crops. There is a considerable portion of limestone rock in the county, but there is no appearance of chalk. (See Article on Geology.) The calcareous portion of the soil, which in some rich land hastily analysed was found to be from ten to fifteen per cent., is in a very divided state, and must greatly influence the fertility. The heavier kinds of soil, which are more retentive of water, are found to produce excellent pasture, and

consequently are left in grass, as being more profitable to the farmer than tillage. Although more food might be produced from the land by tillage, and more hands usefully employed, it is doubtful whether the farmer would be so well remunerated for his risk, trouble, and outlay, as he is by grazing cattle. The implements of husbandry in use in this county have of late years been very much improved, and the old clumsy plough of a century ago, with the other implements then in use, have given way to those of modern invention and improvement. "The old course of husbandry," says a recent author, "was the triennial: a clean fallow, wheat, beans, and oats, on the best heavy soils; and wheat, peas, and barley on the lighter. The introduction of turnips and clover has changed the system and greatly improved the produce. But where turnips are not suited to the soil from its compact nature, the clean fallow, at least every fourth year, is still retained. On some lands barley and oats are sown after wheat. In the improved rotations the land is frequently left three years in grass, and then ploughed up again, which brings it to the convertible system generally adopted in the north. The most common error is that of cropping the land too often after it is broken up from grass, and reducing it to too low a state before it is recruited with manure or improved by pasturage. This error is not so injurious on very rich soils, but when the soil is of inferior quality it destroys all the advantage gained by several years' lying in grass. There is a great difference between natural inherent fertility, such as that of rich loams and alluvial deposits, and that which is produced by manuring and pasturage. The first will bear much ill-usage, but the latter will not."

The permanent pastures in most parts of Northamptonshire are of an excellent quality; and the extent of meadow-land of this description, including all that has been laid down of late years, and the artificial grasses raised on arable land, as given in the Parliamentary returns, amounted in 1871 to 266,209 acres, and in 1872 to 269,548 acres. From the same returns we learn that in 1871 the total number of acres under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, was 547,796, and in 1872, 555,180. There were under corn crops in 1871, 188,626 acres; in 1872, 187,106 acres; under green crops in 1871, 49,674; in 1872, 46,826; under clover, sanfoin, and grasses, under rotation, in 1871, 33,765; in 1872, 37,815 acres. The percentage of corn crops to the total average under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, was, in 1871, 34·3; and in 1872, 33·7. The number of horses used solely for agriculture, &c., as returned by occupiers of land, was, in 1871, 19,289; in 1872, 19,232; the proportionate number to every 100 acres under crops, bare fallow, and grass, was, in 1871, 3·5; in 1872, 3·4. The total number of cattle returned was, in 1871, 95,929; in 1872, 106,181; the proportionate number to every 100 acres under crops, bare fallow, and grass, was, in 1871, 17·5; in 1872, 19·1. The total number of sheep returned in 1871 was 496,860; in 1872, 511,896; proportionate number to every 100 acres, as before, 90·7 in 1871, and 92·2 in 1872. The return gives, in 1871, 34,120 pigs; in 1872, 41,130; or in 1871, 6·2 to the 100 acres, and in 1872, 7·4. We are further informed that in 1871 there were 81,332 acres under wheat; in 1872, 81,286; under barley or bere, in the same years respectively, 54,494 and 54,013; under oats, 18,671 and 20,039; rye, 716 and 515; beans, 21,230 and 21,206; peas, 11,683 and 10,047; total under corn crops, 188,186 and 187,106. In the same two years respectively there were under potatoes, 3093 and 3409 acres; turnips and swedes, 28,523 and 26,346; marigold, 6086, and 5124; carrots, 403 and 280; cabbage, kohlrabi, and rape, 3395 and 2544; vetches, lucerne, and any other green crop, except clover or grass, 8174 and 9123; total under green crops in 1871, 49,674; and in 1872, 46,826 acres. In 1872 there were under orchards, 663 acres; market gardens, 321 acres; nursery gardens, 173 acres; woods, including coppices or plantations, excepting gorse land and garden shrubberies, 24,142 acres.

The fattening of cattle is a principal object of the Northamptonshire farmer, and many of the animals are fed to extraordinary sizes. The short-horn breed has for many years been the favourite stock, and has now almost superseded the

once famous long-horn, chiefly from the example of the late Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Exeter, whose breeds of short-horns have been highly prized. These two noblemen, and many others who have been great breeders, find it as profitable as fattening; but the majority of farmers who have not the same advantages prefer buying cattle that have been reared on less valuable land, justly considering that animals reared on poor land, and in a more severe climate, will thrive better and improve faster than those bred in a milder climate and on rich pastures. Hence they buy Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cattle in autumn to eat the coarse grass remaining in the pastures after the fat beasts are sent to market, and finish them on grass the following summer, when they generally realise a good profit, though the animals may not grow to a large size. Some few farmers feed the Scotch cattle during the winter on turnips, but generally those who can spare turnips for this purpose buy a larger sort of cattle in the autumn. Many Durham short-horns and Hereford long-horns are bought in the spring, carried on at grass till near winter, and then finished with turnips, oilcake, &c. They make abundance of rich manure, and if, in addition to this, they pay for the food which they have consumed, the farmer is generally satisfied. The improved short-horn breed is acknowledged by the best judges to unite as many good qualities as can well be found in any other breed; the Hereford long-horn may dispute the prize of aptitude to fatten, but the quantity of milk given by the latter is so deficient that the Northamptonshire farmers who breed cattle prefer the short-horn breed as being on the whole the most profitable. It is yet a disputed point amongst the farmers whether the small Scotch Highland cattle do not pay fully as well for their pasture and stall-feeding as either the short-horns or Hereford long-horns, at least on land of an average quality; but all are agreed that the breed of short-horns, especially those of the late Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Exeter, cannot be surpassed. This was proved some years ago at an Oxford agricultural meeting, when the Earl accepted a challenge which was given by a well-known Sussex breeder, who proposed to show a hundred head of Suffolk beasts against the same number of any breed. The judges, though one of them was a Sussex man, had no hesitation in giving their award in favour of Lord Spencer's short-horns.

The breed of sheep most common in the rich pastures of Northamptonshire is the improved Leicester, and since long wool has been in request, and sells dearer in proportion to the weight of the fleeces than the finest short wool, scarcely any other breeds are in repute. The Southdown, on account of the flavour of their flesh, may dispute the pre-eminence with the Leicester breed, but no other sheep can enter into competition with the latter. Some fine flocks of breeding ewes are kept in the county, and rams of the best quality are bought or hired for the season at very high prices.

There are in Northamptonshire many considerable estates, but the farms are in general not very large. They are generally let from year to year, with the understanding that the tenant will not be removed so long as he pays the rent and keeps the land in a proper state of cultivation. This is very well on estates which are in settlement, but where they are liable to be sold the tenant has no great security, and will not invest much capital in useful improvements of which he may not reap the benefit. More leases have, however, been granted of late years, and a more improved state of cultivation has been the consequence. The farm buildings have been described by Mr Donaldson and Mr Pitt, in their surveys, as being inconvenient both as to architecture and situation, and unworthy of the fertility and fruitfulness of the soil; but in this respect there is now a manifest improvement. The large unsightly barns, formerly considered so indispensable to thrash and house the corn in, have, in numerous instances, been reduced; the corn is now stacked in the open air on frames of wood, on stone or iron pillars, and thrashed by machinery. And many of the old farm houses, with their low and unhealthy rooms, have been removed; new and commodious dwellings and excellent farm buildings have been erected; and the comfort and respectability of the tenants have increased in proportion.

GEOLOGY.—The county of Northampton possesses many points of great geological interest. It is situated about midway upon the great belt of Oolitic and Liassic formations, which traverses England from the coast of Dorsetshire on the south, to the northern shores of Yorkshire on the north-east. Taking a general section of the county, we find that the Lias forms the great basal foundation, and has an aggregate thickness of about 850 feet, consisting of from 150 to 200 feet of the Upper Lias, about 30 feet of the Middle Lias or Marlstone, and something like 650 feet of the Lower Lias. The clay of the Upper Lias is largely worked for brick-making; but the bricks of Northamptonshire are not remarkable either for quality of material or for colour, either when new or weathered. This clay abounds with palæontological remains; those of the large ichthyosauri and teleosauri, ammonites, belemnites, of several species of *Ostreæ*, &c. It has also yielded a unique crustacean, a clawless lobster (like a large prawn), *Pencus Sharpii*, Woodward.

The Middle Lias, or Marlstone, is an abundant water-bearing formation, and from this, by a well 168 feet deep, the Water Company of Northampton furnishes to the town a copious supply of pure and not hard water.

Above the Lias, repose the peculiar and interesting Inferior Oolite beds of the "Northampton Sand" (so called by the Government Survey), having an aggregate thickness of about 80 feet. These beds have been classified into two divisions—the lower division, of about 60 feet in thickness, being that which yields an abundance of iron ore, for which Northamptonshire has become so famous. This ore has now (1873) been worked for upwards of twenty years, and during that time a quantity exceeding a million and a half tons of pig-iron has been produced. At the present time, about 20,000 tons per week of the ore are being excavated, yielding on an average nearly 40 per cent. of pig-iron. One-fourth of this ore is smelted in the district, but the greater portion is sent off for admixture with other ores to Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, and to Staffordshire. It is remarkable that in the Roman times—probably in the third and fourth centuries—Northamptonshire was a great iron-producing district; but its resources in this direction remained dormant until about the year 1850, when the discovery of the great value of these iron-bearing beds was again made. The beds of the lower division, depending upon local favourable conditions, yield easily-worked, durable, and richly-coloured building stone. They are highly fossiliferous, and have yielded many species not known in other districts: among these are a star-fish—*Stellaster Sharpii*, Wright; and the bivalves—*Lima Sharpiana*, Etheridge; *L. Dustonensis*, Etheridge; and *Trigonia Sharpiana*, Lycett.

The upper division of the "Northampton Sand" consists of a nearly white silicious sand, frequently intercolated with clay, worked for terra cotta in the neighbourhood of Stamford; and in places exhibits, *in situ*, a plant bed, with horizontal layers of super-growth, overlying a bed (running up to 18 inches) of vertical root perforations. Some geologists, however, consider that the latter are not root perforations, but are the traces of equisetel plants. Sometimes this white sand is found sufficiently indurated to constitute a good building stone. Many important buildings, including the Northamptonshire General Infirmary, were built during the last century of this stone.

The upper division and the upper part of the lower division of the Northampton Sand, as indicated by the presence of plant remains, and much drifted wood, and certain bivalve and univalve fossils, and by the frequent occurrence of ripple-marked surfaces, have partly an estuarine and partly a littoral origin. The upper division has been termed by the most recent geologists, in contradistinction to higher beds in the district having similar characteristics, the "Lower Estuarine" series.

The Lower Estuarine series is surmounted by a very important formation, made up of several and very various beds, chiefly of oolitic limestone, and which, traversing Rutland and passing into Lincolnshire, where it has attained its greatest development (a thickness of about 200 feet), has hence been called the "Lincolnshire Limestone." The fossiliferous contents of these beds demonstrate that

they are also Inferior Oolite ; and other reasons there are for concluding that they are the uppermost group of the Inferior Oolite series in this district.

At the base of the "Lincolnshire Limestone" occurs, at Collyweston and Easton, a thin bed of a calcareo-arenaceous character, which, upon exposure to frost, readily splits up into slates, not in the planes of cleavage as in the case of Welsh or Westmoreland slates, but in the planes of its finely laminated stratification. This slate is extensively used in the district, having, in ancient times, formed the prevalent roofing material of the locality, and has been employed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, for the roof of the new chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, as also for that of the rebuilt nave and aisles of St Sepulchre's Church, Northampton, and other important erections. The production of these slates forms the staple trade of the two important villages named above, and furnishes employment to a considerable industrial population. These slate beds are probably a local variation only. Among the more remarkable fossils found in them are—a beautiful and previously unknown winged univalve, termed *Pteroceras Bentleyi*, after a gentleman well known in the district ; a crustacean of the genus *Pseudophyllia* (a small lobster) ; and a unique star-fish, found by the writer, *Astropecten Cotteswoldia*, var. *Stamfordensis*, Wright.

Of the limestones above this so-called Collyweston slate, the lower beds are, for the most part, marly and soft, and occasionally supply a pure cream-white stone, well adapted and much used for interior domestic work, and for carved work in churches. Higher beds yield good rough durable building stone, and are traversed by a very shelly and partially crystalline bed, the stone of which, taking a good polish, has been termed the "Stamford Marble," and is very ornamental for chimney-pieces. The whole of these beds are quarried extensively for lime-burning, the lime produced being of excellent quality.

Passing upwards from these marly beds of limestone, our attention is drawn to one of the most important building stones in the kingdom—the widely known "Ketton Freestone," the equivalent stone in Northamptonshire being the "Weldon Stone," quarried at the place of that name. Both Ketton itself and Casterton, where a very fine example of the same stone is quarried, are only just without the confines of the county, in Rutland, which abuts on the northern limit of the Northern Division of Northamptonshire. This stone is of that peculiar grain from which the term "Oolite" (or roe-stone, or egg-stone) is derived. It is composed entirely of small egg-shaped grains, embedded in a calcareous matrix. A polished section of the stone generally shows that each of these ova-shaped grains has a minute silicious nucleus enclosed in concentric calcareous films. It is a stone very easily worked, is of a good cream colour, and very durable, hardening under atmospheric exposure. St Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, London, several of the colleges at Cambridge, and many churches in the district, are built of it. It is not very fossiliferous, but has yielded the characteristic form, *Terebratula fimbria* of Sowerby.

Classing with, but higher in, the geological scale of the county than the "Ketton Freestone," is a very shelly kind of stone called "Barnack Rag." This stone was quarried at Barnack even so far back as the time of the Romans, and has proved to be of a very durable nature, many of the churches and several of the cathedrals of the district having been built of it. Some beds of this stone seem to be composed almost entirely of shells agglutinated together by a calcareous cement. The Barnack quarries have been exhausted for nearly 400 years, and at this time the stone is not worked in any other locality, unless, as some geologists have considered, the Weldon stone be its equivalent.

Above these several beds of the "Lincolnshire Oolite," lies unconformably a series of argillaceous or clay beds, having at their base a ferruginous band. These form, in this district, the lowest beds of the Great Oolite. The ferruginous band is rich in fossils of this geological division. The clays themselves have yielded, in more than one locality, remains of the gigantic Crocodilian Saurian the *Cetiosaurus*, also two varieties of a bivalve peculiar to the district—*Næra Ibbotsoni*, Morris. The presence of drifted wood, of a plant bed, and of similar

characteristics to those of the "Upper Division" of the "Northampton Sand," indicate that these clays are also of an estuarine origin, and they have therefore been termed the "Upper Estuarine" series. They are worked for brickmaking.

Above these clays is a series of limestone beds, some zones of which are very fossiliferous, and yield a fine stone for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. They burn into a good lime. A shelly and sub-crystalline bed at Alwalton, near Peterborough, takes a good polish, and has been called "Alwalton Marble." The detached slender columns of the beautiful Early English west front of Peterborough Cathedral were composed of this marble, but having become decomposed from atmospheric action, another material has been substituted. In some localities, these beds abound with the remains of a small lobster, a variety of *Eryma elegans*, Oppel, and generally with the teeth, scales, and spines of several species of fish, of the genera *Hybodus*, *Lepidotus*, *Pycnodus*, and *Strophodus*. From this bed at Blisworth also, have been obtained two examples of a fish not found elsewhere—*Pholidophorus Flesheri*, Agassiz. From the bed at Kings-thorpe, has been obtained a fine cone of a pandanaceous plant, allied to the "Screw-pines" of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean. This plant is not only of a new species, but of a new genus, and has been named by Mr Carruthers, F.R.S., head of the Botanical Department, British Museum, *Kaidacarpum Ooliticum*. Fossil fruit of a plant (*Carpolithes*) is not uncommon in the same bed. In the neighbourhood of Oundle also, has been found an elegant little star-fish, having five attenuated and tortuous rays, which has been named *Ophiurella Griesbachii*, after the late Rev. Mr Griesbach, an eminent geologist, who formerly lived at Wollaston, in this county.

Surmounting this limestone occurs occasionally a variegated clay bed, characterised by an abundance of the small *Ostrea sub-rugulosa*, Morris & Lycett. This takes the place of the "Bradford Clay" of the West of England. Above this is the "Forest Marble," and over a wider area the "Cornbrash," both of which abound in beautifully-preserved fossils: over all is the "Oxford Clay," yielding numerous *Ammonites*, *Belemnites*, large *Oysters*, *Saurians* (including the huge *Pliosaurus*), masses of wood converted into jet, &c.

The foregoing represent the range of "Secondary" formations in the county; but the high lands are frequently capped with a thick bed of the "Boulder Clay" and "Glacial" gravels, containing fragments from nearly the whole series of Primary and Secondary Rocks: *Liassic*, *Kimmeridge Clay*, and *Oxford Clay* fossils being frequently found beautifully preserved in masses of *Septaria*. The valley gravels abound with large tusks and teeth of *Elephas Antiquus*, *E. primigenius*, and an *Elephas* of an intermediate species; and teeth of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, bones of *Hippopotamus major*, teeth of *Equus caballus* and *E. fossilis*, and a head of *Bos primigenius*, have also been found. The peaty fluviatile bed above the gravel contains at its base numerous remains of the aboriginal small ox *Bos longifrons*, Red Deer, Horse, Wild Boar, &c.

As to the geological geography of the county, as has been observed, the Lias forms the foundation, so to speak, of the whole district, but is exposed in the valleys. The Ironstone occurs at its greatest thickness in the neighbourhood of Northampton, or in the mid-section of the county. It is quarried largely at Duston, Blisworth, Gayton, and Stow Nine Churches, to the west of Northampton; and at Cogenhoe, Wellingborough, Finedon, Woodford, Cranford, Glendon, and other places east and north-east of Northampton. It ranges in the latter section as far as Stamford, where, with every prospect of success, it is now being quarried upon the estate of the Marquis of Exeter. Smelting furnaces have been erected at Heyford, Wellingborough, Finedon, and elsewhere. The ironstone thins out in the southern part of the county, and disappears, and the ferruginous beds of the Middle Lias, or Marlstone, in the neighbourhood of Banbury, commercially takes its place.

The "Lincolnshire Limestone" is the characteristic stone of the Northern Division of the county, north of the river Nene; but it thins out near Kettering and near Maidwell, about eight miles north of Northampton, and does not recur

again in the Southern Division. Its place, for all purposes of a limestone, is taken in the middle of the county, and in the Southern Division, by the "Limestone" of the "Great Oolite," which generally caps the high lands. The "Forest Marble" only occurs in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and over a very limited area. The "Cornbrash" crops out from under the Oxford Clay (based by the "Kello-way Rock") on the southern escarpment of the Nene Valley, ranging in from Bedfordshire at a point upon the boundary of the county near Rushden, and extends, by Oundle, nearly to Peterborough. In like manner, it crops out north of the Nene, near Sudborough, extending by Lowick to the Aldwinckles, and reappearing upon many escarpments near Oundle. It also caps the high grounds north of the Addingtons and Woodford, at Islip, at Bulwick, at Upton, occurs at a lower level at Helpstone, and is the surface rock over a large area to the north and north-west of Peterborough.

The "Oxford Clay" overlies the "Cornbrash," where, as stated, the latter crops out upon the southern escarpment of the Nene Valley, and it spreads out over a considerable area of elevated land far into Bedfordshire: considerable patches of it also occur in the same elevated position to the north of the Aldwinckles, and to the north and west of Oundle; while in the neighbourhood of Peterborough it occupies only the low grounds, and spreads out over the great level of the Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire fens.

Very high table land occurs about Naseby, from the water-shed of which rise:—The Avon, which flows westwards (forming the northern boundary of the county from Welford until it passes into Warwickshire), and by Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon, into the Severn and the Bristol Channel; the Welland, which takes an easterly direction, and passing by Stamford to Spalding, flows into the Boston Deep, forming the northern boundary in that direction, to a point near Crowland; and the Nene, which flows southward, until at Northampton it forms a conflux with its western branch, and turns easterly, passing by Peterborough and Wisbeach, also to the Boston Deep. The Nene forms the southern boundary of the county between Elton and Peterborough. There are many minor streams tributary to these the important rivers of Northamptonshire, which is thus intersected by numerous valleys; upon the escarpments of which, owing to the prevalent alternation of pervious and impervious beds, occur the numerous springs of pure water for which the county has a reputation.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that the county is fortunate in its mineral wealth—in its iron, its richly-coloured ferruginous and its more excellent oolitic building-stone, its lime, its Collyweston roofing-slates, its brick-clays, its sand, and its gravel. More than a quarter of a century ago, some £30,000 was expended in sinking a shaft at Kingsthorpe, in a fruitless search for coal. Recently, the question of the presence of coal in the county has again been mooted; but to geologists it is an idle question. From the nature and thickness severally of the strata of the nearest coal-field of Warwickshire, and of the intervening district, it is not impossible that below the present shaft at Kingsthorpe (967 feet deep) would be found the Trias beds to the thickness of 800 feet, the Permian beds 2000 feet, and the Coal Measures (before workable coal could be found), 750 feet: a depth in all of more than 4500 feet; being nearly twice that of any existing mine, and reaching far below the point at which, with known appliances, it is possible to extract coal. Moreover, Mr Hull, F.R.S., Director of the Government Geological Survey for Ireland, who, more than any other scientific man, has made coal and the coal-fields his special study, concludes that the great English coal-field never did extend into Northamptonshire, and that therefore, at any depth, coal cannot be found in the county.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—A dense obscurity veils the early history of Britain. Of its primitive condition we are almost entirely ignorant, and we possess no certain knowledge of the time when, or the race by whom, this island was originally peopled. Pliny tells us that the name of the first civilised man who is recorded to have had any dealings here is Midacritus. He was most probably a Phœnician sea-captain or merchant, who came to the south-western end of Britain, to

the part now called Cornwall, and took thence in his ship back to his home in Tyre or Sidon a cargo of the tin with which the Cornish territory abounds. His countrymen, the Phœnicians, and their kinsmen colonists, the Carthaginians, continued for many centuries to carry on the British tin trade which Midacritus had commenced. The important settlement which the Tyrians made in very early times at Gades (now Cadiz), on the Atlantic coast of Spain, must have greatly facilitated this traffic between the dwellers near the Mediterranean and the tribes of North-Western Europe. Niebuhr has even supposed that the Phœnicians founded their colony at Gades for the express purpose of promoting their ancient and most valuable commerce with Britain. The importance of this commerce may be, to some extent, appreciated by us, if we call to mind, first, that by far the greater part of the metallic implements, arms, and works of art of the ancients were made of bronze; and, secondly, that tin, the chief ingredient of the composite metal bronze, is found in very few parts of the world, and nowhere else so abundantly as in the south-western parts of our island. It is certainly possible that the Phœnicians, whom we know to have voyaged and traded in the Red Sea, and in the Indian Ocean, as far at least as Ceylon, may have voyaged further eastward, and drawn supplies from the tin mines at Malacca, but there can be no reasonable doubt that Britain furnished them with their chief stores of this important metal.

The Phœnicians were the first civilised men, but they were not absolutely the first men, that came to the British Isles. We have no written account of the tribes they found here; but we have certain proof that they did find the land inhabited, and that its inhabitants were, at the time of the arrival of the Phœnician ships, a comparatively savage race, to whom the Phœnicians taught the art of working in metals, and probably other means and appliances of life. We learn this from the ancient burial-places, and the relics contained in them, which are to be found in many parts of our island, and which of late years have been examined and compared one with another with remarkable industry and sagacity. The sepulchral mounds and stone heaps, which are reasonably considered to be the oldest of all that exist in Britain, contain numerous implements of stone and bone; such as arrow-heads, spear-heads, adzes, and mallets, but none of any kind of metal. This proves that there were tribes here who were hunters, and who had some rude practice, of carpentry (possibly of masonry also), but who knew not how to work in metal, and who were destitute of metallic weapons and tools. We find another class of ancient tombs in Britain, not so old as those which contain stone or bone implements exclusively. This second class of tombs contain weapons and other articles made of metal, and (with the exception of a few small golden ornaments) the metal is always bronze. Moreover, this bronze is an alloy of copper and tin blended in the best, or nearly the best, possible proportionate quantities. These facts are rightly considered to prove that the early inhabitants of Britain did not themselves discover the use of metals, and the art of working in metals, but that they learned those things from foreigners. It is also a very remarkable fact that no relics of copper are found in these ancient burial-places. Copper is abundant in Britain; it is a metal very easily worked, and, though inferior to bronze, it is so far hard and firm when wrought that weapons and tools made of it would have been of very great value to men who previously used nothing but stone or bone to point their spears, to fell their trees, and to rough-hew their canoes with. If the early natives of this island had discovered and had taught themselves metallurgy, they must have begun with the use of the simple metal copper, and could not have at once acquired the necessary knowledge and skill for making an alloy of copper and tin, and for making also that alloy in the best proportions of one metal to the other which the experience of ages had sanctioned. The tribes found by the Phœnicians in Britain were not merely supplied by them with metal implements, but were also taught how to make them. This is proved by the numerous moulds for adzes and other implements that are found among the relics of the bronze period of British archæology. Glass beads are also discovered; but there is, as yet, no evidence

that the men in whose tombs they were found knew how to make glass. It is far more probable that the Phœnician merchants brought the beads here, and used them in traffic with the inhabitants of the island, just as, in modern times, British sailors and merchant adventurers have used glass beads in traffic with the savages on the coast of Africa, and in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

We come now to the questions : Of what race were these early inhabitants of Britain whom the Phœnicians found here ? and is there any ground for supposing that any other race had dwelt here at a still earlier period ? Here, again, we are without express historical authority, but there are means for forming at least a probable conjecture as to the truth. There is every reason to believe, from the geographical position of our island, and other circumstances, that the first inhabitants of Britain came here from Gaul ; and that, like the Gauls, they were of the Celtic branch of the Aryan family of nations. We know that the first dwelling-place of man was in Central Asia, whence, as mankind multiplied, its various families and tribes radiated and spread themselves over the other parts of the world. The natural line of progress from Armenia or Mesopotamia to Britain would be through Gaul, and we have the very important fact that the names of places and persons in both Gaul and Britain, at the earliest periods respecting which we have any precise historical information, are unquestionably Celtic. To the present day our rivers and mountains, and other great natural objects, retain Celtic appellations—that is to say, they bear names which have a meaning in Celtic, but are utterly unmeaning if treated as names given by a Finnish, a German, a Basque, or any other than a Celtic population. There is consequently very strong proof of the great antiquity of a Celtic population here, and there is an utter absence of proof of any other population having preceded it. It has, indeed, been thought by some antiquaries that they exhibit, in the size and development of the skulls and other human relics found in the tombs of the Stone period, a general inferiority to those found in the Bronze period. In the latter the skull seems to be better developed, and the framework of the body to have been larger, than is the case with the former. Hence they argue, that if we consider the remains found in the tombs of the Bronze period to be Celtic, we ought to assume that some other population, feebler than the Celts, such as the Finnish, preceded the Celtic race in the occupation of this country, and left its memorials in the tombs of the Stone period. But does it not seem as reasonable to ascribe the improvement and increased size in the skulls and bones of the bronze-containing tombs to the immense improvement that must have been made in the physical as well as mental condition of the native tribes when the Phœnicians taught them the use and workmanship of metals ?

Whether the Phœnicians communicated to the rude Celts, whom they found here, other arts, and whether they imparted to them aught of the science and of the religious ritual of Asia, is and must ever be a mere matter of speculation ; we have no certain evidence on the subject. Many have thought that the ancient architectural structures that are found in the British Isles, and especially the round towers of Ireland, were raised by men of Eastern race, or, at least, by disciples of oriental teachers ; and that these mysterious edifices were designed for the services of the same creed that prevailed in lands beyond the remotest waters of the Mediterranean. The supporters of these theories refer to some fragments of old poems (one of which purports to be copied from a Carthaginian writer), and which speak dimly of “ Ionian Islands,” of “ holy headlands,” and of mystical orgies, in the far North-Western Atlantic. The truth of these speculations is possible ; of some it is probable, but of none can it be demonstrated by such proof as is sufficient to make history.

As the power of Phœnicia declined, her mighty colony, Carthage, drew to herself an increased and increasing share of the lucrative commerce with Britain ; and at last she held it entirely in her own hands. The line of navigation to Britain was jealously guarded as a state secret from all other nations ; and history has recorded the spirited patriotism of a Carthaginian shipmaster, who

was bound from Gades to this island, and who, on seeing himself followed and tracked by a Roman ship, purposely steered upon a shoal, and led his pursuers into the same destruction. The Carthaginian captain saved himself on a fragment of the wreck, and on his return to Carthage the senate paid him the value of the cargo that he had sacrificed. But at last the Romans discovered the passage; and after the destruction of Carthage and the complete conquest of the Spanish peninsula by the Roman arms, some traffic between the British Isles and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean may still have been carried on by the citizens or the subjects of Rome, along the old Phœnician route; but it is probable that, during the last two centuries before the Christian era, the greater part of British produce that was imported into the civilised parts of the ancient world, was brought along what we may term the overland route, across Gaul, to the cities of Marseilles and Narbonne.

The line of traffic with Britain was opened by Greek enterprise at an early period, but still long after the establishment of the Phœnician trade, which was, we believe, always conducted by what may be called the long sea voyage, round Spain and the west of Gaul. The Greek colony of Massalia was founded about 600 years B.C. The Massalians were pre-eminent, even among the Hellenic colonies, for their spirit of maritime enterprise and commercial activity. They did much towards civilising the Gallic and Ligurian tribes in the vicinity of their city, and they extended their trading operations throughout Gaul, and as far as the parts of Britain that lay nearest to Gaul. The products of Britain were brought across the channel to the Gaulish coasts, and thence up the Seine as far as that river was navigable. They were conveyed by pack-horses from the Seine to the upper waters of the Rhone, and were then re-shipped and brought down the last-mentioned river to the ports on the Mediterranean. This was one line of traffic across Gaul; but the Massalians also availed themselves of the Rhine, the Loire, and the Garonne, and vessels from the mouths of these rivers frequented the British coasts. The Roman colony of Narbo, now Narbonne, which was established by the Romans about 114 B.C., shared with Marseilles in the overland traffic with Britain, and gradually acquired the larger portion of it. But it was Greek enterprise that originated this communication with our island, as Phœnician enterprise had first traced the still more daring and still more ancient Atlantic route.

Hitherto we have been searching and testing and drawing inferences from a few historic facts respecting Britain, which we gather with difficulty from the scanty and the scattered memorials of many—we know not of how many—centuries. The regular consecutive history of our country begins from the time when the Romans approached our shores, not as traders but as conquerors, and it is to the pen of our first and greatest Roman assailant that we owe the first general narrative of deeds performed—the first clear description of men and manners existing in this island. Julius Cæsar invaded Britain in the years 55 and 54 B.C. In the 4th and 5th books of his *Commentaries*, he has told of the operations of his troops here, and he has also given an account of the land and of its inhabitants as he found them. From his writings, aided by other sources of information, especially by those furnished by Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, who lived within half a century of Cæsar's time, we may form a generally clear index of who and what our predecessors in the island were at the commencement of the last half century before the birth of our Lord.

We have already stated that the inhabitants of Britain at this time were Celts, and there seems to be satisfactory proof that there were two branches of the Celtic tribes in the British Isles in Cæsar's time. One we may term the British or the Cambrian branch; and it still exists as a language and as a race in Wales. Formerly it was spread over the whole of those parts of this island that are now termed England and Wales, and also over the southern parts of what is now called Scotland. The other, and more ancient branch of the Celtic stock, survives in the native Irish, in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Manksmen of the Isle of Man. Of these two branches, the Cambrian Celts were the most

numerous and important; and it was almost exclusively with them that the Romans first came into contact.

In the earliest divisions of our island it is doubtful whether this county was included solely in the dominions of the Coritani or Coritavi, who inhabited Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, &c., or in those of the Catyeuchlani, who possessed Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, and the counties to the south and south-east; or in those of the Iceni, who dwelt to the east. Perhaps these nations may have occupied each a portion; and the Dobuni of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire may have also had some parts of the western border.

The Britons, when they attracted the notice of the Romans, were a numerous people (in Cæsar's opinion), but subdivided into many independent tribes, each under its own king or chieftain. Diodorus Siculus confirms the judgment of Cæsar as to the populousness of Britain, and states that the natives lived, for the most part, on peaceable terms with each other—an honourable distinction from the incessant spirit of border warfare and civil strife which generally raged amongst the little independent states of antiquity; especially as we know, by the gallantry with which the Britons resisted Rome, that their usually pacific bearing among themselves did not arise from any lack of manly courage. The tribes of the maritime districts, as might have been expected, were less barbarous than those of the interior; and agriculture was extensively practised in the south of the island—so much so that corn formed one of the principal articles of export from Britain to the Continent. Hides, tin, lead, slaves, and fierce hunting dogs are mentioned among the other things with which Britain supplied foreigners. It is remarkable that the Britons do not appear to have taken any part, either as shipowners or mariners, in the trade with Gaul and other countries. They seem to have possessed no sea-going, or even any coasting vessels. Their only experience of navigation was what might be gained on the rivers and lakes; and even there they do not appear to have employed any vessels more capacious or solid than their coracles—frail boats, made of slight ribs of wood, covered with hides, such as the Welsh fishermen still use on the Wye, or which the traveller may see on some of the rivers and lakes of Ireland. The northern Britons seem to have advanced little beyond the hunter's and the shepherd's state. They are described as subsisting chiefly on milk, on the flesh of their cattle, or on the produce of the chase. Buildings are said to have been numerous in the island; but British towns were merely spaces amid the woods and morasses, fortified with a stockade, like the Pahs of the New Zealanders of the present day, whom the Britons also resembled in their custom of tatooing and painting themselves. On the other hand, the art of working metals had become general. They used copper coins and iron bars of a specified weight as money; and the fact of a nation using money as a medium of exchange, instead of dealing by barter, proves a great advance from the savage state. Their practice, also, of employing armed chariots in battle, implies skill in rearing and training horses. It proves, moreover, some advance in mechanical art; and their general use of chariots has been deemed by some writers to prove the existence of formed roads. Diodorus praises the simplicity of the manners of the Britons, and the honesty of their dispositions. Cæsar has mentioned the existence of one custom among them, which some modern writers have thought so improbable that they term it a mere Roman fable, while others have regarded it as proving that the ancient Britons were sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. Cæsar says that it was a common thing among them for ten or twelve men of near relationship to have their wives in common. Those who know to what an extent polyandry, as it is termed, has prevailed, and still prevails, among oriental tribes of considerable civilisation, and that it was only abolished within the last twelve or thirteen years in the Kandyian territories of Ceylon, a portion of the British dominions, will not be hastily led, by this part of Cæsar's narrative, to question either his veracity or the accuracy of his information, as to this or as to the more favourable portions of the account which he gives of the Britons.

Cæsar tells us that the religion of the ancient Britons was the Druidical. The

Gauls are said to have learned this creed from Britain, where it originated, and where the special knowledge of its most profound mysteries was preserved. The Druids were the priests, the lawgivers, and the judges of the people. No clear and authentic record of their tenets has come down to our times. We learn vaguely from Cæsar that they discussed and taught much concerning the stars and their movements, and the magnitude of the universe, of the nature of matter and its compounds, of the power of the immortal gods and their intervention in the affairs of men. We know that they held the doctrine of the immortality and the transmigration of souls, doctrines to which the Romans attributed the contempt of death and resolute bravery of the British warrior. To the Druids the oak and the mistletoe were objects of special reverence. Whether Stonehenge and the other similar vast structures of remote antiquity, which still exist in Britain, where designed as shrines for the Druidical rites, is uncertain, though the authority of the leading archæologists of the day is in favour of their being sepulchral monuments; but it is certain that the horrid practice of sacrificing human beings was largely practised by the Druids. It was also common to place round their huge stone-idols frames of wicker-work, under which the victims were placed and were then burnt to death. It was probably the horror with which these sacrifices inspired the Romans, and their dread of the magical power and of the mysterious rites that were ascribed to the Druids, that made the Romans except the Druidical religion from the contemptuous toleration which they usually granted to the creeds and rituals of conquered nations. Wherever the Romans acquired power, they extirpated Druidism with the most searching severity; and, as the tenets of the Druids were never committed to writing, the traditions of them rapidly perished, except so far as the Romans had observed and recorded them before the final subjugation of Gaul and Britain. It is more than probable that the political institutions of the Britons resembled those of their Celtic kinsmen in Gaul. They would, therefore, have, besides their kings and princes, a privileged class, a noblesse, among them. The mass of the people was in almost a servile state. They were daring in war, but rather furious than firm in battle—of this failing the Romans profited. It was remarked of them, after their conquest, that under a just government they were eminently loyal, and fulfilled their civic duties of provincials with readiness, but that they rose up freely and fiercely against insult and oppression. Such is an epitome of what is known regarding the people of Britain at about the time of Cæsar's invasion, and there can be no doubt that much of this description is applicable to the people of that part of the country now known as Northamptonshire.

Up to this era the religious creed of the Druids, imperfectly known to us, prevailed in every part of the island. Often must the dense woods and forests of Northamptonshire have witnessed most barbarous rites; often must their echoes have repeated the agonising shrieks of human victims, consumed in slow flames, as sacrifices to demon gods. The Druids seem to have possessed some knowledge of the sciences; the art of writing was likewise familiar to them; but dark and gloomy, indeed, was their faith—dark as the oak forests in which its solemnities were held—gloomy as the strange belief that they derived their origin from Dis or Pluto, which led them to compute their time by nights rather than by days. Few traces of Druidism now remain in Northamptonshire, although it prevailed during so many centuries. One vestige still lingers in different parts of the country, viz., the Beltane *bonfire*, till recently kindled near some of the villages on Midsummer Eve. In this fire bones or dead animals were burned, whilst the spectators danced round it, thus proving it to have been originally a sacrifice to the false god Bel, Belus, or Baal, who was once as much worshipped on the banks of the Nene and the Avon, as by the streams of Babylon or Nineveh. Neither was wholly unknown, though adored by another name.

When Britain at last yielded to the rule of the Cæsars, Roman arts, customs, and religion superseded the British. The young nobility assumed the Roman costume, and, finally, almost surpassed their conquerors in luxury. During the

Roman occupation, a period of full four hundred years, Northamptonshire was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, cities and towns adorned the province, and in them temples, palaces, and baths vied in magnificence with those of Italy. Northamptonshire was not forgotten. We now find the Druidical religion superseded by another superstition, less sanguinary and more refined perhaps, but still foul and hideous. The gods of the Pantheon were worshipped in Northamptonshire, and altars were raised to Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Apollo, on places where, in after years, the triumphant standard of the cross was reared.

Having determined on the invasion of Britain, Cæsar, towards the close of the summer of the year 55 B.C., sent over here a Gaulish chieftain, named Commius, whom he had made ruler over a conquered Gallic tribe, and who was supposed to have friends and kinsmen in this island, with instructions to represent to the maritime tribes the greatness of the Roman power, and to persuade them to seek safety by a prompt submission. This diplomatic preliminary was of little use, as Commius was instantly arrested and cast into chains by the Britons. Cæsar further summoned before him a number of the Gaulish merchants and mariners who were supposed to be best acquainted with the landing-places of the island, and with the country near the coasts. Cæsar was at this time in the country of the Morini, which included the Gaulish coast opposite to Britain, between the parts that are now Calais and Boulogne. The place that Cæsar chose for his embarkation was the Portus Itius, which seems to have been the harbour afterwards called Witsand. Here he collected a fleet of eighty merchant-ships and other vessels to serve as transports; and he also ordered to the same place his squadron of war-galleys, which he had built and employed during the preceding year in his war with the maritime tribes of North-Western Gaul. His army, in his first expedition, consisted of only two legions; the effective force of his infantry was probably about 8000 men. A small body of cavalry was ordered to embark at a point about eight miles below the place whence Cæsar sailed, but this part of his army never reached Britain.

Early on the 26th of August, while it was yet night, the fleet of transports, with Cæsar and his infantry on board, and accompanied by the war-galleys, sailed from Witsand. About eight or nine in the morning he was under the cliffs of Dover. The Britons were assembled in large numbers to oppose a landing, and he judged it inexpedient to try to effect one in a place where his men would be so much exposed to the enemy's javelins, and to other missiles from the neighbouring heights. He anchored, and waited till three in the afternoon, still expecting to be joined by the ships with the cavalry. About half-past three the tide began to make again and run to the northward, in which direction Cæsar knew he should find a better landing-place. He accordingly weighed anchor, and coasting northwards, with wind and tide in his favour, he came rapidly opposite the shelving coast and low open country near the sites of modern Deal and Walmer. The Britons watched his movements, and hastened along the shore to be in readiness to meet him. Their cavalry and their war-chariots kept up with the Roman fleet, and the infantry followed as fast as possible. Cæsar, therefore, was obliged to force a landing. It was now nearly low-water, and the war-galleys and the larger merchant-vessels could not come up to the sloping shingle of the beach. Consequently, the Roman soldiers from the smaller vessels could only gain the beach in inconsiderable numbers, and the rest were obliged, when the ships grounded, to leap down into water several feet deep, and make to the shore, encumbered by their heavy armour, and unacquainted with the places where they had to fight. The British cavalry and war-chariots dashed boldly at them as they struggled up the beach, preventing each attempt by the legionaries to form in regular order. The British infantry also soon came up and took an active share in the conflict. Little encumbered by armour, and accustomed to the confusion of irregular warfare, the Britons rushed into the water to grapple with their embarrassed invaders, or showered their javelins down upon them as they struggled in the waves. But discipline at length prevailed; the Britons were beaten back, and the Roman soldier, as

in every other part of the world, was the conqueror. The Britons were at first panic-stricken by their defeat, and they sent envoys to Cæsar's camp. The Roman general received them with an appearance of graciousness, and directed them to send hostages, a direction which they promised to obey as soon as the necessary persons could be brought from the interior. But on the fourth day after Cæsar's landing, two disasters befell him that encouraged the Britons to resume hostilities. His cavalry, which ought to have sailed and landed with him, lingered on the Gaulish coast until the 30th of August, when they sailed for Britain. They crossed the Channel, and were in sight of Cæsar's camp, when the wind freshened to a gale and drove them dispersedly along the Straits of Dover. And on the night of that same day a worse calamity ensued, against which the Romans, if their seamanship had equalled their military qualities, might have been better prepared. The slight ebb and flow of the Mediterranean had not prepared them for the force of the spring-tides of the Channel, but Cæsar and his officers might have taken warning by what they must have already experienced on the opposite shores of Gaul. On the fourth night after his arrival here, there was a high spring-tide, which was increased by the same gale which had blown the ships with his cavalry on board off the coast. All Cæsar's fleet—both the vessels that had been hauled ashore and those that were at anchor—were lifted up and dashed together by the waves. A large part of the fleet was entirely destroyed, and the rest was so damaged as to be no longer seaworthy. Encouraged by these events, the British chiefs resolved to try to destroy the strangers, and to ensure Britain from further attempts at invasion. The situation of Cæsar, in his camp on the Deal flats, was indeed critical. He had no cavalry. He had brought no stores of provisions with him, and the disaster to his fleet had cut him off from all communication with Gaul. He suspected the hostile designs of the Britons, though they kept up the semblance of submission, and he took speedy means to counteract them. With that laborious energy which was the great characteristic of the Roman soldiery, his men, under his direction, soon repaired the least shattered ships, using as materials the timber and tackle of those which had suffered most. He soon had a small squadron fit for sea, and reopened his communications with the Continent. Meanwhile large detachments of his troops were daily employed in reaping and bringing in the corn from the cultivated districts in the neighbourhood. The Britons watched for the opportunity which this division of his forces seemed likely to offer. At last, one field only of the corn-land near Deal remained unreaped. This seems to have been the most distant from the Roman camp, and the uncleared forest nearly surrounded it. Knowing that the Romans would come to this field, the Britons lay in ambush in the woods. The seventh legion, being one half of Cæsar's force, was sent by him on the dangerous but indispensable duty of bringing in the corn. The Britons waited till the Romans laid aside their arms, and dispersed to begin reaping, and then, rushing out of the forest, they assailed them furiously, killing some before they could regain the spot where their arms had been placed; and even when the Romans had recovered their weapons, and rallied round the guard which had been left over them, the Britons prevented them from forming in regular order, and pressed them hard on every side, especially with charges of cavalry and war-chariots.

The news of the critical position of the seventh legion soon reached Cæsar, and he led the greatest part of the tenth to its rescue. On arriving at the scene of action, Cæsar found his men at the very brink of destruction, driven together in a confused mass, and surrounded by the exulting Britons, who were showering javelins on their almost helpless foes. By a steady charge of the picked troops whom he was leading, Cæsar broke through the circle of the British, and gave them a check, during which the seventh legion was able to open into regular formation. The action was soon renewed; and it is clear, from the account given by Cæsar himself, that he gained no victory, and was barely able to bring his men safely back to his camp. He speaks emphatically of the alarm which the war-chariots of the Britons caused among his veteran soldiers. Encouraged

by this advantage, the Britons collected in large numbers, and a few days afterwards ventured on a pitched battle against Cæsar near his camp. But here the discipline and superior weapons of the Roman legionaries prevailed; and in the interval Cæsar had received some reinforcements from the Continent, especially some Gaulish cavalry, which proved of great service to him in the battle. He gained a victory which enabled him to quit Britain without discredit, and even with a show of success. But he saw clearly that a much larger army than one or two legions was requisite for making any effective impression on the islanders. Accordingly, in the next year, he assembled at the Itian harbour a force of upwards of 20,000 Roman infantry and 2000 cavalry, to act against Britain. A fleet of 800 vessels brought him and this force to his former landing place; and the Britons, terrified at the formidable appearance of the Roman armament, attempted no resistance to his disembarkation. But when he advanced into the interior he was encountered with great bravery, and no inconsiderable military skill, by the natives, who had placed themselves under the chief command of Cassivellaunus, king of the Trinobantes, a powerful tribe that dwelt north of the Thames. They disputed the passage of the river Stour with great obstinacy, but were at last driven back with heavy loss by the steady valour of the Roman legionaries. Cassivellaunus then followed the prudent strategy of avoiding all pitched battles, and harassed the Roman army by repeated skirmishes and alarms as he retreated before them. Cæsar determined to carry the war into the British chieftain's own territories, and marched accordingly for the Thames, striking across the regions now called Kent and Surrey, for a point in the stream sufficiently high from the sea for the river to be fordable. The summer is reported to have been one of unusual drought; and the spot where Cæsar forced the passage of the Thames is believed, from very ancient traditions, to have been at Coway Stakes, where the river is usually six feet deep, but becomes fordable in very dry seasons. When Cæsar arrived on the bank of the Thames, he perceived a large force drawn up on the other side to oppose him; the bank, moreover, was planted with sharp stakes, and others of the same kind were fixed in the bed of the river beneath the water. Cæsar gained intelligence of this from prisoners and deserters. He accordingly sent the cavalry in advance, and brought up the infantry immediately in the rear. So great was the ardour and impetuosity of the soldiers, that whilst their heads alone appeared above the water, the enemy, unable to sustain their attack, abandoned the bank and fled precipitately.

One defeat was sufficient to break the alliance which Cassivellaunus had formed against the Romans; and the superiority of the latter once demonstrated, the different tribes that had been oppressed by that chieftain seem to have thrown the blame of their resistance on his influence, making a merit of their personal hostility towards him, and seeking an alliance with the invaders. First came messengers from the Trinobantes of Middlesex and Essex, who offered to submit to the Romans, on condition that they should espouse the cause of their young chief Mandubratius, and restore him to the sovereignty of his tribe, which Cassivellaunus had usurped. The treaty was soon arranged. The example the Trinobantes was soon followed by the Cenimagni, the Segontiaci, the Ancalites, the Bibroci, and the Cassii. The first of these tribes lay to the north of the Trinobantes, in the present county of Suffolk; the Segontiaci occupied the greater part of the present counties of Hampshire and Berkshire; the Bibroci inhabited a thickly-wooded country, containing the celebrated forest of Anderida, including a small part of Hampshire and Berkshire, and stretching through the modern counties of Sussex and Surrey into the eastern parts of Kent; the position of the Ancalites is less certain, but they perhaps lay on the north of Berkshire and on the western borders of Middlesex; and if the Cassii were the same tribe that was called by Ptolemy the Catyeuchlani, as is supposed, they formed the link between these other tribes and the Trinobantes, stretching through the modern counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Buckingham. The envoys of these tribes informed Cæsar, "that the town of Cassivellaunus was not

far off, surrounded by woods and marshes, and occupied by a large number of men and cattle. The Britons call by the name of town a place in the fastnesses of the woods surrounded by a mound and trench, and calculated to afford them a retreat and protection from hostile invasion. Cæsar immediately marched to this place, which he found extremely strong, both by nature and art; nevertheless, he assailed it at once in two different quarters. The enemy stood their ground for a time, but at length gave way before the onset of our men, and abandoned the town by the opposite side. A number of cattle were found there, and many of the enemy were slain or taken prisoners in the pursuit."

Cæsar had now received the submission of a very large tract of country, extending from sea to sea, and completely surrounding the country of the Cantii, in which he had first landed. All these tribes seem to have bargained for protection against Cassivellaunus, and it is probable that they had been all more or less brought under his rule. This had been the case also with Cantium or Kent, which was then ruled by four kings or chiefs, called by Cæsar, *Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*. When Cæsar marched across the Thames, Cassivellaunus, driven from his own country, seems to have formed the project of cutting him off from the coast, and, marching into Kent, he sent to the four Kentish chiefs just named his orders to assemble their forces immediately, and join him in surprising the naval camp of the Romans. This attack was, like so many others, unsuccessful; the assailants were beaten from the camp with considerable slaughter, and a young chief of consideration was taken prisoner. This action convinced Cassivellaunus that it was in vain to contend with his irregular warriors against the discipline of the Roman veterans; and now, finding that even his own subjects were disaffected to him, and had made their peace with the invaders, he also offered to submit. His proposals were accepted, for Cæsar was now anxious, for various reasons, to return to Gaul; and having agreed upon a tribute which the Britons were to pay annually to the Roman people, and given his injunction to Cassivellaunus not to make war upon *Mandubratius* or the *Trinobantes*, who were naturally supposed to have incurred his hatred by their being the first to submit, Cæsar led his legions back to Gaul, carrying with him the hostages which he had taken from the British chiefs as pledges for their fulfilment of the terms of the treaty. The campaign lasted about seven weeks. As the Roman general mentions in his commentaries that his fleet was obliged to make two voyages in order to carry over to the Continent his army and the great number of captives that had been collected, we may conclude that the slave-hunting operations of the campaign had been successful. In other respects the invasion was a failure. Britain sent no tribute, and Rome did not attempt to exact its payment. The short remainder of Cæsar's life was fully occupied in quelling the last desperate attempts of the Gauls to recover their independence, and in hostilities with his fellow-countrymen. After his death came another period of revolution and civil war among the Romans; and the ultimate victor in those struggles, Augustus Cæsar, was unwilling, both from disposition and from policy, to enter upon schemes of distant and precarious conquest in an island which the Romans still looked upon as beyond the pale of the civilised world.

During the reigns of Augustus and Tiberias, making together a period of nearly eighty years, the British States which had submitted to Julius Cæsar were left in a position of friendship or alliance with Rome. During this period three of the British kingdoms made considerable progress in extending their power over a large portion of the island. While Augustus was Emperor of Rome, *Cunobelin* (or *Cymbeline*), King of the *Trinobantes*, acquired a permanent authority over nearly the whole of Southern and Central Britain. Northwards of his territories the power of the *Iceni* extended from sea to sea, from the parts since called *Lincolnshire*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* on the east, to *North Wales* on the west, thus including the *Midland Counties*, and amongst them what is now *Northamptonshire*. The *Mersey* and the *Humber* divided the *Iceni* from the *Brigantes*, who formed the third great state in the island, and whose dominion was spread from coast to coast as far northward as the mountains

and morasses of Caledonia. It is not to be supposed that the sovereign of any of the three British powers that have been mentioned ruled over a perfectly united and well-organised kingdom. Each little district and each petty tribe had still its own local prince or chief, but all were more or less subject to one of the three dominant states. The British coins of this period are of themselves sufficient proof that the natives of the island, especially the portion ruled over by Cunobelin, were making rapid progress in the interval between the invasions of Cæsar and that of Claudius. This was doubtless caused to a great extent by increased intercourse with Gaul, a country which was now becoming thoroughly Romanised. But it is vain to speculate on the degree or the kind of civilisation to which free Britain might have raised itself, aided by the peaceful influences only of Rome. The fifth of the Roman Emperors, Caligula, was induced by British refugees to renew the enterprise of the first Cæsar, and the whole island, except the extreme north, was thoroughly conquered by the Romans in a forty years' war, during which many splendid proofs of heroic patriotism were displayed on the side of the unsuccessful British, as well as many specimens of high military genius and stubborn valour on the side of the ultimately triumphant invaders. We can here only glance rapidly at some of the main occurrences in the first of the four conquests of our island.

In the year of our Lord 43, the war was renewed by the Roman general, Aulus Plautius, with four legions and a body of auxiliary cavalry from Batavia and Germany, whose services in swimming rivers and dashing at the Britons in positions which the defenders deemed inaccessible, proved of the utmost value to the Roman general. Plautius and his lieutenant, the celebrated Vespasian, overran the southern district of the island, and marched upon the capital city of the Trinobantes, called Camulodunum, which appears to have been on or near the site of the modern town of Colchester, in Essex. Of the two sons of Cunobelin, who had headed the defence, one fell in battle near the Thames, the other, Caractacus, retired among the Silures, the hardy mountaineers of Wales, to renew thence the struggle with the Romans. Plautius drove before him the remains of the British army in upon Camulodunum. The Roman general refrained from an attack upon them in that position, but sent information to the emperor Claudius, who hastened to command in person his legions in Britain. On the arrival of Claudius they again crossed the Thames, defeated the Britons in battle, and took possession of Camulodunum, the capital of Cunobelin. The Britons now submitted, and the emperor hastened back to Rome to celebrate his triumph, leaving Plautius in command of the army. The emperor and his son were both honoured with the title of Britannicus, and a coin was subsequently struck to commemorate the conquest of the Britons.

That conquest, however, was as yet very imperfect, and included only the south-eastern district of the island. But a foreign power, like that of Rome, established in a hostile manner in one district of Britain, could not long remain without excuses for attacking the others. The south-western division of the island, extending from Hampshire to the extremity of Cornwall, was held by two powerful tribes, called the Belgæ and the Dumnonii. This territory was now invaded by Vespasian, and after an obstinate, and apparently a long struggle, in which Vespasian fought nearly thirty battles and captured twenty of the British fortified ports, these two tribes were reduced to submission. Previous to the year 50, Aulus Plautius was recalled, and he seems to have left the Roman legions engaged in war with the Britons. It was now the tribes of the interior who had taken up arms against the invaders, and were making inroads upon the tribes who had submitted to them, considering their submission as a just cause for plundering them. In the midst of this confusion, a new governor of Britain arrived from Rome. His name was Ostorius Scapula, a good soldier, and a man of eminent abilities. He had no sooner landed than he collected such troops as were at hand, and falling upon the Britons unexpectedly, defeated them with great slaughter, and drove them out of the Roman territory. He then proceeded to enclose and protect the latter with a line of forts from the Nene to the

Severn, from which it appears that the whole country within these rivers, from the furthest coast of Norfolk to the Land's End, and thence to the extreme point of Kent, had, at this time, voluntarily or by compulsion submitted to the power of Rome. Among those who had submitted voluntarily was the extensive and powerful tribe of the Iceni, who occupied the modern counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. The Iceni were jealous of the attempt of the Romans to establish their power by these forts, and, confident in their own strength, which had not yet been tried with the Romans, they put themselves at the head of a confederacy, with some of the neighbouring tribes, and when Ostorius marched against them, they prepared for battle in a place which they had enclosed with ramparts of earth, with a narrow entrance to hinder the approach of cavalry. But this was of little avail against the discipline of their opponents; and Ostorius, with only a few cohorts of auxiliaries, attacked them in their entrenchments, made a breach for the entrance of his cavalry, and defeated them with great slaughter. The Iceni now returned to their obedience, and other tribes, which had before hesitated, submitted.

Beyond the boundary which Ostorius had formed by his line of forts, the interior of the island was inhabited by tribes, who were fiercer and less civilised than the southern nations. The chief of these was the great tribe of the Brigantes, extending through the mountainous and wooded districts from the borders of Lincolnshire, through Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The lesser tribes, such as the Cornavii and Coritavi (the latter inhabiting what is now the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln), which were intermediate between the tribes subject to the Romans and the Brigantes, probably acknowledged the superiority of the latter. The Brigantes seem to have been so much discouraged by the defeat of the Iceni, that they sought the alliance of, or rather bought their peace with, the Romans. Ostorius, relieved from the hostilities of the various tribes just mentioned, carried his arms into Shropshire and North Wales, and had reached the shores of the Irish Sea, when he was recalled by a revolt of the Brigantes, which was apparently partial and easily subdued. The only formidable enemy now in arms on the borders of the Roman possessions, was the tribe of the Silures, which had rallied under Caractacus, the defeated son of Cunobelin, who, after various turns of fortune, had been elected the chief of this tribe, and entered into a confederacy with the Ordovices of North Wales. After the defeat of the Brigantes, Ostorius gave his attention to the interior arrangements of the province committed to his charge. He made Camulodunum, which was raised to the rank of a *colonia*, the headquarters of the Roman power, and established there a numerous body of veterans, among whom the conquered lands were distributed. The city was adorned with public buildings, and was increased in size and importance. Having settled these things to his satisfaction, Ostorius marched against Caractacus and his Silurian adherents. We have no narrative of the campaigns, during which the British hero and his followers kept the legions at bay, or retaliated for the gradual advance of the Roman lines through the hill country of west Britain, by rapid and daring inroads among the districts that had submitted to the invaders. We know generally that Caractacus maintained the war for nine years, that he gained many advantages, and fought many drawn battles; and that his skill and valour extorted the admiration of his conquerors. Local tradition points to a lofty hill in Shropshire, as the last stronghold of the Celtic chief, and the scene of his last battle. The hill still bears the name of *Caer-Caradoc*, the fort or town of Caradoc, the real name of the hero, which the Romans latinised into Caractacus. The legions of Ostorius stormed that position in spite of a brave resistance. Caractacus himself escaped from the slaughter of the battle, and from the massacre of the sack and the pursuit, but his wife and children were taken prisoners, and his surviving brothers surrendered themselves in despair to the Roman general. Caractacus fled to the dominions of Cartimandua, his wife's mother, who then reigned over the Brigantes, the powerful British state of the north.

Cartismandua betrayed him to the Romans, and Caractacus was taken captive to Rome, with his wife and children to grace the triumph, which the emperor Claudius celebrated for the victories which his generals had gained in Britain. The loss of their leader did not discourage the Silures, who, trusting to their woods, continued to carry on a fierce warfare against the Romans, cutting off their stragglers, and in more than one instance nearly overwhelming the legions, which were left to erect fortresses in their country. "After this," says Tacitus, "there was incessant fighting, generally of a predatory character; sometimes the armies would meet in the woods, at other times in the midst of the marches, according as chance or their own headlong valour directed—many an engagement took place by accident, while others were the result of stratagem and military manœuvre; many an expedition was undertaken to revenge some previous defeat, while others had plunder for their object; and they were sometimes undertaken by order of the generals, and at other times without their knowledge. The Silures were the most obstinate in their resistance, and their obstinacy was increased, by the threat of the Roman commander, that he would root the very name of the Silures out of Britain, as he had done with the Sigambri, who had been transported to Gaul. These words enraged the Silures, who assailed and cut off two cohorts of the auxiliaries, and stirred up the other tribes to revolt, by giving them a large share of their booty, and thus exciting their love of plunder. In the midst of these disorders, Ostorius, overcome by the troubles with which he was surrounded, departed this life; and the Britons rejoiced at his death, not merely as if they had gained a battle, but rather as if the war was entirely at an end."

Before the war against Caractacus had been concluded, the Romans had begun to strengthen their dominion over the conquered British territories, by founding colonies, and by building and fortifying towns. Camulodunum, which was on the site of the old stronghold of the Trinobantian kings, was the first of these in date, and also in importance. A large number of discharged veterans from the Roman legions received settlements there—a senate-house, a theatre, and stately temples to Roman gods, soon appeared where nothing loftier than the rude huts of the natives had formerly been erected. But by far the stateliest temple of all in the new town of the invaders, was dedicated, according to the degrading and impious flattery which had become habitual to the Romans since they obeyed a single ruler, to the man-god, to the divine emperor Claudius. Another Roman settlement was planted at Verulam; and although London was not yet dignified as a Roman colony or municipal city, it speedily became a populous and thriving commercial town, largely resorted to by merchants and traders from the nearest provinces of the continent. But these advances and consolidations of Roman power and civilisation were accompanied with much misgovernment and oppression. There was not only the suffering caused to the Britons, whose lands were taken from them to be divided among the Roman colonists, or to endow the Roman temples and priests, but there was also, wherever the Roman authority extended, a cruel system of military conscription, by which the ablest and most promising of the British youth were taken from their homes and drafted into the auxiliary cohorts attached to Roman legions, that were serving in distant regions of the empire. There was also heavy taxation by land-tax, by poll-tax, and by customs, aggravated by requisitions of corn and military stores; the frequency and severity of such exactions depending on the arbitrary will of the rulers. But besides all these evils, and worse than all other evils, were the licence, the insolence, and the brutality which the numerous officials of the dominant race practised upon the provincials, unless when kept in check by a governor, not only personally just and pure, but of unusual activity and strictness, in controlling the misconduct of his subordinates. Britain appears to have been negligently ruled for the ten years after the overthrow and capture of Caractacus; and the usual results are traceable in the ill success of the Roman arms, against the yet unsubdued Britons, and in the disorder and disaffection of those tribes that were under Roman authority. In A.D. 61, Suetonius Paulinus,

a general of proved ability, who had lately taken the command of the imperial forces in the island, prepared to strike a decisive blow against what seemed to be the stronghold of the opposition to Rome. This was the island now called Anglesey, close to the Welsh coast, where the Druids, who had been driven out of Gaul and out of every part of Britain, subject to Roman influence, had established their rites, and where they had collected the chief survivors of the priestly caste, and their most devoted and fanatical adherents. Suetonius concentrated the best Roman troops that were in Britain, marched upon the western coast, forced the passage to the island of Anglesey, after a short but sharp conflict, and then gave to the sword and the flame the Druids, their groves, their idols, and all the votaries that had gathered round them, to give or to seek protection. The success of Suetonius was complete. But while he was winning the little isle of Anglesey, all the remainder of Britain was nearly lost to Rome.

The indignant impatience of the Roman rule, which causes already described had made general in the island, was nowhere more vehement than among the Iceni, the powerful British tribe, which had received the Romans willingly as friends and protectors, but now experienced in them the most arrogant and cruel oppressors. Prasutagus, the Icenian king, who had been Rome's most submissive adherent, was dead. In the hope of propitiating the goodwill of the Romans to his family, he had made the emperor joint-heir with his two daughters. But the agent of the Roman Government seized on all the possessions of the deceased prince; and under the pretence that Boadicea, his widow, had secreted some of his wealth, ordered her to be stripped and scourged. This abominable cruelty was accompanied by worse outrages on her daughters, who were given up by the Roman official to the brutal violence of the slaves. At the appeal of their queen the Iceni rose at once to arms. Every Roman, every minister and partisan of Rome, every symbol of Roman domination, was swept away from the face of the land. Pouring from their own territories over those of the Trinobantes and the other southern Britons, the victorious Iceni called upon their countrymen to join them against the common enemy, and the summons was promptly and terribly obeyed. Camulodunum, which was looked upon as the headquarters of Roman power, was stormed and burnt. Verulamium had the same fate. London, which appears to have been largely inhabited by subjects of Rome, was utterly destroyed, and traces of the fate of this, the first Roman London, may yet be found beneath the soil of our modern capital. It was computed that 70,000 Romans and friends of Rome were massacred in these three places, besides those who were surprised and cut down in the smaller posts and camps—in their rich estates and pleasant villas, where they had been dwelling in fancied security among the despised natives. No insurrection could be more just than this of the British against Rome. But, as is unhappily too commonly the case, a holy cause was sullied by atrocious cruelty. That the Britons gave no quarter—that in the heat of the victorious assault they slew all of the enemy's race or following, whatever might be the victim's sex or age—such horrors were the common incidents of ancient warfare. But it is even now shocking to read the narrative of the tortures which they systematically inflicted on their captives. They especially chose out the most beautiful and high-born of the Roman ladies who fell in their power to undergo the most lingering and loathsome sufferings, and to be exhibited to the public gaze under the worst possible circumstances of ignominy and agony. The Roman historian remarks that the British insurgents seemed to have had a presentiment how Rome would punish the revolt, and to have been eager to avenge themselves beforehand.

The tidings of these calamities recalled Suetonius from his conquests in the west. Swiftly and firmly he made his way eastward with the 14th legion and its auxiliary cohorts and cavalry, effecting on his march a junction with part of the 20th legion. Of the other two legions stationed in Britain, one, the 9th, had rashly engaged the insurgents, and had been defeated with heavy loss; the commander of the other, the 2nd legion, was terrified at the number and strength

of the enemy, and refused to obey his general's orders to join him, or to move beyond the shelter of his fortified camp. When Suetonius met and engaged the vast host of the British, he had not more than 10,000 men under his command ; but the complete defeat which the Britons suffered from this small but well-disciplined and ably-handled force, is one of the most signal among the numerous proofs which history gives of how useless is the attempt of undisciplined levies, however ardent their patriotism, however great their personal bravery, and however superior their numbers, to compete with an army of regular troops, well trained, well commanded, and who could add military spirit, and reliance on each other, to the courage natural to them as men. The slaughter of the British in this battle was enormous, and the Romans justly ranked the victory of Suetonius as equal to the most splendid that had been won in the times of the old commonwealth. Boadicea poisoned herself after her defeat, and the fugitives from the battle made no effort to reunite and to maintain the war. Suetonius moved his troops, now largely reinforced from the continent, across the districts that had revolted, laying waste everything with fire and sword. A famine, which swept off even more than had perished in massacre or battle, was the natural result of the devastations which both insurgents and Romans had committed in this short but dreadful war.

Britain lay for some years in the quiet of exhaustion under Roman rule ; but she was not thoroughly reduced into orderly subjection as a Roman province until the illustrious Agricola was sent, A.D. 78, by the emperor Vespasian, as governor of Britain and commander-in-chief of the Roman forces in this island. Agricola united the virtues of a philosopher and the talents of a statesman to the courage and skill of a consummate general. He saw that something more than victories in the field, followed up by vindictive slaughter and havoc, was required to win Britain effectively and permanently to Rome. He took care to make the military power of Rome thoroughly respected and feared while he commanded her legions, but he sought also to make her imperial supremacy less hated. In eight campaigns he completely quelled all revolt, all insubordination, all national independence that lingered, or that had revived in southern and central Britain ; and he advanced his conquest also northward, through what are now the northern counties of England and the Lowlands of Scotland. Including all this within the Roman frontier, he drew a line of fortification across from the Frith of Forth to the Frith of Clyde, which was to protect Rome's subjects from the wild tribes of the north. These clans, the Caledonians, as they were then termed, were already formidable to their southern neighbours, and Agricola determined to break their power, for a time at least, by seeking and defeating them in their own territory. He twice led his legions north of the Firth of Forth, compelling the submission of the tribes along the eastern coast, and winning in his last campaign a celebrated victory at the Grampian Hills over a large host of Caledonians, whom their great chief, Galgacus, had gathered together to dispute the further progress of the Romans. During these campaigns in the far north of Britain, the Roman fleet sailed along the eastern coast, and co-operated with the land forces. And when the legions returned to winter quarters in the south, after the battle at the Grampians, the fleet, by Agricola's orders, continued its voyage, and sailed round the northern extremity of the island, returning down along the western coast, and up the channel to its station at the harbour, afterwards called Sandwich. This voyage put an end to the speculations of some of the scientific Romans who had previously maintained that Britain was not an island.

The conquest of Ireland seems to have been intended by Agricola, who considered that a single legion would have been sufficient for that purpose. But this was not to be. The Romans did not invade Ireland, for the jealousy of the Emperor Domitian recalled Agricola from his command before he could commence his intended expedition. But though Agricola's schemes of conquest were left thus imperfect, he seems to have successfully accomplished the more difficult and more honourable task of establishing orderly government, and of

awakening a spirit of loyal obedience in the territories which he found or left subdued. The first necessity was to repress the rapacity and insolence of the Roman officials towards the natives, and Agricola commenced this by himself setting an example of moderation, fairness, and courtesy. He reformed the system of taxation and requisitions, especially cutting down those imposts which benefited the tax-gatherers rather than the treasury, and abolishing all the vexatious and arrogant forms and regulations, which galled the provincials more by pressing on their sense of insult than the actual amount of the claim injured them by draining their resources. Any complaint by a native was heard promptly and patiently, and, if well founded, was followed by the exemplary punishment of the offender. At the same time, Agricola encouraged the Britons to adopt the customs, the language, and the garb, and to familiarise themselves with the comforts and the elegancies of Roman civilisation. The vigorous and equal administration of justice, the strict maintenance of order, and the assurance of safety for person and property, co-operated with these softening influences in leading the Britons to cultivate the arts of peace, and to substitute steady commercial activity for their old rugged, independent, martial restlessness. The Roman towns that had perished in Boadicea's insurrection were restored in increased opulence and splendour, and others, of almost equal wealth, were rapidly founded in the most favourable situations throughout the greater part of the island. Harbours were deepened, docks and wharves were constructed, and roads of still enduring solidity were made from place to place. The primary object of the Roman engineers in the construction of these roads was to facilitate the rapid movement and concentration of troops, but their works served also to give the most important stimulus to internal traffic, and to break down the barriers of little local nationalities, and of petty provincial exclusiveness.

The Roman power was now firmly established in the island. The tribes which had submitted made no attempt to recover their independence. The successors of Agricola, instead of conducting the legions in the field, were employed in protecting the public tranquillity, in settling the details of the provincial government, and in assimilating the state of Britain to that of the other countries which had been incorporated in the empire. A short sketch of this system will not be unacceptable to the reader. It is thus described by Lingard:—"The governor was denominated the prefect or *proprætor* of Briton. His power was supreme within the island, but precarious in its duration, and dependent on the will of the emperor. He united in his own person every species of authority which was exercised by the different magistrates within the city of Rome. He commanded the army; he was invested with the administration of justice; and he possessed the power of substituting his own notions of equity in the place of the strict letter of the law. An authority so extensive and irresistible would frequently give birth to acts of injustice; and though the imperial court and senate-house were open to the complaints of the natives, yet the distance of the capital, and the influence of friends, promised, or rather insured, impunity to the oppressor. In a few years, however, the exorbitant power of the prefects was confined by the emperor Hadrian, who laid down a system of rules for the regulation of their conduct, and established a uniform administration of justice through all the provinces of the empire. Subordinate to the prefect, but appointed by the emperor, was the procurator or *quæstor*. It was his duty to collect the taxes, and to administer the revenues of the province. That revenue arose from a variety of imposts: a poll-tax, which was not confined to the living, but extended to the funerals of the dead; a tax on legacies, the sale of slaves, and purchases at auctions; the tenth part of the produce of mines; and a certain proportion of corn, hay, and cattle, which was paid either in kind or in money, at the option of the procurator. He was also employed, occasionally, in the dishonourable office of a spy; and his reports were frequently swelled with exaggerated accounts of the riches, the power, and the ambition of the prefect; for the distance of that officer from the seat of government, and the natural

strength of the island, were constant sources of suspicion to the emperors. The amount of the army maintained in Britain must have varied according to circumstances. When Plautius undertook the reduction of the island, he was at the head of four legions with their auxiliaries, a force which, at a moderate calculation, would exceed 50,000 men. If the different military stations, which were so thickly scattered over the county, had all been garrisoned at the same time, they would have required a still greater number; but it is probable that, in proportion as the Roman power was established, many of them were abandoned. Into the ranks of the legions none but Roman citizens could claim the privilege of admittance; but the auxiliaries were composed of provincials who had not obtained the freedom of the city, or of barbarians, whom the fate of war or the prospect of wealth had drawn into the imperial service. These auxiliaries nearly equalled the legionaries in number. They were all foreigners; for though by the law of conscription the natives were compelled to serve, they were not permitted to remain in the island. At home they might have employed their swords in asserting the independence of their country, but on the continent they were unconnected with the inhabitants; for their subsistence, they depended on the bounty of the emperor; and far from combining to subvert, were always prepared to support the throne of their benefactor. What their number might be is uncertain; but there exists evidence to show that they amounted to at least six and twenty cohorts; that they were dispersed as far as Egypt and Armenia; and that some of them had acquired the surname of 'Invincible' from their valour. When the Roman conquests in Britain had reached their utmost extent, they were irregularly divided into six provinces, under the government of prætors appointed by the prefect. The long tract of land which runs from the western extremity of Cornwall to the South Foreland in Kent, is almost separated from the rest of the island by the arm of the sea now called the Bristol Channel, and by the course of the river Thames. This formed the most wealthy of the British provinces; and from priority of conquest, or proximity of situation, was called *Britannia Prima*. *Britannia Secunda* comprised the present principality of Wales, with the addition of that tract which is included by the Severn, in its circuitous course towards St George's Channel. *Flavia Cæsariensis* was the next in order, but first in extent. It was bounded on two sides by the former provinces, and on the two others by the Humber, the Don, and the German Ocean. This division included Northamptonshire and the neighbouring midland counties. To the north of the Humber lay the province of *Maxima*. It reached the Eden and the Tyne, and its opposite shores were washed by the western and eastern seas. *Valentia* followed, including the Scottish Lowlands as far as the Friths of Clyde and Forth. The tribes beyond the friths formed the sixth government of *Vespasiana*, divided from the independent Caledonians by the long chain of mountains which rises near Dumbarton, crosses the two counties of Athol and Badenoch, and stretches beyond the Frith of Murray. But the greater part of this province was wrested at so early a period from the dominion of Rome, that it is seldom mentioned by writers. To each of these divisions was allotted a separate government under the general superintendence of the prefect; but the interests of the rulers were most jealously separated from those of the provincials. Every Briton by his birth was excluded from all offices of trust and authority in his own country, and every holder of such office was prohibited by law from marrying a native, or purchasing property within the island. Throughout these provinces were scattered a great number of inhabited towns and military posts, the names of which are preserved in the itineraries of Richard and Antonius. They were partly of British and partly of Roman origin, and were divided into four classes, gradually descending in the scale of privilege and importance. The first rank was claimed by the colonies. It had long been the policy of Rome to reward her veterans with a portion of the lands of the conquered nations; and for this purpose those situations were generally selected which combined the double advantage of a fruitful soil and a military position. Each colony was a miniature representation of the parent city. It adopted the same customs, was

governed by the same laws, and with similar titles conferred on its magistrates a similar authority. In Britain there were nine of these establishments; two of a civil and seven of a military description, viz.: Richborough, London, Colchester, Bath, Gloucester, Carleon, Chester, Lincoln, and Chesterfield, so that Northamptonshire did not possess a colony. In the constitution of the military colonies we discover a striking similitude to the feudal tenures of later ages. The veteran received his land from the bounty of the emperor, and was obliged to enrol his sons in the army as soon as they should attain to the years of manhood. Disgrace, imprisonment, and sometimes death, was the punishment of the youth who refused to serve the benefactor of his father and his family. The advantages enjoyed by the colonies were nearly equalled, in some respects surpassed, by the privileges of the municipal cities; the inhabitants of which were exempted from the operation of the imperial statutes, and with the title of Roman citizens possessed the right of choosing their own decuriones or magistrates, and of enacting their own laws. Privileges so valuable were reserved for the reward of extraordinary merit, and Britain could boast of only two municipia, Verulam and York. But the *jus Latii*, or Latian right, as it conferred more partial advantages, was bestowed with greater liberality. Ten of the British towns had obtained it from the favour of different emperors, and were indulged with the choice of their own magistrates, who, at the expiration of the year, resigned their offices, and claimed the freedom of Rome. That freedom was the great object of provincial ambition; and by the expedient of annual elections, it was successfully conferred on almost all the members of each Latin corporation. The towns possessing this privilege were Inverness, Perth, Dumbarton, Carlisle, Catterick, Blackrode, Cirencester, Salisbury, Caistor in Lincolnshire, and Slack in Longwood. The remaining towns were stipendiary, compelled, as the term imports, to pay tribute, and governed by Roman officers, who received their appointments from the prætor. These distinctions were, however, gradually abolished. Antoninus granted to every provincial of rank and opulence the freedom of the city. Caracalla extended the indulgence to the whole body of the natives."

Britain was now entirely subjected to the power of imperial Rome. Its people had irrecoverably lost their independence, and they soon lost their nationality when their new rulers began to divide Britain into departments. The very nations, many of whom had so bravely fought for their freedom, lost their names, and gradually merged into Roman subjects. A little more than thirty years after the recall of Agricola, the celebrated geographer, Ptolemy, published his survey of the world as then known, in which he has given us a very exact survey of the coasts of Britain and Ireland. From this account, compared with the allusions of other writers, it appears that the south-eastern part of the island, or the district now forming the county of Kent, was occupied by the Cantii, a large and influential tribe, which in Cæsar's time was divided among four chiefs or kings. To the west, the Regni held the modern counties of Sussex and Surrey, from the sea coast to the Thames. Still further west, the Belgæ occupied the country from the southern coast to the Bristol Channel, including nearly the whole of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. The whole of the extensive district extending from the Belgæ to the extreme western point of the island, including Devonshire and Cornwall, was occupied by the Dumnonii or Damnonii. On the coast between the Dumnonii and the Belgæ, the smaller tribe of the Durotriges held the modern county of Dorset. On the other side of the Thames, extending northward to the Stour, and including the greater part of Middlesex, as well as Essex, lay the Trinobantes. To the north of the Stour dwelt the Icenî, extending over the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. The Coritavi possessed the present counties of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; and the south-eastern part of Yorkshire was held by the Parisi. Between the tribes last enumerated, in the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford, lay the tribe called by Ptolemy the Catyuchlani, and by others Catuvellani. Another name for this tribe, or for a division of it, was the Cassi. West of these were the Attrebates, in Berkshire; and still further west

were the Dobuni, in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. All these tribes are supposed to be later settlers than the tribes of the interior, those nearest the coast being always, of course, the more recent colonies. The interior of the island northwards was occupied by the Brigantes, who held the extensive districts, difficult of approach on account of the mountains and woods, extending from the Humber and Mersey to the present borders of Scotland. This extensive tribe seems to have included several smaller ones. The Brigantes are believed to have been the original inhabitants of the island, who had been driven northward by successive invasions and settlements, and they appear to have been the least civilized tribe of South Britain; their wild independence was encouraged and protected by the nature of the country they inhabited. Wales was also inhabited by a primitive population. The northern counties, Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, with the island of Anglesea, was the territory of the Ordovices. The south-eastern counties of Cardigan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke, were held by the Demetæ. The still more celebrated tribe of the Silures inhabited the modern counties of Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan. Between these and the Brigantes lay the Cornabii or Carnabii, who occupied the present counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, and Chester, and perhaps the adjoining part of Flintshire.

For many years after Agricola's administration, Britain is little mentioned by the Roman historians. Their silence is emphatic proof that it was generally peaceful and prosperous. In the year 120, the emperor Hadrian visited Britain, and corrected several abuses which had grown up in the administration of the island. It is clear that the incursions of the northern clans into the civilised and rich districts to the south were becoming frequent and formidable. The cautious and pacific Hadrian, instead of attacking and punishing the marauders in their own territories, or even repairing the fortified lines of Agricola, made an inner and more easily defensible barrier against the Caledonians, by building a massive wall across the island, from the Tyne to the Solway Firth, an extent of seventy miles, accompanied on its southern side by an earthen vallum and a deep ditch, and fortified with a formidable series of twenty-three towns, or stations, with intermediate mile-castles and watch-towers. But none of these precautions effectually checked the northern tribes. The warfare on the border continued. Still, Roman Britain advanced in prosperity and power; and when we reach the period in the history of the Roman empire when insurrections and civil wars became almost incessant, and when competitors for the supreme power sprang up wherever there was a daring general or a disorderly body of soldiery, we shall find Britain exerting no slight influence in determining who should be the emperor of the Roman world. On the death of Pertinax, in the year 193, the Prætorian guards at Rome, who murdered him, sold the sovereignty to Didius Julianus. Clodius Albinus, who then commanded in Britain, refused to acknowledge a Cæsar thus infamously created. The Roman forces in the island and the provincials gave their support to Albinus, who, though he did not assume the imperial title, was in effect for four years a British sovereign, the head of an independent state. But the Syrian legions compelled their general, Niger, to assume the purple, and the Illyrian legions made an emperor of their general, Severus. In the civil war which followed, Severus was successful. While he was engaged in destroying Didius and Niger, he pretended to court the friendship of Albinus, conferred upon him the title of Cæsar, and, making him nominally his associate in the empire, caused money to be coined in his name, and statues to be erected in his honour. But Albinus discovered, too late, with what unrelenting ferocity Severus had determined to sweep every rival from his path. Albinus raised large forces among the Britons, and, joining them to the small Roman force that he had under him as governor of this island, he crossed over to Gaul, and advanced upon the approaching army of Severus. They met near Lyons, and the historian who describes the encounter, bears witness to the valour of the British troops. Albinus was captured and beheaded, and Severus was left the sole and undisputed emperor of Rome.

The withdrawal of the legions must have weakened Britain, and the loss of the native levies, which Albinus had led to perish in Gaul, must have increased this weakness. The lieutenants of Severus, whom he sent to command in Britain, were unable to check the Caledonian and Mæatian assailants of the Roman provinces, and they even stooped to the disgraceful and futile expedient of buying off for a time the hostility of the invaders. In the year 208, Severus came here in person, and, though it was late in the season, he drew together the armies from different parts, and with those he had brought with him concentrated a vast force, and at once marched to meet the enemy. The latter were astonished at the rapidity of his movements, and, quickly ceasing their hostilities, they sent envoys, who met him, perhaps, at Eburacum (York), begging for peace, and offering to make amends for their previous offences. But Severus had come too far to be so easily satisfied, and he was resolved to deprive them of the power of further hostility. He detained their ambassadors for some time, and then sent them away without any answer to their demands. The emperor established his court at Eburacum, the second city of the island, and the station of the sixth legion. He there made extensive preparations for the war, and at the beginning of the year 209, he put his forces in motion. With true Roman perseverance he advanced to the extreme end of Caledonia, forming a military road as he proceeded, which he evidently designed for use in future campaigns. The sufferings of the Roman army in this march were horrible, though they did not fight a single battle, or even see an enemy in battle array before them. The Caledonians harassed the flanks and rear of the invading forces, while toil, famine, and disease thinned the Roman ranks more fearfully than the sword. Severus is said to have lost 50,000 men in this march. But still the Roman emperor, though more than sixty years old, and so ill that he was obliged to be carried in a litter, moved his legions forward, cutting down forests, levelling hills, making marshes passable, and constructing bridges over rivers. At last the Caledonians offered to submit to Rome. Severus received their submission, granted them terms of peace, and led his army back to Eburacum, where he passed the winter. With the spring of the year 210, came tidings of a fresh Caledonian inroad, and Severus, in his fury, gave orders for the Roman army to be concentrated, and to begin another northern march, not to subdue but to exterminate the barbarians. But the hand of death was on the emperor himself. Before the campaign could be opened, Severus died at York (A.D. 211), leaving the conduct and completion of the Caledonian war to his son, Caracalla, who was with him, and who, according to some accounts, hastened his father's death. Caracalla was eager to return to Rome, and concluding a hasty treaty with the northern tribes, set out for that city.

A long period passed over, and many emperors sat on the throne, before Britain is again mentioned by the ancient historians. The government seems to have been carried on with silent tranquillity, which leaves us to suppose that the island prospered, and that it was visited by no great dangers or troubles to excite attention at Rome. But the ravages of the northern tribes never entirely ceased, and towards the close of the third century we find a new scourge afflicting the Romanised portion of the island. The fierce and adventurous warriors of the maritime region of Northern Germany now began to infest the coasts of Britain and Gaul with their piratical squadrons. The Roman writers call them "Saxons," and it is probable that Saxons from the Elbe and the Eyder, and the adjacent regions, supplied many of the leaders and the crews of these dreaded fleets; but, without doubt, Franks, Frieslanders, Angles, Jutes, and even Danes and Norsemen, participated in their enterprises and shared in their plunder. These attacks became so frequent and destructive that a Roman officer was especially appointed by the emperors Diocletian and Maximian to collect a fleet, and to protect the coasts of Britain and Gaul from the pirates. This officer was named Carausius, by birth a Batavian, and a man of high courage and ability. The power which he acquired and wielded in his new station excited the jealousy of the emperors, but Carausius anticipated their designs against him by assuming the imperial

purple, and openly claiming and exercising the rights of an independent sovereign over Britain. Having thus proclaimed himself the equal and colleague of Diocletian and Maximian, the talents of Carausius enabled him to retain his authority during a period of seven years. History has left us no account of how his government was carried on, but he was evidently a man of very extraordinary abilities, for it is said that, during this period, he not only set the power of Rome at defiance, but that he protected his subjects from the Saxons, and that he compelled the barbarians of the north to keep within the limits of their woods and marshes. He was the first, and, for a long time, he was the last ruler of this island that discerned the great truth that Britain, to be strong and free, must have the sovereignty of the seas. Many of the still extant coins of Carausius have the figure of a ship on the obverse, as the best emblem of a British monarch's power.

Diocletian and Maximian made several attempts to break the power of Carausius, but he set the emperors at defiance, and with his fleets held secure mastery of the seas round the coasts of Gaul and Spain, as far as the entrance of the Mediterranean. In 292 the emperors strengthened their government by the appointment of two Cæsars, Constantius and Galerius; and Constantius, to whose lot the provinces of the west fell, prepared immediately to reduce the island chieftain. Constantius having collected a very powerful army, made a rapid march to Boulogne, which he captured, obtaining possession also of a large squadron of the fleet of Carausius that lay in the harbour. But while he was preparing for the more difficult task of attacking Carausius in his island kingdom, the emperors were freed from their formidable rival by the dagger of a domestic traitor. Allectus, the friend and confidential minister of Carausius, conspired against his master and slew him, and for three years reigned over Britain in his stead. At last the troops of Constantius effected a landing, and, carrying all before them, soon made their commander the master of Britain. Constantius resigned all the dominion that had been assigned to him southward of the Pyrenees, and contented himself with the rule of Gaul and Britain. He generally resided in this island, the city of York being his favourite capital and seat of government. His mild and prosperous reign here, from 297 to 306, was only troubled by the persecution of the Christians (303-305), in which he was compelled to take part by the orders of the emperors. In the year 305 Diocletian and Maximian resigned the imperial power, leaving the empire to Galerius and Constantius; the latter died at York in 306, and on his death his son, the celebrated Constantine, was saluted as Cæsar and Augustus by the troops, and willingly recognised by the British provincials. Constantine remained resident in our island, though his acts are not recorded, until, six years afterwards, he was called away to enter upon the contest which ended in making him sole ruler of the Roman world. The events of his long reign (A.D. 306-337), the civil wars, his reuniting the whole Roman Empire under his sole sovereignty, his transfer of the seat of Imperial Government from Rome to Constantinople, his long toleration and ultimate conversion to the Christian faith, all these things are matters of general history. Under him, and the princes of his family who ruled after him until 363, Britain appears to have been generally tranquil and prosperous, though occasionally troubled by the misgovernment of the imperial prefects, and by the attacks of the northern tribes, and also by those of the Saxons.

From this period the Caledonians and the Mæatæ no longer appear in history. The Picts and Scots make, so to speak, their first appearance. The Scots were a colony, or rather a series of colonies, from Ireland, who, in the third and following centuries, came over to North Britain, where they ultimately acquired such prominence as to give their name to the land. The Picts appear to have been a Caledonian tribe, who, in the frequent feuds between clan and clan, grew strong at the expense of the Mæatæ. In the year 368 Theodosius commanded the Roman forces in Britain, and completely freed the civilised part of the island from the Scottish and Pictish invaders. He even restored to Roman rule the province which included the districts that are now the Scottish Lowlands, as far as

the Firths of Clyde and Forth. This province had long been abandoned by the Roman rulers of Britain as utterly untenable against the tribes of the neighbouring Highlands, but Theodosius reannexed it to the empire, and gave it the name of *Valentia*, in honour of the then reigning emperors Valens and Valentinian. The government of Theodosius was the last period of order and prosperity for Britain as part of the Roman empire. In 383, a general named Maximus, who had long served in this island, and who (according to some chronicles and traditions) was a Briton by birth, and married to a British princess, was compelled by his own mutinous soldiery to declare himself emperor. He did not remain long in Britain after assuming this title; but his brief reign was pernicious to this country by draining it of the bravest part of its population. Maximus determined to dethrone Gratian, the then recognised Emperor of the West, and to make himself master of Italy, Gaul, and Spain. His popularity among the British enabled him to call to his standard large numbers of the native youth, and with these, and nearly all the regular troops that had been stationed here, Maximus invaded the Continent. He was at first successful. Gratian fled from him and was slain. Theodosius, Emperor of the East (son of the Theodosius whose exploits in Britain have been mentioned), for a time acknowledged Maximus as his co-equal in empire. He reigned with dignity, and severely chastised the Picts and Scots, who attempted to renew their inroads. With a view probably to ensure his hold upon Gaul, Maximus gave to a British officer named Conan large territories in Armorica, the modern Brittany, to be held by Conan, and the British warriors who followed him, on condition of rendering military service to Maximus and his successors in the wars. Maximus perished soon after this grant in an attempt to conquer Italy; but the British colonists in Brittany retained their settlements there, and were joined by many others of their fellow-countrymen who had formed part of the forces of Maximus. These Britons appear never to have revisited their country, and the native writers lament the defenceless state in which it was left by their absence, exposed to the insults of its inveterate enemies. This favourable opportunity did not escape the vigilance of the Picts and Scots. They experienced only a feeble resistance from the small force that remained in the island, and returned home laden with the plunder of the provinces. Their repeated inroads impelled the Britons more than once to beg for assistance from the commanders of the Roman troops in Gaul, and temporary aid from that quarter was sometimes obtained. The last Roman officer that came here not only defeated and drove back the Picts, but repaired the old fortified lines of Severus, and the watch-towers along the coast. He is said also to have laboured hard to teach the British leaders sufficient military and engineering skill to guard and maintain these barriers against their enemies. Then, leaving behind him a large supply of arms and military stores for the Britons to use in their own defence, the imperial officer embarked with his legion, and the Roman eagle finally disappeared from Britain 473 years after the invasion of Julius Cæsar.

In the course of the long period during which Britain formed part of the Roman empire, its original Celtic population must have been largely tinged by the admixture of many foreign elements. When a province was won by the Roman arms, its permanent possession was secured not only by posting troops in it, but, in a far greater degree, by planting in it colonies of Roman citizens, which formed the best outworks and strongholds of Roman power. (See page 23.) Besides the colonists there were adventurers and speculators of every class from Rome, and from other countries subject to Rome, who swarmed into the conquered land, especially if fertile and well situated for commercial operations. Some came for traffic, some as place-hunters, some as money-lenders, and some as teachers. In those centuries of the domination of Rome during which Britain was subdued and held by her, the Romans who received settlements in the regular colonies were chiefly veteran soldiers from the legions. But a practice grew up of rewarding not only the legionaries, but the barbarian of the auxiliary cohorts, by grants of land; and from the reign of Severus to the downfall of the

imperial power, large districts of territory were from time to time assigned to bodies of soldiery, on terms much resembling the feudal tenures of Europe in the Middle Ages. In this way large bodies of foreign races, who had served under the Roman standards, settled in this country, and, indeed, when we consider how the legions themselves were recruited during the last ages of the Roman empire, and how often the legions themselves were filled up by the levies of barbarians on the frontier—when we consider this, we shall be able to form some idea of the diversity, as well as of the amount, of the new streams of population that were brought into the island during the three centuries and a half of Roman rule. But the influence of Roman conquest upon Britain is not to be estimated merely by the extent to which it displaced the old and introduced a new population. The superior effects of Roman civilisation are to be carefully considered and remembered, whatever we may think of the relative numbers of those who imposed it, and of those by whom it was adopted. The Roman roads, the Roman encampments, the massive remnants of Roman architecture, the Roman tessellated pavements, the Roman sculptures, the Roman weapons, and the numerous Roman articles for domestic use and ornament, that are still found in Northamptonshire, as well as in almost every county in Britain, would be of themselves sufficient evidence that a powerful, a wealthy, and highly civilised nation once dwelt here; and we know from history how eagerly and successfully the Britons in every part of the country—what is now Northamptonshire included—learned and imitated the arts and refinements of their conquerors. It may be deserving of remark, that great improvements in agriculture must also have been effected here by the Romans, and that the country must have been enriched by them with the introduction of many vegetables and fruits, and of modes of agriculture and horticulture.

The principal Roman roads passing through Northamptonshire were two—the Watling Street, and the Ermin Street. The Watling Street, which entered the county near Stoney Stratford, passed on to Lactodorum, whose site is occupied by the modern Towcester, then turned slightly north to Weedon, at which point a cross-road turned off, leading to what some have considered two towns, Isannavatia and Benaventia, which have been placed at Burnt Walls and Burrow Hill, ancient sites near Daventry, though others have imagined it to be one town under two different names. The main road continued its course from Weedon in a straight line across an open country to the neighbourhood of the modern town of Lilbourne, near which it crossed the Avon. Here stood a town called Tripontium, which must have possessed something remarkable in its bridge or bridges across the river. Tumuli and earthworks scattered over the country around, again mark it as a place of some importance. The Watling Street then enters Leicestershire. The Ermin Street, coming from Essex through Cambridgeshire, enters Northamptonshire at Caistor in the eastern part of the county, and, crossing the Welland, directs its course to Lincolnshire. The Roman stations in the county, in addition to those above mentioned, are Brinavis at Chipping Warden, and Durobrivæ at Caistor. There were encampments at Arbury Hill, Barrow Dyke, Castle Dyke, Chester, Guilsborough, Huntsborough, Rainsborough, Sulgrave, and Wallow Bank; and numerous indications of Roman residences or posts may be traced along the valley of the Nene. At Cotterstock, a little below Oundle, at Drayton House, Lowick, near Thrapston, and at Woodford, just above Thrapston, all near or upon the left bank of the river, have been discovered tessellated pavements and other antiquities. At Ringstead, near Thrapston, and Chester, near Wellingborough, both on the right bank of the Nene, are the remains of camps or posts. It seems not unlikely that several of these posts belonged to the line of defence formed by Ostorius against the yet unconquered tribes to the northward. Durobrivæ may have been the first station above the fens, which formed of themselves a sufficient barrier on that side. The stations or forts at Ringstead, Chester, Weedon-Beck, and Arbury Hill, were doubtless the work of Ostorius; and the post of Isannavatia and Benaventia, we may reasonably suppose to have been

fortified by him. At Isannavatia, or at Arbury Hill, at the head of the Nene, the line of defence probably turned southwards, past Brinavis, at Chipping Warden (the bank and ditch of which there are traces in that neighbourhood may have formed part of it), but at what point it turned westwards and joined the Severn, can scarcely be determined. Rainsbury camp, in the south part of the county, was probably a post on this line. A full description of these stations and encampments will be found in the histories of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The Christian religion was preached in Britain at a very early period, but, at the distance of so many ages, it is impossible to discover by whom. Tradition gives the name of Lucius as a British king who was a believer in the gospel, and tells us that he sent to Rome Fagan and Dervan to be more perfectly instructed in the Christian faith, and that these envoys having received ordination from Pope Eleutherius, at their return, under the influence of their patron, increased the number of the proselytes by their preaching, and established the British after the model of the continental Churches. But independently of the authority of tradition, we have undoubted proof that the believers were numerous, and that a regular hierarchy had been instituted before the close of the third century. For by contemporary writers the Church of Britain is always put on an equality with the Churches of Spain and Gaul; and in one of the most early of the western councils, that of Arles, in 314, we meet with the names of three British bishops, Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelphius of Lincoln. The first persecutions of the Christians in the Roman empire had not extended to Britain, but Constantius, of whom we have spoken at page 32, received peremptory orders to destroy the Christian churches in the countries which he governed, and to punish with death all who refused to worship the gods of Rome. His just and humane disposition made him reluctant to take part in these cruelties, but he could not venture to suppress the imperial edicts, or to wholly disobey them. He dismissed from his service the members of his household who refused to obey Cæsar by renouncing their faith, but he also dismissed those who thought they could secure their temporal interests by apostasy. Constantius told these renegades that there could be no fidelity towards man in those who had proved traitors to their God. But however much the prudence and humanity of Constantius might temper the persecution where his personal influence extended, he could not repress the fanatical zeal with which many of the inferior and local Roman magistrates and officers put into execution the sanguinary commands of the Roman emperors. Many Christians perished in this island during the last two years of the reign of Diocletian and Maximian; and the memory of the first British martyr, Alban, has been perpetrated by chronicle, by legend, by local tradition, and by the town that yet bears his sainted name. On the resignation of the purple by Diocletian and Maximian, Constantius and Galerius, as we have seen before, assumed the title of emperors; and the freedom of religious worship was restored to the Christian inhabitants of the island. From this period we hear no more of the British Church till the time of St Augustine.

We have seen Britain, after three centuries and a half of Roman domination, abandoned by her conquerors, and left to rule and defend herself. But when a nation is disunited and weak, self-rule means anarchy, and self-defence means exposure to plunder and subjection. For about fifty years after the Romans left this country, it was an almost helpless prey to the Picts and Scots; and when, at last, the Britons in their misery called in the Angles and Saxons from beyond the German Ocean to the rescue, these auxiliaries effected in their own behalf a conquest of the land they came to save. The Saxon princes established themselves monarchs in England, where their descendants have remained during the subsequent fourteen centuries. These Angles and Saxons are described by Ptolemy, the first writer who mentions them, as of Scythian descent. They were certainly a branch of the great Teutonic class of the Aryan family of nations.

As early as the middle of the second century, we find the Saxons in possession of that part of the modern Duchy of Holstein which lies between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. The Baltic side of the Duchy, which still bears the name of Anglen, was the country of the Angles; and the home of the Jutes or Jutlanders, stretches indefinitely northwards. Two centuries later, these tribes, under the general name of Saxons, possessed the whole country between the Eyder and the Rhine. In the middle of the fifth century, the time of their first obtaining a footing in Britain, their territory embraced the whole of the land washed by the German Ocean, including both East and West Friesland, Holland, and Zealand, besides Westphalia, Saxony, and the countries farther north. The part of these regions in which the Saxons had their home when first they figured in the world's history, consists of numerous islands, and of a shore marked by intricate windings, creeks, and bays, exposed, moreover, to all the influences of northern tempests and cold. Everything there seemed to combine to ensure maritime proficiency and a hardy spirit of adventure. The Angles and Saxons became all that the physical geography of their country would lead us to expect. Steady industry they despised. Their swords were their only trust. Plunder by sea and land was their chief vocation. Band after band, as they subdued districts, settled in them, compelling the vanquished to cultivate the ground for them, while they sallied forth themselves from season to season in search of new adventures and new spoil. Every man had his chief, to whom he promised fidelity, and when an enterprise was of sufficient importance to embrace several chiefs, one was invested with supreme authority for the occasion. For arms they used the bow, the sword, the spear, the battle-axe, and a club with spikes projecting from a knob at the end. The last three of these weapons were of great bulk and weight. The men of the Saxon race were generally above the middle stature, powerfully made, and could make their war-weapons fall with terrible effect upon an enemy. They wore helmets, the metal of which descended to the ear on each side, and sometimes sent a line of protection down the centre of the forehead. Of course, these descriptions apply to the Saxons of the fifth century—the earlier adventurers of this race possessed little of this martial presence. In those earlier times, the vessels of the Saxons were mostly of lath and osier work, overlaid with skins; but in later times the chiule, or keel, of the Saxon pirate vied in spaciousness and strength with the Roman galley. So armed, and with such means of voyaging at their command, the Saxon sea-kings, as they were often called, became the terror of their time, especially along the coasts of Gaul and Britain.

Long before Saxon England was heard of, both Roman Britain and Belgium had their well-known "Saxon shore," that is, coast lands so called in consequence of their special exposure to attacks from these freebooters. In the fifth century the strength, the dexterity, the fearlessness, and the cruelty of the Saxons had combined to make them the most formidable enemy of civilisation north of the Rhine. Constantine the Great, Theodosius, and Stilicho made vigorous efforts to check the incursions of the Saxons in their time, and to put down their piracies. But as the strength of the empire diminished, the audacity of these marauders increased. In fact, they made rapid progress in the art of war by means of the practice into which they were called by such attacks. The event to be desired was, that their successes should give them opportunities of settlement, and an inducement to relinquish a mode of life so pregnant with evil to themselves and to humanity. Their characteristics were such as to ensure them a foremost place in the race of civilisation, should circumstances ever dispose them to such pursuits. When they landed in this country, the Saxon tribes worshipped a number of gods, foremost among whom was Odin, or Woden. Their ideas of happiness after death were in keeping with their other characteristics. They aspired to the brutal heaven of Valhalla, there to eat of that fabulous boar whose flesh never diminished, and drink mead out of the skulls of their enemies. Those who fell not in the red ranks of battle dwelt for ever, after death, with Hela the Terrible, in the Hall of Cowards; and the only prayers they offered up were that they

might die in the combat, and pass at once, while their wounds were still fresh, to the halls of their heathen heaven. And now we find another change of religion in Northamptonshire, a fresh system of idolatry. The Scandinavian deities supplanted the gods of the Pantheon; and thus, instead of Jupiter and Mercury, temples and altars are raised to Woden and Thor. These, then, were the men whom the Britons called in to assist them in their dire necessity.

The Saxon conquest of Britain differed, in several important respects, from every other settlement of a Teutonic people within the limits of the Roman empire. Everywhere else the invaders gradually adopted the language and religion of the conquered. If the conquerors were heathens at the time of their settlement, they gradually adopted Christianity. If they had already adopted Christianity in its Arian form, they gradually changed their heretical creed for that of the Catholic Church. Everywhere but in Britain the invaders gradually learned to speak some form, however corrupt, of the language of Rome. Everywhere but in Britain the invaders respected the laws and arts of Rome. Everywhere but in Britain the local divisions and local nomenclature survived the conquest. Nearly every Gaulish tribe mentioned by Cæsar has left its name still to be traced on the map of modern France. In Britain everything is different. The conquering Saxons entered Britain as heathens, and, after their settlement in the island, they still retained the heathen worship of their fathers. They were at last converted to Christianity, but it was not by the Christians whom they found in the island, but by a special mission from Rome, the common centre of Christianity. The bishoprics and ecclesiastical divisions of Britain are not, as in Gaul, a heritage of Roman times, representing Roman political divisions. Our episcopal sees are foundations of later date than the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain, and the limits of the dioceses answer, not to anything Welsh or Roman, but to the boundaries of ancient British kingdoms or principalities. And, as the Saxons in England retained their religion, so they also retained their language, and retained it far more permanently. A few Celtic, and still fewer Latin words, found their way into English from the first day of the conquest, and a somewhat larger stock of Latin ecclesiastical terms was naturally brought in by the Christian missionaries. But with these two very small classes of exceptions, the language retained its purely Low Dutch character down to that great infusion of Romanee words into its vocabulary, which was a result, though not an immediate result, of the Norman conquest. In Britain, too, the arts of Rome perished, as did also its laws, which exercised no influence upon our insular jurisprudence, until, in times after the Norman conquest, the Civil Law was introduced as something utterly foreign. In England again, as is seen in Northamptonshire, and every other county, the local nomenclature is throughout essentially Teutonic. A few great cities and a few great natural objects still retain names older than the Saxon conquest; but the great mass of the towns and villages of England bear names which were given them by the Angles and Saxons of the fifth and sixth centuries, or by the Danes of the ninth and tenth. In short, though the extirpation of a nation is an impossibility, there is every reason to believe that the Celtic inhabitants of those parts of Britain which had become English at the end of the sixth century had been as nearly extirpated as a nation can be. The women would, doubtless, be largely spared, but as far as the male sex is concerned, we may feel sure that death, emigration, or personal slavery, were the only alternatives which the vanquished Britons found at the hands of the Saxons. The nature of the small Celtic element in the English language would of itself prove the fact. Nearly every Welsh word which has found its way into English expresses some small domestic matter, such as women and slaves would be concerned with; nearly all the words belonging to the nobler occupations, all the terms of government and war, and nearly all the terms of agriculture, are thoroughly Teutonic. In short, everywhere but in Britain an intruding nation sat down by the side of an elder nation, and gradually lost itself in its mass. In Britain, so far as such a process is possible, the intruding nation altogether supplanted the elder nation. The process of the

conquest again, its gradual character, the way in which the land was won, bit by bit, by hard fighting, was of itself widely different from the Gothic settlements in Spain or Italy. This peculiar character of the Saxon conquest would of itself favour the complete displacement of the former inhabitants, by giving the remnant of the vanquished in any district the means of escape to those districts which were yet unconquered.

This remarkable contrast between the conquest of Britain by the Saxons and the other Teutonic settlements within the empire, seems to be due to two main causes. The position of Britain differed from that of Italy, or Gaul, or Spain, and the position of the Angles and Saxons differed from that of the Goths, or Burgundians, or even Franks. The event alone might seem to show that the Roman occupation of Britain had not brought about so complete a Romanisation of the country as had taken place in Gaul or Spain. The evidence of language looks the same way. In Spain and in Gaul the ante-Roman languages survive only in a few out-of-the-way corners: the speech of the land is Roman. But in Britain, whatever is not English is not Roman but Celtic. The surviving Britons retained, and still retain, their own native language, and not the language of their Roman conquerors. It would seem that the Roman occupation of Britain was, after all, very superficial, and that, when the legions were withdrawn, things largely fell back into their ancient barbarism. The Saxons, therefore, found a more stubborn, because a more truly national, resistance in Britain, than their Teutonic kinsmen found elsewhere. But, on the other hand, they did not find that perfect and striking fabric of Roman laws, manners, and arts, which elsewhere impressed the minds of the conquerors, and changed them from destroyers into disciples. Again, the Goths above all, and the Franks in some degree, had long been familiar with Rome in peace and in war. They had resisted Roman attempts at conquest, and they repaid them in kind. They had served in the Roman armies, and had received lands and honours and offices as the reward of their services. They were, in short, neither wholly ignorant of Roman civilisation nor utterly hostile to it. But the Saxon people came from lands where the Roman standard had never been seen. They had never felt the charm which led Gothic kings to glory in the title of Roman generals, and which led them to respect and preserve the fount of Roman civilisation, and the monuments of Roman art. The Saxons appeared in the isle of Britain purely as destroyers: nowhere else in Western Europe were the existing men and the existing institutions so utterly swept away. They wiped out everything Celtic and everything Roman. A more fearful blow never fell upon any nation than the landing of the Angles and Saxons was to the Celts of Britain.

Our authorities in relation to the first settlement of the Saxons in England are two fold—Saxon and British. Putting the two accounts together, it is easy, we think, to see that the two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, who are said to have led the first invaders, must have been real persons, and that there must be an historical substance in what is reported concerning them. Hengist is said to have been the first Saxon ruler of Kent. He led his Jutes there about the year 449, but does not appear to have become sovereign of Kent before 473. His direct descendants reigned over a land which, as the nearest portion of Britain to the Continent, has ever been the first to receive every foreign immigration, but which, notwithstanding, prides itself to this day on its specially Teutonic usages, which have vanished elsewhere. Sussex, the kingdom of the South Saxons, was the second state established, and was founded by Ella in 496. The state of the West Saxons dates from 519: it embraced Surrey, Berks, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, with parts of Hampshire and Cornwall. Cerdic was the founder of this sovereignty. North of the Thames lay the three great kingdoms of the Angles. One of these, probably the most purely Teutonic realm in Britain, occupied the great peninsula, or rather island, between the fens and the German Ocean, which received from them the name of East Anglia. Erkenwin laid the foundation of the state of the East Saxons, which comprehended Essex, Middlesex, and the southern part of Hertfordshire. This kingdom commenced in 542. Far to he

north, from the Humber to the Forth, lay the great realm of the Northumbrians, sometimes united under a single prince, sometimes divided by the Tyne or the Tees into the two kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira. Both these kingdoms have a large sea-board, but they are not, like Wessex, distinctly attributed to a personal founder from beyond sea. The first recorded king of the Northumbrians is Ida, who began to reign in 547: the first recorded king of the East Angles is Offa, who began to reign in 571. These dates give the beginnings of the kingdoms, but they do not give the beginnings of the Anglo-Saxon settlements in those countries. What Ida and Offa did was apparently to unite districts ruled by several independent, or at most confederated, Ealdormen into a single kingdom. Meanwhile, in the middle of Britain, a power equal to any of the others was growing up, in which the same process is still more plainly to be discerned. The kingdom of the Mercians, the *march* or border land against the Welsh, appears at the end of the sixth century as a powerful state, but it has no distinctly recorded founder, no distinctly recorded date of origin. It seems to have grown up from the joining together of a great number of small principalities, probably of much more varied origin than the different portions of the other kingdoms. The prevailing blood was Anglian; but it is certain that the Mercian kingdom was considerably enlarged at the expense of the Saxons. The West Saxon conquests north of the Avon, the principalities of the Heviccas and the Magesætas (the Magesætas answer to the present county of Hereford, the Heviccas to the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and part of Warwick), were cut off from the West Saxon body, and were constrained, along with all the other states of mid-England, to admit the Mercian supremacy. Northamptonshire, of course, formed part of the Mercian kingdom. Mercia, throughout its history, appears far more divided than any other part of England, the result, no doubt of its peculiar origin. But it must not be supposed that the other kingdoms formed compact or centralised monarchies. Wessex was a union of several kindred principalities, each having its own ealdorman or under-king, though united under the supreme chief. At one time five West Saxon kings appear in a single battle. So in Kent there were kings of East and West Kent—a fact which has left its memory in our ecclesiastical arrangements of the present day. No other English shire contains two bishoprics: the two sees of Canterbury and Rochester still bear witness to the existence of two distinct kingdoms within the present shire. So in East Anglia, the two divisions of the race—the North and the South Folk—have left their almost unaltered names to two modern counties. But in these cases the principalities seem to have been formed by separate, though kindred, detachments of colonists, each of them ruled by a prince of the one royal house. In Wessex each successive conquest from the Welsh seems to have formed a new principality; but the national unity of the West Saxon people was never lost, and it does not appear that any but princes of the line of Cerdic ever ruled within their borders. But in Mercia a crowd of wholly independent principalities seem to have been gradually united under one common rule—a type of the fate which the whole island was destined to undergo, though not at the hands of Mercia. The year 586 is the earliest date we have of the appearance of Mercia. It will be seen from these statements that more than a century and a half intervened between the founding of the first of the English states and the last. It will be seen, moreover, that the conquests of the Saxons and Angles followed the exact course which had been taken by the Romans. From the coast of Kent the invaders gradually spread themselves southward, northward, and westward. Where the Romans had been the most ascendant, there the Saxons and Angles gained their chief and earliest victories. Thus did the portion of this island, since known by the name of England, pass into the hands of the people from whom it has derived its name.

Besides these Saxon kingdoms there were still many important districts yet retained by the old inhabitants. Cornwall was long held by the Britons, or the Welsh, as the English called and still call them. The parts which we call North and South Wales were British; and further to the north lay Cumbria and Strathclyde, also British. The Caledonian Highlands were ranged over by the Scottish

and Pictish tribes, of whose struggles with one another we know nothing beyond the fact that such struggles took place, and that the result was in favour of the Scots.

Of the British chieftains who signalised their valour against the Saxon invaders, we possess only an imperfect catalogue. The first is Aurelius Ambrosius, who is described as of Roman origin, the son of parents that had worn the purple, a brave, faithful, and unassuming warrior. He seems to have fought against Hengist, and to have perished in a domestic quarrel. The fame of Natanleod has been preserved by the Saxon Chronicle. He was the opponent of Cerdic, and, falling in battle, left his name to a considerable district in Hampshire. The territory of Urien, and the scene of his prowess, lay in the north. Ida and his Angles experienced in him a formidable antagonist, but the Briton, after a long and in some instances a successful struggle, was deprived of life by the jealousy of a confederate chieftain named Morcant. The fame of Arthur has eclipsed that of all his contemporaries. Yet if we divest his memory of that fictitious glory which has been thrown round it by the imagination of the bards and minstrels, he will sink into equal obscurity with his fellows. We know neither the period when he lived, nor the district over which he reigned. He is said to have fought and to have gained twelve battles. In most of these, from the names of the places, he seems to have been opposed to the Angles in Lincolnshire, from the last at Mount Badon, to the Saxons under Cerdic or Cynric. This, whether it was fought under Arthur or not, was a splendid and useful victory, which for forty years checked the further progress of the invaders. Perhaps when the reader has been told that Arthur was a British chieftain, that he fought many battles, that he was murdered by his nephew, and was buried at Glastonbury, where his remains were discovered in the reign of Henry II., he will have learned all that can be ascertained at the present day respecting that celebrated warrior, the hero of Tennyson's "*Idylls of the King*," and of many other poems both ancient and modern.

As we have seen above, the Saxon conquerors had established eight independent kingdoms in the island, though, from the frequent union of Bernicia and Deira under the same head, they have generally been considered as only seven. The history of their different dynasties would perplex and fatigue both the writer and the reader. A sufficiently accurate notion of the period which precedes the preponderance of the West Saxon kings may be obtained by attending to the reigns of the more powerful monarchs, for there was frequently one among the number whose authority was acknowledged by all or by most of his contemporaries. The title by which he was designated was Bretwalda, the wielder or sovereign of Britain. Whether he obtained it by the influence of his power, or received it from the spontaneous suffrage of his equals, is doubtful, nor do we know whether any duties or prerogatives were attached to his dignity. By Bede the title is given to seven of the Saxon princes; other historians add an eighth. To their reigns may with propriety be referred the principal events which occurred during the period that England was under their government and control.

We have already spoken of the descent of Ella on the southern coast, and his subsequent success. It is difficult to conjecture by what means he acquired the precedence among the confederate chieftains, but he is named as the first Bretwalda. The kingdom of Sussex, which he founded, was the smallest and the least powerful of the English States. This distinction may perhaps have been conceded to some pre-eminence which he enjoyed in his native county, or to some exploit, the memory of which has perished. Ethelbert, the fourth King of Kent, appears to have been the first to disturb the harmony which had united the Saxon princes. At the age of sixteen he was taught to believe that the dignity of Bretwalda belonged to him as the representative of Hengist. Under this impression he led an army against Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and grandson of Cerdic, by whom he was defeated at Wimbledon. Ceawlin afterwards directed his arms against the Britons, who were obliged to acknowledge his power, and he assumed the title of Bretwalda, which title appears to have been recognised

by both Britons and Saxons. The disgrace which had at first clouded the young Ethelbert, King of Kent, was afterwards dispersed by the glory of a long and prosperous reign. At the death of Ceawlin, in 593, he had acquired, by what means we are not informed, the dignity of Bretwalda, and his authority was admitted by all the English princes south of the Humber.

About the year 590, when the southern part of Northumbria was an independent kingdom named Deira, some English children were obtained thence by foreign slave-dealers, and were exposed for sale in the market-place at Rome. Abbot Gregory, of the Roman Monastery of St Andrew, passed by, and was struck with the remarkable beauty of the children. In answer to his inquiries, he was told that they came from the island of Britain, and that the inhabitants of that island were heathens. Gregory lamented that such beautiful beings should be under the power of the Prince of Darkness, and he asked of what race the captives came. On being told that they were Angles, he exclaimed, "They are rightly named, for their faces are angelic, and such should be the co-heirs of the angels in heaven." The answer to some more questions caused some more play upon words, but the impression which the scene made on Gregory's heart was deep and permanent. He resolved that the gospel should be preached to the English race. Forthwith he sought an audience of the Pope, whom he begged to send missionaries to England, offering himself as one of the band. But his presence in Rome was valued too highly both by the Pope and the citizens for a consent to his departure to be obtained. The enterprise was delayed for a time, but though deferred, it was not forgotten by the apostolic Gregory, whose heart yearned for the conversion of the English; and in 596, on his elevation to the Popedom by the acclamations of the clergy, the senate, and the people of Rome, he resolved to carry out his project. For this purpose he formed a band of forty missionaries, under the leadership of Augustine, Prior of St Andrew's Monastery, whom he despatched from Italy to try and effect the great work which he so long had had at heart.

When the missionaries came to England, Ethelbert of Kent was Bretwalda, in the Isle of Thanet. Intelligence of their arrival was brought to him, and also the object of their journey, viz., the conversion of the country to the Christian religion. Ethelbert could not be unacquainted with the Christian religion. It was probably the belief of the majority of the British slaves in his dominions. It was certainly professed by his queen, Bertha, the daughter of Charibert, King of Paris. The English prince received the missionaries under an oak in an open field, at the suggestion of his priests, who had told him that in such a situation the spells of the foreign magicians would lose their influence. At the appointed time Augustine was introduced to the king. Before him were borne a silver cross, and a banner representing the Redeemer; behind him his companions walked in procession, and the air resounded with the anthems which they sung in alternate choirs. As soon as the interpreter had explained the object and motives of their mission, Ethelbert replied that he had no inclination to abandon the gods of his fathers for a new and uncertain worship; but as the intentions of the strangers were benevolent, and their promises were inviting, they might preach without molestation, and should be supported at his expense. This favourable answer filled them with joy; and they proceeded to Canterbury, chanting as they went the following prayer: "By Thy great mercy, O Lord, turn away, we beseech Thee, Thy anger from this city and Thy holy temple, for we are sinners. Hallelujah!" The care of the queen had already prepared a residence for the missionaries. They were lodged in the ancient church of St Martin, which had originally belonged to the Britons, and had lately been repaired for Liudhard, a Christian prelate who came with Bertha from Gaul. Curiosity led the English to visit the strangers; they admired the ceremonies of their worship, compared their lives with those of the pagan priests, and learned to approve a religion which could inspire so much piety, austerity, and disinterestedness. With secret pleasure Ethelbert viewed the alteration in the sentiments of his subjects; on Whitsunday, in the year 597, he professed himself a Christian, and received the

sacrament of baptism, and on the following Christmas ten thousand of his subjects followed the example of their sovereign. Thus was the Christian religion founded among the English, a people who owe, under God, their conversion to Christianity to Rome and the labours of monks, more than any other nation in Europe.

The willing mind of Ethelbert was now quickened by the letters and presents of the Pope. He exerted all his influence to second the efforts of the missionaries. As soon as Augustine had received the episcopal consecration from the Archbishop of Arles, in France, the king retired to the city of Reculver, and gave to the missionaries Canterbury and the surrounding country. By his munificence the Church of St Saviour, originally built by the Britons, was repaired and allotted for the residence of the bishop and his clergy; while a new monastery was raised without the walls for the use of the monks, and dedicated in honour of the apostles St Peter and St Paul. At the same time the number of the missionaries was augmented by the care of Gregory, and their success was rapidly extended to the boundaries of the kingdom. As each portion of Kent embraced the new doctrine, the heathen temple was converted into a Christian church, and, in order to wean the converts from their idolatrous practices, they were permitted, instead of the feasts which they had formerly celebrated around the altars of their gods, to assemble upon the more solemn festivals in the neighbourhood of the church, and to partake of a sober repast. To preside over the more distant converts, Augustine conferred the episcopal dignity on his disciple Justus. The new prelate fixed his residence in Rochester, the capital of West Kent, which was, no doubt, ruled by an independent prince, but on whom the conversion of Ethelbert was not without great influence. The kingdom of Essex was, at this period, governed by Saberct, the son of its founder, and the nephew of Ethelbert. The influence of the uncles introduced a missionary, the Abbot Mellitus, to the notice of Saberct, who soon consented to be baptized. The episcopal consecration was conferred on Mellitus; and London, which is represented as a populous and commercial city, was selected for the see of the new bishop.

From the conversion of the Saxons, the zeal of Augustine was directed to the reformation of the Britons. During a century and a half of unsuccessful warfare, the ancient discipline of their Church had been nearly abolished, and the lives of their clergy were disgraced by vices the most repugnant to their profession. To which of the British sees the archiepiscopal jurisdiction had been originally attached, is at present unknown; but Gregory had written to Augustine that he had subjected all the bishops of Britain to his authority. The missionary, with the aid of Ethelbert, prevailed on the British prelates to meet him at a place which has since been called Augustine's Oak, in Worcestershire. In points of doctrine there appears to have been no difference between Augustine and the British clergy. But he wished for uniformity in the keeping of Easter, in the administration of baptism, and that the British clergy should join with the missionaries in preaching to the English. These things the British prelates refused, and no further efforts were then made to bring the old British and the new English churches into communion.

The reign of Ethelbert lasted fifty-six years. Before his death he published a code of laws to regulate the administration of justice. For this improvement he was indebted to the suggestions of the missionaries, who, though they had been accustomed to the forms and decisions of Roman jurisprudence, did not, in legislating for the Saxons, attempt to abolish the national notions of equity, but wisely retained the principle of pecuniary compensation, a principle universally prevalent in the northern nations. Those crimes which appeared the most repugnant to the well-being of society were scrupulously enumerated; theft in its different branches, murder, sacrilege, insults offered to female chastity, and infractions of the peace of the king and the Church; and to each was attached a proportionate fine, which rose in amount according to the dignity of the person against whom the offence was committed. From these laws it appears that all freemen were classed according to their property, and the offices

which they held. To each class was allotted its peculiar *mund* and *were*. The *mund* was the peculiar mulct which was intended to provide for the security of each individual, and of those under his roof. Thus the *mund* of a widow, if she were of the highest rank, was fifty shillings; of the second, twenty; of the third, twelve; and of the fourth, six. The *were* was the sum at which the life of each person was rated. If he was killed, the murderer paid it as a compensation to his family; if he himself transgressed the laws, he forfeited it, in lieu of his head, to the king. But murder was not only an offence against individuals, it was also considered as an injury to the community, and the criminal was compelled to make what was esteemed a compensation to the violated justice of his country as well as to the family of the deceased. For this purpose, besides the *were*, he paid an additional fine, called the *wite*, which was received by the king or the chief magistrate of the district. The same distinctions and the same punishments with a few variations arising out of times and circumstances, were retained in all the laws of succeeding legislators.

Ethelbert died in 616. He was succeeded by his son, Eadbald, the violence of whose passions nearly replunged the nation into that idolatry from which it had just emerged. The youth and beauty of his step-mother, the widow of Ethelbert, induced him to take her to his bed; and when the missionaries admonished him to break the unnatural connection, he abandoned a religion which forbade the gratification of his passions. At the same time, the three sons of Saberc—their father was dead—restored the altars of the gods, and banished from their territory the Bishop Mellitus. With Justus of Rochester he retired into Gaul, and Laurentius, the successor of Augustine in the see of Canterbury, had determined to follow their footsteps. On the morning of his intended departure, he made a last attempt on the mind of Eadbald. His representations were successful. The king dismissed his step-mother, and recalled the fugitive prelates. The sincerity of his conversion was proved by his subsequent conduct, and Christianity, supported by his influence, assumed an ascendancy which it ever afterwards preserved. The English princes refused that obedience to Eadbald which they had paid to his father, and the dignity of Bretwalda passed from the Jutes to the more powerful nation of the Angles. The East Anglian throne was at this time filled by Redwald, one of the Uffingas. He had formerly paid a visit to Ethelbert, and at his persuasion had professed himself a Christian. But he subsequently fell away, and strove to stifle his conscience by uniting the two worships, and in the same temple, by the side of the statue of Woden, dedicated an altar to the God of the Christians. In order to understand the subsequent conduct of Redwald, we must avert for a short time to the history of Northumbria. Edilfrid, the grandson of Ida, was a restless and sanguinary prince, who for several years had directed all his efforts against the neighbouring Britons. In many districts they had been entirely extirpated by his arms, in others they were happy to purchase his forbearance by the payment of an annual tribute. On the death of Aelta, the founder of the kingdom of Deira, Edilfrid, who had married his daughter, took possession of his dominions. Aelta had left a son of the name of Eadwin, about three years old, who was conveyed beyond the reach of Edilfrid, and, after undergoing many vicissitudes, found shelter in the court of Redwald of East Anglia. As soon as the news that Eadwin was protected by Redwald reached the ear of Edilfrid, he proclaimed war, and by forced marches hastened to surprise the East Anglians. But the latter met him on the right bank of the Idel, in Nottinghamshire, and totally defeated the Northumbrians. The conquerors hastened to improve their advantage. By the men of Deira Eadwin was received with acclamations of joy; the children of Edilfrid fled into the northern parts of the island; and the Bernicians submitted cheerfully to the good fortune of the son of Aelta. Redwald having placed his friend on the united throne of the two kingdoms, returned in triumph to his own dominions.

Northumbria, which the martial genius of Edilfrid had raised to an equality with the most powerful of the English states, under the government of Eadwin

assumed a marked superiority, and conferred the title of Bretwalda on him and his immediate successors. The steps by which he attained this pre-eminence are not recorded, but the history of his conversion to Christianity has been preserved by the pen of that glory of the early English Church, Venerable Bede. In the ninth year of his reign, Eadwin had married Ethelburh, daughter of Ethelbert, the deceased King of Kent. The zeal of Eadbald had previously stipulated that his sister should enjoy the free exercise of her religion, and had obtained from Eadwin a promise that he would himself examine the evidences of the Christian faith. The queen was accompanied by Paulinus, a Roman missionary, who had lately been consecrated a bishop. Eadwin kept his word so far as the practice of Christianity by Ethelburh went, but showed no inclination to embrace it himself. It was in vain that Paulinus preached, that the queen entreated, that Pope Boniface V. sent letters and presents. Eadwin appeared immovably attached to the religion of his fathers. The kingdom of Wessex was at this time governed by two princes, Cwichelm and Cynegils, the successors of Ceolwulf. They bore with impatience the superiority assumed by Eadwin. They were unable to contend with him in the field, and, therefore, attempted to remove him by assassination. Eomer, in the quality of an envoy, demanded an audience of Eadwin. He had concealed under his clothes a poisoned dagger, and while the king was listening to his discourse, he aimed a desperate stroke at Eadwin's heart. Lilla, one of the thanes present, noticed the movement, and threw himself between Eadwin and the dagger, thus giving his life for his king. So great was the force of the blow, that Eadwin was wounded through the body of his attendant. Every sword was instantly drawn. But Eomer defended himself with such desperate courage that he killed another thane before he was overpowered by numbers. The preceding night Ethelburh had been delivered of a daughter, and Eadwin publicly returned thanks for his own preservation and the health of his queen. Paulinus did not omit the opportunity of ascribing both events to the protection of Christ, whose resurrection from the grave had been that very day celebrated by the queen. His discourse made an impression on the mind of the king, who permitted him to baptize his daughter, and promised to become a Christian if he returned victorious from his expedition against the perfidious King of Wessex.

Eadwin marched against his West Saxon enemies at the head of a powerful army, and was everywhere victorious. Cwichelm and his brother were killed, as well as large numbers of the West Saxon chieftains, and their country was ravaged by the Northumbrians. Having satisfied his feelings of resentment, Eadwin returned to his dominions, and was reminded of his promise by Paulinus. From that moment he abstained from the worship of the pagan gods, though he still hesitated to embrace Christianity. But his repugnance was at last overcome. He called an assembly of his councillors, and required each to state his views on the subject. After a long debate Paulinus was introduced, and explained the principal doctrines of Christianity; the result was, that a large number of the thanes present became Christians, and the conversion of the Northumbrians soon followed. When Gregory the Great arranged the future economy of the English Church, he directed that the northern metropolitan should fix his residence at York. Eadwin accordingly bestowed on Paulinus a house in that city, and was baptized in a church hastily erected for the ceremony. Pope Honorius was immediately informed of the event, and at his request granted the use of the pallium to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with the permission that, when one of his prelates died, the survivor should consecrate his successor without waiting to consult the Roman Pontiff. The empire of Eadwin was more extensive than that of any preceding Bretwalda. The islands of Anglesey and Man were subject to his authority; all the princes of the British paid him tribute; and if among the English kings Eadbald of Kent retained a nominal independence, he owed the benefit not to his own power, but to the influence of his sister Ethelburh. As a token of his authority, he had the *tufa*—a military ensign of Roman origin—always borne before him when he appeared in public.

In the year 586 a colony of the Angles of Deira, under the command of Creoda, crossed the Humber, and, after clearing the coast of the Britons, pushed their conquest behind the East Angles, till they had reached the very centre of the island. They were in general called Mercians, but some of them took the name of Middle Angles, from their central position. Bede tells us that Mercia was divided by the river Trent into north and south. North Mercia was computed to contain 7000, South Mercia 5000 hides or lands of families. We need not say that Northamptonshire was comprised in South Mercia. After the death of Ceorl of Mercia, Penda, the son of his predecessor, possessed the power without the title of king. He was then advanced in age, a brave and experienced warrior, and of insatiable ambition. For some years he bore with impatience the sway of the Northumbrian; at last he found in Ceadwalla, King of North Wales, an associate of equal daring and of similar views. They united their armies, unfurled the standard of rebellion, and marched into Yorkshire. The battle was fought in Hatfield Chase, between the Don and the Torre, in the year 633. The Northumbrian army was routed, and Eadwin perished with great part of his followers. The confederates exercised without mercy the license of victory. They differed in religion, for the Britons were Christians, the Mercians idolaters; but both were equally solicitous to wreak their resentment on the vanquished, the one that they might revenge the injuries formerly inflicted on their country, the other that they might punish these apostates from the worship of their fathers. Of the two, the Britons were the more savage. They spared neither age nor sex, and their cruelty, instead of being appeased by the death, exulted in the torture of their captives. Having spread devastation from one end of the country to the other, they separated. Ceadwalla remained to accomplish his boast of utterly exterminating the Northumbrians; Penda marched with his Mercians into the territory of the East Angles, which he gave to fire and sword. Ceadwalla was the last British prince who could boast of having carried on aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads, into the territory of any English people. Not long afterwards, in 641, Oswald, the restorer of the Northumbrian kingdom, and the sixth Bretwalda, fell in another battle against the heathen Mercians. The arms of Penda were no less successful against the West Saxons. Even before the overthrow of Eadwin, in 628, he had annexed to Mercia the northern conquests of Ceawlin, and sixteen years later, in 644, Cenwealh—who afterwards appears as an extender of the West Saxon frontier at the expense of the Welsh—was for a while driven from his kingdom by the same terrible enemy. Penda, in short, came nearer to achieving the union of the whole English nation under one sceptre than any prince before the West Saxon Egbert. Everything looked as if the permanent dominion of Britain were destined for Mercia, and even as if the faith of Christ were about to be plucked up out of the land before it had well taken root. But it was impossible that England should now fall back under the rule of a mere heathen conqueror. The dominion of Penda appears in English history as a mere passing tyranny, and, though he must have possessed more real power than any one English prince had done before him, his name finds no place in the list of Bretwaldas. At last, the seventh prince who bore that title, Oswiu of Northumberland, checked him in his last invasion, and in 655 slew him in the battle of Loiden (now Leeds), on the river Winnaed, subsequently called Aire. The place was named Winwidfield, or the field of victory, a name which, obscure as it now sounds, marks an important turning-point in the history of this island. Penda, at the time of his death, was eighty years old; of these he had reigned thirty, during which period he was a continual persecutor of Christianity, and slew five pious kings; yet, like some of the heathen emperors of Rome, he had many Christians in his court, from whom he exacted a strict observance of their religious duties; and it is remarkable that all his children were Christians—some of them, eminent for sanctity, were afterwards canonised. Penda may be properly accounted the last pagan king of all England; he was the thirteenth in descent from Woden; and with him, on this, the last of his fields, fell thirty princes of the blood royal.

Of his successors, kings of Mercia, eight successively enjoyed the dignity of Bretwalda (659 to 800). Of his family were three martyred princes, and five canonised widows or virgins, besides several who were by the Saxons accounted amongst the blessed. The strife between the creed of Christ and of Woden was thus finally decided; the Mercians embraced the religion of their neighbours, and Northumberland again became the leading power of Britain. Under her two Bretwaldas, Oswald and Oswiu, the English dominion was, seemingly for the first time, extended beyond the Forth, and Picts and Scots, as well as Saxons and Britons, admitted the supremacy of the Northumbrian king. But the greatness of Northumbria lasted no longer than the reigns of Oswiu and his son Ecgrith. The latter was slain in battle against the Picts, the northern dominion of Northumberland died with him, and the kingdom itself, which had been for some time the most flourishing and advancing state in Britain, became utterly weakened by intestine divisions. It sank into utter insignificance, and stood ready, as we shall subsequently see, for the irruption of a new race of conquerors.

But the Mercians did not tamely submit to the degradation of their country. Three thanes, Immin, Eafha, and Eadbert, took up arms to recover the independence of Mercia. They expelled the Northumbrian magistrates, and conferred the sceptre on a prince whom they had anxiously concealed from the researches of the Bretwalda—Wulphere, the youngest son of Penda. This prince had his chief seat at Weedon-Beck, which his brother and successor, Ethelred, converted into a monastery, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes (see Weedon, at a subsequent page). In defiance of the Northumbrians he retained his authority, and in 657 united under his government the Mercians, the Middle Angles, and the Lindiswaras, or natives of the county of Lincoln. With equal spirit, and eventually with greater success, Wulphere opposed his southern rivals, the kings of Wessex. In the first conflict the chance of war made him the prisoner of Coinwath, but with the recovery of his liberty he obliterated the disgrace of his defeat. At the battle of Pontisbury the forces of Wessex were dispersed, the victors ravaged the country of their enemies, and the Wihtwaras, the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, submitted to the dominion of Wulphere. That prince was now the most powerful on the south of the Humber, and he employed his authority in promoting the diffusion of Christianity among his people, so that at length idolatry disappeared in Mercia. The power of Wulphere declined as rapidly as it had risen. Towards the end of his reign he was defeated by the Northumbrians, and lost the province of Lindiswaras. The men of Wessex, who had borne his superiority with impatience, were encouraged by the victory of the Northumbrians to try again the fortune of war. Though the battle was not decisive, it contributed to break the power of Wulphere, at whose death Ecgrith, the Northumbrian monarch, overran and subjected the kingdom. Wulphere was succeeded by his brother, Ethelred, who had married Osthryda, the sister of Ecgrith. To this alliance he was perhaps indebted for the crown of Mercia. He led an army against Lothaire, king of Kent, burnt the villages and churches, carried off the inhabitants, and destroyed the city of Rochester. He next demanded the province of the Lindiswaras from Ecgrith. A war ensued, Elfwin, the brother of the Northumbrian, was slain, and Ethelred recovered possession of the disputed territory. For many years he reigned with honour, and at last, abdicating in favour of his nephew Cœnred, the son of Wulphere, he became a monk in the Monastery of Bardeney, was raised to the office of abbot, and died at an advanced age in 716.

Cœnred was a prince whose piety and love of peace are loudly applauded by our ancient chroniclers, but whose short reign of five years affords only a barren theme to the historian. As soon as Ceolred, the son of the preceding monarch, was of an age to wield the sceptre, Cœnred resigned the crown, and travelling to Rome, received the monastic habit from the hands of Pope Constantine. Offa, the son of Sighere, was the companion of his pilgrimage and the imitator of his virtues. The reign of Ceolred was almost as tranquil as that of his predecessor.

Once only had he recourse to the fortune of arms, against Ida, King of Wessex. The battle was fought at Wodensbury, and the victory was claimed by each nation. But Ceolred degenerated from the piety of his fathers, and by the licentiousness of his morals alienated the minds of the Mercians. In the eighth year of his reign, as he sat at table with his thanes, he suddenly lost his reason, and shortly after, in 716, expired in the most excruciating torments. He was buried at Lichfield. Contemporary with Ceolred was Ethelbald, a descendant of Alwin, the brother of Penda. He was in the vigour of youth, graceful in his person, ambitious of power, and immoderate in his pleasures. To avoid the jealousy of Coelred, who looked upon him as a rival, Ethelbald had concealed himself among the marshes of Croyland, where he was hospitably entertained by Guthlac, a celebrated hermit. As soon as he heard of the death of Ceolred, he assumed the sceptre without opposition, and afterwards, to testify his gratitude for his former benefactor, raised a magnificent church and monastery over the tomb of Guthlac. Of the kings who had hitherto swayed the Mercian sceptre, Ethelbald was the most powerful. From the Humber to the Channel, he compelled every tribe to obey his authority. The kings of Wessex struggled impatiently against his ascendancy, but every effort appeared only to rivet their chains. They were compelled to serve him as vassals, and to fight the battles of their lord. At length, in 752, Cuthred undertook to emancipate himself and his country, and in the fight of Burford, in Oxfordshire, was successful. Ethelbald did not long survive this disgrace. Beornred, a noble Mercian, aspired to the throne, and a battle was fought on the hill of Seggeswold, in Warwickshire. This was in 755. The king either fell in the engagement or was killed by his own guards on the following night. His body was buried in the monastery of Repandune. Beornred, by the death of Ethelbald, obtained momentary possession of the crown, but the thanes espoused the cause of Offa, a prince of royal descent, and the usurper was defeated in battle, and driven out of Mercia. Offa employed the first fourteen years of his reign in the subjugation of his domestic enemies, and the consolidation of his own power. In 771, he first appeared in the character of a conqueror, and subdued the Hestingi, a people inhabiting the coast of Sussex. Three years afterwards he invaded Kent, and routed the natives at Oxford. From the more feeble, he turned his arms against the more powerful states, and soon raised the Mercian kingdom to a greater degree of real power than it had ever held, even during the momentary dominion of Penda. He conquered from the Welsh the land between the Severn and the Wye, a permanent and useful acquisition for the English nation, which he is said to have secured by the great dyke which still bears his name. On the other side of Britain, all the smaller states—East Anglia, Essex, Kent, and Sussex—were brought more or less completely under his power. Victorious over all enemies in his own island, Offa, as the mightiest potentate of the West, corresponded on equal terms with Charles the Great, the mightiest potentate of the East.

The chair of St Peter was filled at this period by Adrian, the friend and favourite of Charles the Great. In 785, two papal legates, the Bishops of Ostia and Tudertum, accompanied by an envoy from the Frankish monarch, landed in England, and convoked two synods, one in Northumbria, the other in Mercia. In the latter, which was attended by Offa, and by all the princes and prelates south of the Humber, the legates read a code of ecclesiastical laws composed by order of the Pope for the reformation of the English Church. It was heard with respect, and subscribed by all the members. The ambition of Offa did not omit the opportunity of attempting a project which he had long meditated. Jaenbercht, Archbishop of Canterbury, had formerly offended the king, and had been deprived by him of all the manors which belonged to his see in the Mercian territories. From the man, the enmity of Offa was transferred to the church over which he presided. Why, the king asked, should the Mercian prelates be subjected to the jurisdiction of a Kentish bishop? Why should the most powerful of the English kingdoms be without a national metropolitan? According to his wishes, a proposition was made in the synod that the jurisdiction of Canterbury

should be confined to the three kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex ; that one of the Mercian bishops should be raised to the archiepiscopal rank ; and that all the prelates between the Thames and the Humber should be placed under his jurisdiction. Jaenbercht did not acquiesce without a struggle in the degradation of his church ; but the influence of Offa was irresistible ; and Higebert of Lichfield was selected to be the new metropolitan. Still the papal sanction was necessary, and messengers were sent to Rome to obtain it. The envoys of Offa urged the great extent of the province of Canterbury, and the propriety of appointing a native metropolitan to preside over the churches of so powerful a kingdom as Mercia. The advocates of the Archbishop of Canterbury alleged the letters of former pontiffs, the prescription of two centuries, and the injustice of depriving an innocent prelate of more than one half of his jurisdiction. Adrian assented to the wishes of the king. The pallium with the archiepiscopal dignity was conferred upon Adulph, the successor of Higebert, in the see of Lichfield, and Jaenbercht was compelled to content himself with the obedience of the Bishops of Rochester, London, Selsey, Winchester, and Sherburne.

The most powerful of the English princes were ambitious of an alliance with the family of Offa. Brihtric and Ethelred, the kings of Wessex and Northumbria, had already married his daughters Eadburga and Elfleda ; and Ethelbert, the young king of the East Angles, was a suitor for the hand of their sister, Edilthrida. This prince, by the advice of his council, proceeded with a numerous train to Mercia. He was received with the attention becoming his dignity, and expressions of affection most flattering to his hopes. The day was spent in feasting and merriment. In the evening, Ethelbert retired to his apartment, but he appears to have been murdered during the night, and, as it is thought, not without the knowledge of Offa, who immediately annexed East Anglia to his other possessions. The Mercian prince honoured the memory of Ethelbert, whose blood he had shed, by erecting a stately tomb over his remains, and bestowing rich donations on the church of Hereford, in which they reposed. About the same time he endowed the magnificent Abbey of St Alban's. But his heart was corroded with remorse, and his body enfeebled by disease. Within two years, in 794, he followed Ethelbert to the grave, and was buried near Bedford, in a chapel on the banks of the Ouse. It was a tradition of the neighbourhood that a few years afterwards the river overflowed, and that his bones were carried away by the inundation. Ecgferth, who had been crowned nine years before, succeeded his father. The ancient writers indulge in reflections on the misfortunes of a family, the establishment of which had cost its founder so many crimes. Ecgferth died without issue after he had possessed the crown about five months. Of his sisters, Elfleda became a widow soon after her marriage ; Eadburga died in poverty and exile in Italy ; and Edilthrida finished her days in the Abbey of Croyland. Within a few years after the murder of Ethelbert, Offa and his race had disappeared for ever.

The throne of Mercia was next filled by Cenulf, descended from another of the brothers of Penda. His reign was as prosperous as Offa's. He fought much against the Welsh, and drove them back as far as Snowdon. He had also wars with the men of Kent, and took their king, Eadberht Pren, prisoner, but subsequently set him at liberty. His next undertaking was an act of justice—to restore to the successors of St Augustine the prerogatives of which they had been despoiled at the imperious demand of Offa. The authority of the metropolitan of Mercia had been endured with reluctance by the English prelates, his former equals, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York seized the first opportunity of conveying to the king the sentiments of the episcopal body. He acquiesced in their wishes ; a letter in his name, and that of the nobility and clergy, was written to Pope Leo. III., and Ethelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, proceeded to Rome to plead in person the rights of his church. A favourable answer was obtained, and Ethelheard, at his return, summoned a council of twelve bishops, in which it was declared that the decree of Pope Adrian had been surreptitiously

obtained, and the metropolitan of Lichfield was reduced to his former station among the suffragans of Canterbury. After a prosperous reign of twenty-six years, Cenulf was killed in an expedition against the East Anglians. He was succeeded by his only son, Kenelm, a boy of seven years old, who is said to have been shortly afterwards murdered by order of his elder sister, who hoped to obtain the crown. But in this she was disappointed. Ceolwulf, her uncle, the brother of Cenulf, ascended the throne. But two years afterwards he was driven out by one Beornwulf, a Mercian, who had no better title than his power and opulence. In the time of Offa and Cenulf it seemed as if Mercia was going to be the supreme power in all Britain. But it was not so to be. The abilities of Beornwulf are said to have been unequal to his station, and he was soon compelled to yield to the superior genius of Egbert, King of Wessex, who first made the kings of the West Saxons to be lords over all the land of the English.

Egbert passed thirteen years of his youth and early manhood (from 787 to 800) in the court and camp of Charles the Great (Charlemagne), while banished from Wessex by King Brihtric. He must have learned statesmanship as well as soldiership from Charles, and the example of the Frankish monarch, in consolidating as well as in extending power was not lost on the English prince. The death of Brihtric in 800 left Egbert the sole lineal representative of the royal house of Cerdic, and the nobles of Wessex now invited him to return, and to reign in his native land. Under his sway, the ascendancy of Wessex over the other states became firmly established, and before his death, in 837, Egbert was paramount ruler over all the states that had formed the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. The power of the West Saxon kings might be assailed, and at last overthrown, by foreign invaders, but it was never again disputed by rival potentates of English blood. In short, as Charles founded the kingdom of Germany, Egbert at least laid the foundation of the kingdom of England. In his reign of thirty-six years, he reduced all the English kingdoms to a greater or less degree of subjection. The smaller states seem to have willingly submitted to him as a deliverer from the power of Mercia. East Anglia became a dependent ally; Kent and the smaller Saxon kingdoms were more closely incorporated with the ruling state. While in East Anglia kings of the old line continued to reign as vassals of the West Saxon over-lord, Kent, Essex, and Sussex were united into a still more dependent realm, which was granted out as an appanage to some prince of the West Saxon royal house. Northumberland, torn with civil dissensions, was in no position to withstand the power which was growing up in the south of Britain. At the approach of a West Saxon army, the Northumbrians seem to have submitted without resistance, retaining, like East Anglia, their own line of vassal kings. But Mercia was won only after a hard struggle. Egbert had inherited war with Mercia as an inheritance from his predecessors. The first year of his reign, before he had himself returned to assume the crown to which he had been chosen, was marked by a successful resistance to a Mercian inroad; and even many years after, in 823, one of the greatest victories of his reign, the fight of Ellandun, was a victory over Mercian invaders within the West Saxon realm. That victory deprived Mercia of all her external dominion; it was immediately after it that Egbert annexed the smaller kingdoms which had become Mercian dependencies. Four years later, Mercia itself had to submit to the conqueror, and though it retained its kings for another half century, yet they now received their crown at the hands of the West Saxon over-lord. It was immediately after the submission of Mercia that Egbert received the far more easily won submission of Northumberland, which completed his work of welding all the Teutonic kingdom of Britain into one whole. But while thus occupied, he had also to carry on the usual warfare with his Celtic neighbours. The power of the Cornish Britons was now utterly broken; the English frontier seems to have been extended to the Tamar, and the English supremacy to the Land's End. Against the North Welsh, that is, the inhabitants of Wales proper, Egbert was equally successful, and from the year 828, all the Celtic inhabitants of Britain south of the Dee

were vassals of the West Saxon king. But his power seems not to have extended over the Picts, the Scots, or the Strathclyde Welsh. In fact, the Northern Celts, except so far as they came in for their share of the Danish invasions, enjoyed, from about this time, a century of unusual independence. Egbert, therefore, when at the height of his power, was not lord of the whole isle of Britain. To win that title was the work of the West Saxon conquerors of the next century.

But at the time when the English conquerors of this island were thus beginning to be consolidated into one nation and one state, they were assailed by a new race of conquerors, who threatened to crush the English as completely as the Anglo-Saxons had crushed the Romanised Britons, whom they found here. These invaders, who made the third great element of the modern English nation, were the warriors of Scandinavia, the general name of the great peninsula of north-eastern Europe, and of the islands and small peninsula at its south, which now make up the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. The English chronicles generally speak of the Scandinavians who attacked this island as Danes; the French writers give the title Normen (men of the north) to the Scandinavians who ravaged the continental part of Western Europe, and in the early Irish annals the Scandinavian invaders who settled in Ireland are termed Ostmen, that is, men from the east. Scandinavia, at the time when its warlike population became the terror of Western Europe, was subdivided into many little kingdoms and principalities, and it is probable that each leader of a piratical fleet filled up the crew of his ships with adventurers from any part of the countries where the Scandinavian tongue was spoken and the old pagan faith retained. A feeling of common nationality seems to have existed among all the hosts and bands of the northern sea-rovers. It was very rarely that they turned their arms against each other; and one of the highest authorities in the history of the period, Sir Francis Palgrave, has expressed a belief that the northern pirates conducted their enterprises, in the last half of the ninth century, against the Gauls, the British islands, the coasts of the North Sea, of the Channel, of the Atlantic, and even of the Mediterranean, as one people, on one vast scheme of predatory yet consistent invasion.

The Danish invasions of England fall naturally into three periods, each of which finds its parallel in the course of the Saxon conquest of Britain. As the Saxons plundered and desolated long before they actually settled, so now their northern kinsmen follow the same course. We first find a period in which the object of the invaders seems to be simple plunder. They land, they harry the country, they fight, if need be, to secure their booty, but whether defeated or victorious, they equally return to their ships, and sail away with what they have gathered. This period includes the time from the first recorded invasion till the latter half of the ninth century, or from 787 to 855. Next comes a time in which the object of the Northmen is clearly no longer mere plunder, but settlement. Just as the Saxons and Angles had done before them, the Danes come now in much stronger bodies; and instead of sailing away every winter with their plunder, they effect permanent settlements in a considerable part of the country. This took place between 855 and 897. During the greater part of the tenth century, we read of few or no invasions from Scandinavia itself, but the West Saxon lords of Britain were engaged for more than fifty years in a constant struggle to reduce and retain in obedience the Danes who had already settled in the island. A short interval of peace, the glorious reign of Edgar, follows; but towards the end of the tenth century, the plundering invasions of the Danes begin again, and they soon assume altogether a new character. The history of England, for a long term of years, is one record of constant struggles with the power of Denmark. This forms the third period.

There was a close original affinity between the Scandinavians and the ancient Germans. Their languages were branches of the same stock, and the political institutions of the Danes and other Northmen were as free and as popular as those of the Germans, which they generally resembled. Like the Angles and Saxons, the Scandinavians chose their kings from among certain families, which

were believed to be descended from Odin. The free warriors of the state assembled at the Tings, as the popular assemblies for both elective and judicial purposes were called, and selected or confirmed the new sovereign, who was then elevated on the shields of the noblest warriors amid the clash of arms and approving shouts of the people. The king was regarded as the natural leader of the national force on great occasions, but the independent warriors, who had given him his title, often thought fit to follow chiefs of their own choice on particular expeditions. Without the consent of the assembled freemen in the Ting the king could not make a law, or levy a tax, or raise an army. Besides these general assemblies, each Scandinavian state had its meetings of the freemen of each district for matters of local self-government, and each state was, for this purpose, divided into hundreds. As brave on land as was his Teutonic kinsmen, the Dane far surpassed the Teuton in adventurous love of the sea, and in boldness of maritime enterprise, sometimes as a merchant or peaceful colonist, but more frequently as a plunderer and a conqueror. Led by their sea-kings, younger sons of royal houses, whose palace was the war-ship, and whose heritage the sea, the Scandinavian warriors swept every European coast during the ninth and tenth centuries, often fixing themselves as lords and masters on the fair lands which they had overrun, and it is up to them that many a royal and noble pedigree in almost every part of Europe still is traced. They clung to the martial creed of Odin with even fiercer enthusiasm than the primitive Britons had once displayed. War, especially war by sea, was the favourite occupation in which a Danish free-man sought to live, and in which he prayed to die. But it would be grossly erroneous to suppose that ferocious valour was the only merit of the Danes, and that their armies were mere bands of barbarous freebooters. Women in Scandinavia were regarded with honour, and often with chivalric devotion. The country's laws, as freely administered by freemen towards freemen, were generally respected and obeyed. The Danish warrior delighted in poetry, and held in high esteem both the minstrel's art and the minstrel's person. The skilful miner and the dexterous worker in metals were highly valued by him, but the able shipwright ranked higher still. Laws were established for the protection of merchant vessels. It is certain that the Danish settlements in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, and other sea-ports, were the seats of important commerce; and there is proof that Scandinavian traders carried on an extensive traffic with the far East, through Russia and the great rivers of Central Asia. Still, after every possible allowance for probably accompanying advantages, we cannot doubt that the inroads of the Danes into England caused an almost incalculable amount of misery and waste. Northamptonshire had its full share of suffering during the fearful irruptions of these barbarous persecutors, who sought to uproot Christianity and to establish foul idolatry where lately the one true God was worshipped in peace. Their cruelty towards the Christians of all ages and both sexes was great. "They could conceive no greater pleasure," says Lingard, "than to feast their eyes with the flames of the villages which they had plundered, and their ears with the groans of their captives, expiring under the anguish of torture. Their route was marked by the mangled carcasses of the nuns, the monks, and the priests whom they had massacred. Towns, churches, and monasteries were laid in ashes; and so complete was their destruction, that succeeding generations could with difficulty trace the vestiges of their former existence."

Egbert made a vigorous resistance to the Danes, and generally succeeded in repelling their attacks upon England during his reign, though he more than once suffered defeat in his encounters with these new enemies. The reigns of his son and grandson were almost wholly taken up by the struggle with the Northmen. In the reign of Ethelwulf, the son of Egbert, it is recorded, under the year 865, that the heathen men wintered for the first time in the Isle of Sheppey. This marks the transition from the first to the second period of their invasions. It was not, however, till about ten years from this time that the settlement actually began. Meanwhile the sceptre of the West Saxons passed from one hand to

another. Four sons of Ethelwulf reigned in succession, and the reigns of the first three among them make up together only thirteen years. In the reign of the third of these princes, Ethelred I., the second period of the invasions fairly begins. Five years were spent by the Northmen in ravaging and conquering the tributary kingdoms. Northumberland fell an easy prey, and one or two puppet princes did not scruple to receive a tributary crown at their hands. In 868 they entered Mercia, they seized Nottingham, and the West Saxon king was unable to dislodge them from that stronghold. Two years later East Anglia was completely conquered, and its king, Edmund, died a martyr. At last, in 871, the full tide of invasion burst upon Wessex itself. King Ethelred, the first of a long line of West Saxon hero-kings, supported by his great brother, Alfred, met the invaders in battle after battle with varied success. He died in 871, in the thick of the struggle, and Alfred succeeded. In this year, the last of Ethelred and the first of Alfred, nine pitched battles, besides smaller engagements, were fought with the Danes in Wessex. At last peace was made; the Northmen retreated to London, within the Mercian frontier; Wessex was for a moment delivered, but the supremacy won by Egbert was lost. For a few years Wessex was subjected to nothing more than temporary incursions, but Northumberland and part of Mercia were systematically occupied by the Northmen, and the land was divided among them. The last native king of the Mercians, Burhred, the brother-in-law of Alfred, had already been deposed by the Northmen, and, in 874, had gone to Rome, where he ended his days. At last the Northmen, now settled in a large part of the island, made a second attempt to add Wessex to their possessions. For a moment the land seemed conquered; Alfred himself lay hid in the marshes of Somersetshire; men might well think that the empire of Egbert and the kingdom of Cerdic itself had vanished for ever. But the strong heart of the most renowned of Englishmen, the saint, the scholar, the hero, and the lawgiver, carried his people safely through this most terrible of dangers. Within the same year the standard of Wessex was again victorious, and the Northmen were driven to conclude a peace which Englishmen, fifty years sooner, would have deemed the lowest depth of degradation, but which now might fairly be looked upon as honourable, and even as triumphant. By the terms of the peace of Wedmore, made in 878, the Northmen were to evacuate Wessex and the part of Mercia south-west of the Roman road called Watling Street; they, or at least the chiefs, were to submit to baptism, and they were to receive the whole land beyond Watling Street as vassals of the West Saxon king. Guthrum, the Danish king, was accordingly baptized by the name of Ethelstan; he took possession of his new dominions, and observed the peace with decent fidelity down to his death in 890.

A large part of England thus received a colony of Danish inhabitants. They gave their name to their conquest, and England was divided into Wessex, Mercia, and Danalagh, the region where the Danish law was in force. This Danish occupation was a real settlement of a new people in the land. There is no reason to think that any extirpation or expulsion of the native inhabitants took place, such as that which accompanied the Anglo-Saxon conquest. But the displacement of landowners, and the general break-up of society, must have been far greater than was afterwards effected by the Normans. How extensive the Danish occupation was is best seen in the local nomenclature. The West Saxon counties retain to this day the names and the boundaries of the principalities founded by the first successors of Cerdic. In some of them there is not one dominant town in a shire, as in Berkshire and Devonshire; several shires contain a town bearing a cognate name, as Somerset and Dorsetshire, which contains the cognate towns of Somerton and Dorchester. But these towns are merely cognate; the shires are not called after the towns like Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire. In short, the local divisions of Wessex were not made, but grew. Mercia, on the other hand, has every appearance of having been artificially mapped out. The shires, with two exceptions, Shropshire and Rutland, are called after the towns, and, in most cases, the county groups itself round its

capital as round an acknowledged and convenient centre. The names of the old principalities vanish, and their boundaries are often disregarded. One principality is divided among several shires, and another shire is made up of several ancient principalities. We can hardly doubt that the old divisions were wiped out in the Danish invasions, and that the country was divided again either by the Danish conquerors, or, more probably, by the English kings after the reconquest. Again, the names of the towns and villages throughout a large part of the ceded territory show the systematic way in which the land was divided among the Danish leaders. Through a large region stretching from Warwickshire to Cumberland, but most conspicuously in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire, the Danish termination *by* marks the settlements of the invaders, and, in a vast number of cases, the name of the manor still retains the name of the Danish lord to whom it was assigned in the occupation of the ninth century. Names like Carlby, Haconby, Kettilby, Thorkillby, tell their own story. In two cases at least the Danes gave new names to considerable towns. Streoneshalh and Northweorthig exchanged their names for the new ones of Whitby and Derby. This last town is one of considerable importance in the history of the Danish settlement. It formed, along with Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, and Stamford, a member of a sort of confederation of Danish towns, which, under the name of the Five Boroughs, often plays a part in the events of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Guthrum lived about eleven years after his treaty with Alfred, and during that period England was little harassed with Danish wars. The other renowned chiefs of the Scandinavians—Rolf, Godfrey, Siegfried, Osketyl, and for a long time Hastings—preferred plunder and conquest in the feeble and disunited realm of France, to an encounter with the well-organised forces of “England’s Darling,” as Alfred was fondly styled by his subjects after his deliverance of them from foreign oppression. The land, though not wholly unvexed by marauders, or by strife between Anglo-Dane and Anglo-Saxon, had a season of comparative rest, and during this calm the great English king was unremittingly active in strengthening the national defences. He built fortresses at the principal harbours, and along the other parts of the coasts where an enemy was likely to disembark. He took especial care that the inhabitants of these places should be supplied with arms, and trained how to use them. Ruined towns and cities were rebuilt and fortified, and the highways and bridges were effectually repaired. While thus preparing on land against war, Alfred saw clearly the importance of availing himself of England’s first and best natural defence, the “silver streak of sea.” He sedulously applied himself to the creation of a maritime force that might cope with the Scandinavian sea-kings on their own element. In constructing his fleets, he did not merely imitate those whom he wished to conquer, but he built ships superior in every respect to those which the Danes were in the habit of using. To secure his country from foreign enemies was naturally Alfred’s earliest care; but it was far from being the sole object of his reign. He strove with equal solicitude to give his subjects the blessings of domestic order and good government. He was a wise ordainer of laws for his people; not introducing many novelties, but selecting and remodelling with skill and prudence the best portions of the old familiar laws of the land. Besides ordaining good laws, Alfred provided carefully for the equally important matter that the laws should be ably and honestly administered. He was patient and painstaking to the utmost in hearing and deciding the numerous cases that were brought before him by way of appeals from inferior tribunals. He was very careful in the selection of judges, and watched their conduct with unremitting attention. English writers, who lived long after the time of Alfred, have ascribed to him the division of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, and have called him the founder of trial by jury, of frank-pledge, and of other national institutions. All this is wholly unwarranted by any good historical evidence; but the fact of such traditions respecting Alfred’s benefactions to England growing up and becoming prevalent among Englishmen, shows the veneration and love with which the

great English king was regarded. But, even if we look only to what is clearly and indisputably proved to have been done by him, we shall find enough to justify the strongest expression of national gratitude. Besides his rescuing and guarding his country from foreign oppression, besides his labours as a legislator and as chief magistrate of the nation, besides his encouragement of commerce and the enlightened activity with which he sought knowledge of distant lands, and promoted communication with their inhabitants, he was, above all, eminent by his zeal for the restoration of religion, and for the advancement of learning among his own countrymen. After the dreadful havoc of the Danish wars, the English had sunk far below the degree of civilised splendour and literary cultivation, which their ancestors had acquired in the time of Bede. The Danes attacked with peculiar ferocity the cathedrals, the churches, and the monasteries. In the sack of these the only libraries in the land perished; and in the slaughter of the clergy and monks the only secular, as well as sacred, teachers were destroyed. Alfred himself has told us that when he came to the throne "Learning had fallen to so low a depth among the English nation that there were very few on this side of the Humber who were able to understand the church ritual, or to translate a letter out of Latin into English; and I know there were not many beyond the Humber who could do it. I cannot think of one able to do so on the south side of the Thames when I began to reign." Such was the intellectual condition of England in the early years of Alfred's reign; but before its close he was able, in his own emphatic words, to thank God that those who occupied the seat of the teacher were truly capable of teaching. The courage, the sagacity, and the perseverance with which he reclaimed his country from barbarism and ignorance are fully equal to the heroism which he had displayed in his warfare for independence against foreign tyranny. Besides restoring the religious edifices and monastic establishments, he founded schools in the chief towns of his realm; he invited able instructors from abroad; he gave every possible encouragement to such of his subjects as showed zeal and aptitude for literature or science, and he strictly refused promotion to the uneducated and negligent.

In 893, within thirteen years after the submission of Guthrum, a still more formidable Danish chief attacked England, and Alfred prepared to meet him. Hastings, one of the most renowned champions of the north, collected a powerful army on the French coast, from among the Danish bands that long had been plundering the Continent, and he succeeded in throwing this force across the Channel in two divisions, one of which landed on the south-eastern coast of Kent, while the other, under the command of Hastings himself, sailed up the estuary of the Thames. These Danes were veterans in war, and the high genius of their commander and their disciplined valour made them trebly perilous to the land they assailed. But the England of 893 was very different from the England which the former Danish invaders had desolated. Alfred had given his people superior military organisation; he had revived their old patriotic spirit, and there was no disunion or disaffection among them. Still the war was stubbornly maintained for more than three years, and in the course of it Northamptonshire and nearly every part of the country was traversed by contending armies. At last the English prevailed. Hastings, after clinging to the land which he had designed to conquer with the greatest tenacity and skill, abandoned his scheme of conquest, and the remnants of his host departed from the shores of England. It was not permitted to Alfred to enjoy many years of tranquillity after this last desperate struggle with his old enemies. He died in 901, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried at Winchester.

The three immediate successors of Alfred—Edward, Athelstane, and Edmund—by their wisdom and perseverance, matured the successful system of consolidation which that prince had begun. The next reigns, those of Edred and Edwy, were devoid of political interest. But on the accession of Edgar, in 959, the kingdom attained a degree of grandeur and prosperity previously unknown. Under the vigorous administration of the Bishops Dunstan and Odo, the boundaries of the kingdom became co-extensive with the present limits of England,

and the people enjoyed peace and security. During the whole of this long reign the country was not disturbed by a single war, the kings of Scotland and Man, and the princes of Wales and Strathclyde, tendered their homage, and the friendship of England was courted by neighbouring princes. The prevalence of general security facilitated the growth of commerce and industry, and many foreign improvements were introduced. Edgar was well aware that all his exertions would be fruitless as long as the country lay exposed to the Scandinavian pirates. He therefore prepared a numerous fleet, which he divided into three divisions, and yearly every summer, when the Northmen were accustomed to begin their enterprises, he summoned his ships, and, embarking successively in each of his squadrons, made the circuit of his dominions. Dismayed at this display of power, the sea-kings avoided the shores of England during the whole of his reign.

In connection with the administration of justice, a most remarkable institution had been gradually growing up. The civil wars of the Heptarchy, and the lengthened struggles with the Danes, had driven many men from their ordinary occupations into the fens and woods, where, losing their habits of industry, they took to rapine and plunder. To repress this disorderly state of society, many stringent laws were enacted. No man could quit his shire without the consent of the ealdorman; and every one above the age of twelve was obliged to attach himself to some patron, since, when found without a home, he was liable to be punished as a vagabond. During the reign of Edgar this supervision became extended into a regular system, known as the law of Frank-pledge. By this law the whole population was distributed into a number of petty societies, called tithings or free burghs, which consisted of ten householders, and extended over every village throughout the kingdom. So that if an offence were committed, the tithing was bound to present the offender in court, that he might make reparation in his own property and person; but if he escaped, the tithing was not answerable for his offence, unless they failed to exculpate themselves from participation in his crime or flight.

In the reign of Edgar, the English power attained the greatest splendour, and the important subject of legislation received a corresponding advance. During this short but tranquil interval, numerous laws were enacted, and jurisprudence began to be studied with a view to its practical application. After Edgar's death, however, in 975, the kingdom began rapidly to decline. Edward the Martyr, who succeeded him, before he had reigned three years, was assassinated through the treachery of his stepmother, Elfrida, to make way for her son Ethelred, a prince destitute of every noble quality. Perceiving the increasing weakness of the kingdom, the Danes, who had ceased their depredations for nearly a century, now began seriously to contemplate the conquest of the island. Always a laggard in open war, Ethelred tried in 1001, the cowardly and foolish policy of buying off the enemies that he dared not encounter. The tax called the Dane-gelt was then levied to provide "a tribute for the Danish men, on account of the great terror which they caused." To pay money thus was in effect to lure the enemy to renew the war. In 1002, Ethelred tried the still more weak and wicked measure of ridding himself of his enemies by treacherous massacre. Great numbers of Danes were now living in England, intermixed with the English population. Ethelred resolved to relieve himself from all real or supposed danger of these Scandinavian settlers taking part with their invading kinsmen, by sending secret orders early in November throughout his dominions for a general massacre of the Danes. On the thirteenth of that month, the festival of St Brice, the unsuspecting victims, with their wives and families, were seized by the populace, and the horror of murder was in many places aggravated by every insult that national hatred could suggest. At London, where they had fled for protection to the churches, they were massacred in crowds around the altars. Among the victims was a royal Danish lady named Gunhilda, who was sister of Sweyn, King of Denmark, and who had married and settled in England. She was compelled to witness the death of her husband and her child, and was

then slain herself, imprecating with her last breath the vengeance of her brother upon the cowardly murderers. That vengeance was not long delayed. Sweyn collected in Denmark a larger fleet and army than the north had ever before sent forth, and solemnly vowed to conquer England or perish in the attempt. He landed on the south coast of Devon, obtained possession of Exeter by the treachery of its governor, and then marched through western and southern England, marking every shire with fire, famine, and slaughter. But he was unable to take London, which was defended against the repeated attacks of the Danes with strong courage and patriotism. In 1010, the Danes appear to have struck deeper into the heart of the country than they had hitherto done. By the end of November in that year they reached Northamptonshire. They pushed on to Northampton, burned the town and ravaged the neighbourhood. They then struck southwards, ravaged Wiltshire, and by mid-winter came back to their ships, burning everywhere as they went. Sixteen shires—the ancient chroniclers stop to reckon them up—had now been ravaged with fire and sword. Northumberland and the western and northern shires of Mercia, were still untouched; and the western part of Wessex, which had suffered severely in former years, seems to have seen no enemy since Sweyn's march from Exeter to Salisbury. But the shires of East Anglia, Essex, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, and Berks, all had been more or less harried. The spirit of the nation was now crushed, and its means of defence were utterly exhausted. In 1013, the wretched King Ethelred fled to Normandy. Sweyn was acknowledged king in all the northern and western shires, but he died in 1014, while his vow of conquest was only partly accomplished. The English now sent for Ethelred back from Normandy, promising loyalty to him as their lawful king, "provided that he would rule over them more justly than he had done before." Ethelred willingly promised amendment, and returned to reign amid strife and misery for two years more. His implacable enemy Sweyn was dead, but the Danish host which Sweyn had led was still in England, under the command of Sweyn's son, Canute, a prince equal in military prowess to his father, and far superior to him and to all other princes of his time in statesmanship and general ability.

Ethelred died in 1016, while the war with Canute was still raging. Ethelred's son, Edmund, surnamed Ironside, was chosen king by the great council then sitting in London, but great numbers of the English made their submission to Canute. The remarkable personal valour of Edmund, strongly aided by the bravery of his faithful Londoners, maintained the war for nearly a year, when Canute agreed to a compromise, by which he and Edmund divided the land between them. But within a month after this, Edmund died by an assassin's hand, and Canute obtained the whole realm of the English race. England, Norway, and Denmark were now united under one sceptre, and Canute was the most powerful monarch in Europe. He made this country his place of residence, and his vast resources secured his dominions from foreign invasion. In consequence of the distracted state of the country, the commencement of his reign was marked by insecurity and oppression; but as confidence increased among his English subjects, and there was no longer fear of a successful rival, his administration assumed a milder form, and he gained the good-will, if not the affections, of the English. This reign is remarkable for one important innovation, the formation of the first regular army which had been maintained in England since the withdrawal of the Roman legions. The former kings had solely depended on the voluntary services of their subjects, who were bound by the tenure of their lands to aid the sovereign in repelling foreign invasion. But Canute, on account of his extended dominions, found it convenient to retain constantly at his court a number of chosen warriors as a body-guard, who accompanied him on all his expeditions, and who were designated "*Hus-earls*," or household troops.

Canute died on the 11th November 1035, and his remains were deposited

in the ancient burial-place of the West Saxon kings at Winchester. Two of his sons (Harold Harefoot, 1035-1040, and Hardicanute, 1040-1042) reigned here for a short time after him. But on the death of the last of these, the nation called a prince of the old Saxon house of Cerdic to the throne, and Edward, surnamed the Confessor, became King of England from Easter Day 1043 to the time of his death, January 5, 1066. Edward was a son of King Ethelred, and had been sent by that sovereign, towards the end of his unhappy reign, to the court of the Duke of Normandy for safety. Edward had remained there till recalled to England by Hardicanute in 1041. Thus Edward's youth and early manhood had been passed away from his country. England, during his reign, was in reality more governed by a few powerful nobles than by the king. Earl Leofric was ruler of Mercia; Earl Siward of Northumbria, but Earl Godwin (by whose influence Edward was mainly placed on the throne), was the most powerful of them all, and was generally regarded as the true old English chief, and as the champion of the nation against the foreigners, whom King Edward brought over with him from Normandy. Earl Godwin and his sons were rulers of all Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex, and East Anglia. The best part of England was thus in the hands of this great family, and their influence seemed confirmed by the marriage, which, soon after Edward's accession, was contracted between the king and Godwin's daughter, Editha. Although placed on the throne by the influence of Godwin's family, Edward never manifested a sincere attachment to that house. On one occasion, Godwin having refused to chastise the people of Dover for resisting the insolent behaviour of Eustace of Boulogne, a Norman count, who had been on a visit to Edward, the earl and his sons were outlawed, and Editha deprived of her honours. Godwin and his sons fled from the kingdom, and assembled a small force, with which they returned to the southern coast; and so strong was the national feeling in their favour, that the king was reluctantly compelled to come to an accommodation. Godwin attested before the assembled Witanagemote his innocence of the crimes laid to his charge; his lands and honour were restored to him, and the Lady Editha returned to court; most of the foreigners and Normans were outlawed, and the kingdom returned to its former quiet state. Godwin, however, did not long survive this reconciliation. On April 12, 1066, as he was sitting at the king's table, he was seized with a fit, and expired three days after in speechless agony, leaving his son Harold to succeed to his honours. The generosity of this young nobleman's character conciliated the favour of most of the nobles, while his military talents were displayed by the facility with which he restored Malcolm to the Scottish throne, and chastised the encroachments of the Welsh princes.

Edward, who was childless, perceiving the danger of leaving the kingdom without an heir, sent to Hungary to invite Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, to return. The joy of the nation at the prospect of an undisputed succession was quickly changed into astonishment and grief, for immediately after his arrival in England the prince was cut off by a sudden and mysterious disease. During the short interval between his landing in England and his death, he had by some means been kept at a distance from his uncle, and it was suspected by many that he was a victim of Harold's ambition. His son, Edgar the Etheling, was a mean competitor by the side of the brave and accomplished Harold, and the English never bore a sincere regard to him, on account of his foreign birth and education. About the end of the summer of 1065, an insurrection broke out among the Northumbrians. Tostig, the brother of Harold, had governed that people with the rapacity of a despot and the cruelty of a barbarian. In the preceding year he had perfidiously murdered two of the noblest thanes in his palace at York; at his request Editha had ordered the assassination of Gospatric in Edward's court, and the recent imposition of an extraordinary tax, as it was universally felt, had armed the whole population against his government. In the beginning of October the insurgents surprised York. Tostig fled; his treasures and armoury were pillaged; his guards, to the number of two hundred, both Danes and English, with their commanders, were made prisoners, con-

ducted out of the city, and massacred in cold blood on the north bank of the Ouse. Elated with their success, the insurgents chose for their future earl, Morcar, or Morkere, the son of Elfgar. Morkere did not sit quietly down to reign in Northumberland. He at once marched southwards. On his march he was joined by the men of the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby. These were the districts in which the Danish elements were strong, especially in their chief towns, which were reckoned among the famous Five Boroughs. At the head of this force he entered Northamptonshire, nor did he pause till he reached Northampton. This town was probably chosen as the headquarters of the insurgents as being, like Northumberland itself, under the government of Tostig. At Northampton, Morkere was met by his brother Eadwin, at the head of the men of his earldom, together with a large body of Welsh. Here Harold met the insurgents. When he inquired into the nature of their demands, they replied that they were freemen, and would not tamely submit to oppression; that they required the confirmation of the laws of Canute, and the appointment of Morkere to the earldom of Northumberland. Harold returned to the king, who was then at Bretford, near Salisbury, and obtained the royal assent to their requests; but during his absence, and at their departure, the forces of Morkere plundered the country round Northampton, burnt the villages, and carried away several hundreds of the inhabitants, who were destined to a life of slavery, unless their ransoms should be afterwards paid by their friends. Tostig, dissatisfied with the pacification, repaired to St Omer, the usual asylum of his family. Though Morkere was appointed to the earldom of Northumberland, its outlying portions, the shires of Northampton and Huntingdon, were now detached from it, and bestowed on Siward's young son, Waltheof, who thus became earl of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire.

If on this occasion Harold appears to have deserted the cause of his brother, we may attribute his moderation not only to the formidable appearance of the insurgents, but also to a prudent regard for his own interest. King Edward was hastening to his grave; and the success of Harold's projects required his presence in London, a period of tranquillity, and the good-will of the people. He returned to London on the 30th November, five weeks before Edward breathed his last. The monarch, previously to his decease, had the satisfaction of living till the Abbey Church of Westminster was dedicated, a work which had been the great object of his solicitude during his latter years. When the Witan opposed his journey to Rome, Leo IX. authorised him to commute his intended pilgrimage for some other work of piety. With this view he set apart the tenth of his yearly revenue, and rebuilt from its foundation the Church of St Peter, at the western extremity of the capital. On Christmas Eve he was attacked by the fever which ultimately proved fatal. For three days he struggled against the violence of the disease, held his court as usual, and presided with affected cheerfulness at the royal banquets. On the festival of the Holy Innocents, December 28th, the day appointed for the dedication of the new church, he was unable to leave his chamber. The ceremony was, however, performed. The queen, Editha, took the charge of the decorations, and represented the royal founder. But his absence, and the idea of his danger, diffused a deep gloom among the thousands who had assembled to witness the ceremony. After lingering a week longer, Edward died on the Eve of the Epiphany, January 5, 1066, and was buried on the following day with royal pomp in the church which he had erected, and where his bones still remain. If we estimate the character of a sovereign by the test of popular affection, we must rank Edward among the best princes of his time. The goodness of his heart was adored by his subjects, who lamented his death, and bequeathed his memory as an object of veneration to posterity. The blessings of his reign are the constant theme of our ancient writers. He was pious, kind, and compassionate, the father of the poor and the protector of the weak, more willing to give than to receive, and better pleased to pardon than to punish. Under the preceding kings, force generally supplied the place of justice, and the people were impoverished by the rapacity of the

sovereign. But Edward enforced the laws of his English predecessors, and disdained the riches which were wrung from the labours of his subjects. Temperate in his diet, unostentatious in his person, pursuing no pleasures but those which his hawks and hounds afforded, he was content with the patrimonial estates of the crown; and was able to assert, even after the abolition of that fruitful source of revenue, the Dane-gelt, that he possessed a greater portion of wealth than any of his predecessors had enjoyed. To him the principle that the king can do no wrong was literally applied by the gratitude of the people, who, if they occasionally complained of the measures of the government (and much reason they had to complain of the appointment to bishoprics of aspiring and rapacious adventurers), attributed the blame not to the monarch himself, of whose benevolence and piety they entertained no doubt, but to the ministers, who had abused his confidence, or deceived his credulity. It was, however, a fortunate circumstance for the memory of Edward that he occupied the interval between the Danish and Norman conquests. Writers were induced to view his character with more partiality from the hatred with which they looked on his successors and predecessors. They were foreigners, he was a native; they held the crown by conquest, he by descent; they ground to the dust the slaves whom they had made, he became known to his countrymen only by his benefits. Hence he appeared to shine with a purer light amid the gloom with which he was surrounded; and whenever the people under the despotism of the Norman kings had an opportunity of expressing their real wishes, they constantly called for "the laws and customs of the good King Edward." He was the first English prince who touched for the king's evil. The surname of "the Confessor" was given to him from the bull of his canonisation issued by Alexander III. about a century after his decease.

On the death of Edward, Harold was proclaimed king in an assembly of the thanes and citizens of London, and the next day witnessed the funeral of the late, and the coronation of the new sovereign of England. To strengthen his influence with the nobility, Harold married Editha, the daughter of Alfgar, and sister of Eadwin and Morkere, the two powerful earls of the north. Nevertheless, he had many difficulties to contend with. His brother Tostig, who had been expelled by the people for his bad government in Northumbria, fled to Norway, where he induced the king to fit out an expedition against England. In the meantime, William, Duke of Normandy, as soon as he heard of the accession of Harold, sent to demand the surrender of the crown, under the pretence that it had been bequeathed to him by Edward. As Harold refused to accede to the request of William, each determined to appeal to the sword, and the English no less than the Normans were astonished at the mighty preparations made to decide the important quarrel. Harold proceeded with an army to the Sussex coast, in order to oppose William, should he attempt an invasion. While he was in the south, he was informed that Tostig and Hardrada, King of Norway, had landed in the north, where, having defeated the combined forces of the earls Eadwin and Morkere, they were preparing for the subjugation of the country. Harold hastened to the scene of action, and was the first herald of his own arrival. Surprised with only half his troops about him, the Norwegian king sent three messengers to the fleet to hasten the march of his men, while he retired slowly to Stamford Bridge, on the Derwent, not far from York. There he drew up his warriors in a compact hollow circle. The royal standard occupied the centre; the circumference was composed of spearmen, while the whole was surrounded by a line of spears fixed in the earth, and pointing outwards in an oblique direction. While thus arranging his forces, Hardrada was conspicuous for his black charger, gigantic stature, blue mantle, and glittering helmet. As he rode round the circle his horse fell. "Who," asked Harold, "is that chieftain on the ground?" Being told that it was Hardrada, "He is," returned the king, "a gallant warrior, but his fall shows that his fate is approaching." When all was ready for the onset, Harold offered his brother Tostig terms of peace, and the earldom of Northumbria. Tostig inquired what

he would give his ally the king of Norway ; " Seven feet of earth for a grave," was the answer, and instantly the irregular masses of the English cavalry dashed against the terrible array of the enemy. Unable to make an impression, they broke, according to their custom, rallied at a distance, again charged, and again recoiled. The excited Norwegians could no longer restrain their fury; they saw the enemy retiring in disorder, and they rushed forward to complete the apparent rout. Their movement left a gap in the circle, into which the English infantry immediately poured, and the contest of discipline became a vast and complicated series of personal encounters. Amidst the struggle, Hardrada was shot through the neck with an arrow. Tostig, deaf to the repeated offers of his brother, continued the fight. The remainder of the Norwegians now arrived, and the fury of the battle was redoubled. The ardour of the English finally prevailed, and all the Norwegian chiefs of note shared the fate of Tostig and Hardrada. This action is considered as one of the most bloody that is recorded in our annals, and the whitening bones of the invaders lay for generations upon the field, the dread and wonder of the traveller. The courage of Harold was tempered with humanity. He sent for Olowe, the younger son of Hardrada, who, accompanied by his bishop, and the Earl of the Orkneys, obeyed the summons of the conqueror. He experienced a courteous reception, swore to live in amity with England, and was dismissed with twelve ships to return to his own country. A few days were necessarily employed by Harold in taking possession of the Norwegian fleet, securing the spoil, and refreshing his exhausted troops. He repaired to York, but the public rejoicings of the citizens could not subdue his impatience to learn the motions of his remaining and more formidable competitor. The king was seated at the royal banquet, and surrounded by his thanes, when news was brought that William of Normandy had landed, with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. On the receipt of this intelligence, the king flew to the capital, where he was joined by thousands of his subjects ; and so great was the quickness of his movements, that, although in the beginning of October he was feasting at York, yet on the fourteenth of the same month, he had reached the camp of the Normans. At Senlac, a place about eight miles from Hastings, where the town of Battle now stands, Harold selected for his post an eminence that looked towards the sea, and was protected in the rear by an extensive wood. He formed his men on the brow of the hill, the men of Kent occupying the van, protected in front by palisades. The royal banner, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, bearing as its device the figure of " a fighting man," floated over the centre of the army. Around this banner stood Harold, his two brothers Gyrth and Leofaine, and the body-guard of Londoners. The Normans were arrayed in three lines upon an opposite declivity ; the archers, the heavy armed infantry, and lastly, ranged in five bodies, the dense array of knights and men-at-arms. William, we are told, " out of a pious care for the interests of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, sent out, as mediator between both, a monk, who proposed these terms to Harold—either to resign the government, or to hold it as a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in single combat with William." To this last proposition, the thanes who surrounded Harold replied, " No strife between a man and a man shall decide the liberties of thousands." On the messenger's return, both armies prepared for the great struggle in which they were about to engage ; and at " the hour of tearce," nine o'clock, on the morning of the fourteenth of October in the year of grace 1066, Toustain the Fair advanced with the banner of William, shouting at the same time the song of Rollo. The Normans immediately raised the war-cry, " God is 'our help ;" " Christ's Rood the Holy Rood," was the answering cry of the English. The archers drew their bows, and the Norman infantry charged, but quickly yielded to the rage of the English. Scarcely had they retreated, when the entire body of their cavalry swept onwards, dashing the whole weight of horse and rider against the English ranks, which moved not a step, but stood with feet that seemed rooted to the earth, swinging their heavy battle-axes with rapid and

unerring aim. Helmet, hauberk, buckler, everything yielded to that terrible weapon. The left wing of the Normans broke and fled; a cry arose that the Duke was slain, and his whole army began to waver. William took off his helmet to reassure his men, and the battle was again begun. The English pursuers were surrounded, and at last destroyed, and once more all subsided into close and deadly strife. Still rang the fierce war-cry of the struggling combatants, still rang loud amid the clash and turmoil, the strokes of the ponderous battle-axe. Twice did William cause his men to flee, and twice were the pursuers trampled under foot, and yet the rage of battle was undiminished, and the main body of the English as unyielding as ever. William's ranks were fearfully weakened. One fourth of his bravest soldiers were among the slain. And yet, although the autumnal sun was fast sinking in the western sky, he seemed as far from victory as when the fight began. But, all at once, confusion appeared in the English lines. Harold was nowhere to be seen. An arrow had pierced his brain, and he had fallen on the dead bodies of his valiant brothers. The English now began to relax their efforts. The Normans seized the opportunity, and rushed forward, some to complete the route, some to capture the royal standard. But not yet was victory theirs. Every one that approached the banner fell beneath the dreaded battle-axe. At last twenty of the bravest Normans undertook to secure the prize—ten fell in the attempt, but the task was achieved. "The sun had set, the first star was in heaven, the 'fighting man' was laid low, and on that spot where now, all forlorn and shattered, stands the altar-stone of Battle Abbey, rose the glittering dragon that surmounted the consecrated banner of the Norman victor." Thus ended this memorable and fatal battle. On the side of the victors, almost sixty thousand men had been engaged, and more than one fourth were left on the field. The number of the vanquished, and the amount of their loss, are unknown. By the vanity of the Norman historians, the English army has been exaggerated beyond the limits of our credibility; by that of the native writers it has been reduced to a handful of resolute warriors; but both agree that with Harold and his brothers perished all the nobility of the south of England, a loss which could not be repaired. The king's mother begged as a boon the dead body of her son, and offered as a ransom its weight in gold. But the resentment of William had rendered him callous to pity and insensible to all interested considerations. He ordered the corpse of the fallen monarch to be buried on the beach; adding with a sneer, "He guarded the coast while he was alive, let him continue to guard it after death." By stealth, however, or by purchase, the royal remains were removed from this unhallowed site, and deposited in the Church of the Holy Cross, at Waltham, which Harold had founded before he ascended the throne.

Before we address ourselves to the consideration of the next great epoch in our history, the Norman conquest, we may conveniently pause and survey the main features of the early English laws and institutions, the general conduct of the people in these early times, and the character of early English literature and art. A general sketch is all that can be here attempted. But it is a very important part of our subject, inasmuch as the foundations of much that exists among us were laid in early English or Anglo-Saxon times, and also because it is impossible to have clear knowledge and sound judgment as to the constitutional history of our country since the Norman conquest, unless we first comprehend what the system was which the victorious Normans found in existence here, and which they changed and modified, but never wholly destroyed.

The free population of Anglo-Saxon England (exclusive of the kings, whose power and position will be separately described) consisted of nobles called Eorls, and of commoners called Ceorls. This is usually given as the main classification of early English ranks; and perhaps, if we take eorl and ceorl as respectively equivalent to the old English phrases of "gentle" and "simple," we shall rightly understand the distinction. The eorls were gentle-folk, the ceorls were simple-folk. The upper class, the eorls, are also often called the Thanes. But a well-born man in Saxon times was not a thane unless he

possessed a certain amount of landed property. The possession of land gave him not only the title of thane, but also important political and social privileges. It is convenient, therefore, when speaking of the Anglo-Saxon gentry, to call them thanes; and it is also desirable to do so, because in the later times (after the Danish influences had become extensive here) the title "earl" (the same word as *eorl*, and as the Danish *jarl*) came into use in the Danish meaning of governor of some district, without any reference to a man's pedigree. The *ceorls* were by far the most numerous class. They held the position now held by the yeomanry, the tenant farmers, and the best circumstanced of the peasantry of the land. We must not forget that the agricultural population far exceeded the town population; and when we speak of Anglo-Saxon classes, dwellers in the country are to be understood. The towns and their inhabitants will be adverted to presently. The Saxon *ceorl* was obliged to be under the protection and patronage of some man of superior rank, as his lord. By far the greater number of the *ceorls* held their land of some lord to whom they rendered certain services for their occupation. *Ceorls* of this description could not leave the land without the lord's consent; and when the estate passed to an heir or devisee, or was otherwise transferred to a new owner, the resident *ceorls* passed with the property in the land to the new lord. This looks very like serfdom or villeinage; but still the English *ceorl* was essentially a freeman. He had a right to bear arms. He could acquire and hold property in his own right. If an injury was inflicted on him, the *were-gild*, or compensation appointed by law, was paid to him or to his family, and not to the lord. The *ceorl* was a legal witness. He could sue and be sued. He was "law-worthy," to use an old phrase. He was a "lawful man," to use another old phrase that still is employed in our judicial proceedings. The *ceorl* must also be considered to have had important political rights and duties, if the taking part in the administration of justice is held, as it certainly ought to be held, to be a part of political government. The *ceorl*, as already stated, was a member of a tithing. The members of the tithing chose among themselves their head-man or tithing-man, who was the peace officer of the district. Also, under his presidency, they exercised a salutary jurisdiction over members of their own body about local disputes of small value but frequent occurrence. A number of tithings grouped together made up the hundred, a combination for local self-government very general among all the Germanic and Scandinavian nations. The hundred had its court presided over by the hundred's *Ealdor*, whose post has been taken by the high constable of after times. This court decided cases in which the inhabitants of more than one tithing were interested, unless the important nature of the case made it fit for the superior tribunal of the assembled thanes of the whole county—that is, of the shire moot, or county court.

But there is another institution very important with reference to the political and social rights of the *ceorls*, the institution of the township (the original in many respects of the manor of after times), which must have been created here as the results of the English conquests, and as a consequence of the position in which the wealthier and more powerful English warriors would find themselves with reference to their poorer comrades, as well as with reference to the unexterminated portion of the subdued population. A township was a domain belonging to a powerful Englishman, to an opulent thane, who dwelt there in his homestead, and was lord of the township. Besides his slaves, a class of the population to be spoken of presently, there was grouped around him a number of *ceorls*, some holding lands of the lord on various conditions of service, some tilling the lands that were tenanted by others. Each township had its reeve, its elective chief officer, and the *ceorls* of every township chose from among their own body four good and lawful men, who, together with the reeve, represented the township in the judicial courts of the hundred and shire. Each township had also its own local courts for affairs of small importance. The townships were very numerous; and though they did not quite overspread the whole country, by far the greater portion of it was comprised within the area of

some township or other. Frequently the district of a township was the same as that of a tithing. In this, as in other cases also, the township system of self-government superseded the tithing system. But the tithings were still kept up, especially for the purposes of frank-pledge, which will be subsequently described.

We have already seen that the *ceorl*, if a member of a township, was represented in the hundred court by the reeve and four men of the township. The thanes of the district had a right, and were bound to attend in person; and it was from them that twelve men were chosen whose especial province it was to make presentments on behalf of the hundred before the superior court of the whole shire. The four men and the reeve of each township within the shire attended this last-mentioned tribunal, the shire moot, or county court. But they had no right to take part in its deliberations, or to vote in it, any more than they had in the still higher court of the Witan, the supreme court of the kingdom. The four men and the reeve of each township attended the Witanagemote also, but it was only for the purpose of obtaining justice when the inferior tribunals had failed to administer it.

The thanes, the gentry of the lands, had many privileges besides the natural authority with which wealth and high birth invest their possessors. Athane's oath in court was considered equal to the oath of six *ceorls*. The *were* for slaying him was six times the amount of the *were* for taking a *ceorl's* life. The thanes of each shire pronounced the decisions of the county court, and they had also the right of attending and taking part in the deliberations and decrees of the Witan. The thanes were the lords of the townships that have been described. Their local dignity and power must have been practically even more important than their share in the general government of the commonwealth. But while we observe the strong influence of the aristocratical element in the early English polity and social system, we must always remember that this superior body of the thanes was not an exclusive caste or a strictly hereditary noblesse. It was an aristocracy of the best kind—an aristocracy always open to receive recruits from the ranks below it. Any *ceorl* who could acquire a certain amount of landed property might become a thane, and the successful merchant could raise himself to the same rank.

The spirit of municipal self-government, which had flourished so much in the cities and towns of this island while under Roman rule, was at least equally vigorous in the early English times. The Burg (as the city or town was usually called, meaning a fortified place), was organised like a hundred. The men of the burg chose from among themselves their borough reeve or port reeve, as the head of the civic community was called. Every free householder who paid scot (that is, who contributed to the local taxes), and who bore lot (that is, who was ready to bear his share of local duty), was a burgess, with full right to deliberate, to vote, to elect, and to be elected. Smaller associations of some of the burgesses among themselves, called guilds, were general in the Anglo-Saxon towns, and did much to nourish the national aptitude for political organisation and orderly self-government.

At the head of the commonwealth was the king, its commander-in-chief, and its chief magistrate, but by no means its master. The king could only act in important matters by the advice and with the concurrence of his great council, the Witan, which we have had occasion to mention so often. The Witan was summoned and presided over by the king. It was composed of the bishops, of the principal abbots, of the more powerful nobles, the ealdormen or earls, who were sub-rulers or lord-lieutenants over large districts, and of the thanes, who had a general right of attendance, and most of whom must have exercised that right according to the locality where each Witanagemote was convened. The thanes who resided in or near the place would naturally attend in large numbers, but it is not to be supposed that those resident in distant shires could often undergo the then serious toil and cost of a journey for the purpose. It was in and with his Witanagemote, and not otherwise, that the king made laws

and imposed taxes. Another decisive proof of the limited character of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy is the fact that it was only with the consent of his Witan that the king could make grants of the public domains or the "folk-land," that is, of the land of the people. The theory that the sovereign is the paramount proprietor of all land was utterly alien to Anglo-Saxon ideas and institutions. The land conquered by a German tribe did not become the king's land, but belonged to the victorious community. In the times when the English were effecting their conquests, the process by which a portion of land was allotted to each victorious warrior, as his absolute property, was probably short and simple; but in the later Anglo-Saxon ages, the grant was made by charter (*Bôc*), whence land of this kind—land that was a man's own absolute private property—was termed *Boc-land*, in contradistinction to *folk-land*, which still remained the property of the collective people.

The Witan appears also to have exercised the power, when a king died, of choosing his successor from among the members of the royal family. All the royal houses among the Anglo-Saxons, before the consolidation of the various kingdoms, claimed to be descendants of Odin. As Mackintosh has observed, this pedigree continued to be illustrious after it had ceased to be regarded as divine. The extinction of all these houses, except that of Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon dynasty, may have facilitated the submission of the Anglo-Saxons generally to Cerdic's descendants. It certainly became a recognised principle that the king must be a member of this family, and the next male heir of the deceased sovereign was usually the successor, unless his tender age at the time when the throne became vacant, or some other decided personal disqualification for the vigorous and immediate discharge of the duties of royalty, induced the Witan to set him aside, and to nominate some other and more competent member of the royal family as king. The new ruler was said to be "chosen and raised to be king." His title was given not merely by his royal pedigree, but by the consent of the nation that he should rule over them, that consent being expressed by the vote of the great council, and ratified by the popular acclaim at the then important ceremony of the coronation.

Notwithstanding these limitations on monarchy among the Anglo-Saxons, the king possessed great power according to law, and his practical importance in the state was greater still. We must remember that the Anglo-Saxon period of our history was, with the exception of a few epochs of tranquillity, a period of almost ceaseless warfare, carried on within England itself; and we know how much the executive authority necessarily predominates in such seasons over the other branches of government, and what immense personal influence the executive chief, if he be an energetic and successful commander, is certain to acquire. The Anglo-Saxon king, as general guardian of the peace of the commonwealth from domestic disturbers, could, at his discretion, call out the *Fryd*, the armed levy of all the freemen of either a particular district or of the whole realm. He could of his own authority fine public officers, and even private individuals, for such neglect of duty as brought imminent danger on the public interest. He had the right of maintaining a body-guard, chosen by himself, of armed retainers, on whom he could confer nobility for service. Besides his own private property, he possessed, as king, large domains of crown lands, though he could not alienate them without the consent of the Witan. His right to receive portions of the fines in many criminal cases, and to take for himself the confiscated chattels and lands of offenders, was in those times an important source of revenue. He had the prerogative of pardon. He appointed the ealdormen, the rulers or lord-lieutenants of the shires, and many other important officers. His own more immediate officials, his chamberlain, and others, had seats in the Witan, and exercised a continually increasing influence in that assembly. The king's right of naming the time and the place at which the Witan should meet must in skilful hands have been a valuable instrument for securing a majority.

This brief sketch of the main rights of royalty among the Anglo-Saxons must be taken as chiefly applicable to the last century or two centuries of the Anglo-

Saxon rule. The king of the first Saxon settlers here had far less power. It has been already pointed out, that the new position assumed by Anglo-Saxon royalty was, in a great degree, caused by the influence of the institutions of imperial Rome, which were habitually studied and admired by the Churchmen, who were generally the most important advisers and ministers of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and who always formed a very large portion of the great councils of the realm. The influence thus exercised by the Church in state affairs, was very great; and we may remark, as a general characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons after their conversion, the high position which they assigned to their clergy. The bishops and the principal abbots were members of the Witangemote, important by their numbers, and still more important by their intellectual superiority to the general mass of the thanes around them. In the county court, the bishop of the diocese presided jointly with the ealdorman, and even the humblest priest took rank, as a mass-thane, with the landed gentry. A large proportion of the wealth of the land belonged to the Church. The obligation to pay tithes is declared and enjoined by many extant Anglo-Saxon laws; and, besides the right to these, the Church was largely endowed with domains for her cathedrals and monasteries, and with glebe for her parish priests. The district of which the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues were paid to a particular local church, and the inhabitants of which were ministered to by the priest of that church, made up a *preost scyre*, a parish. And by far the greater part of Anglo-Saxon England (though not all), was divided into parishes; a division which, in after times, has been generally adopted for purposes of secular local self-government.

Besides these various classes of the free population of the land, there was also a lower class of human beings, who were in absolute slavery. They were called by the Anglo-Saxons "Theowes," "Esnes," and "Thralls." Many of them were probably descendants of the conquered Britons. But others were of English race, being either criminals who could not pay the fines imposed on them by the laws, and who had been thereupon sold into bondage, or been guiltless but wretched beings, who had sold themselves into slavery from the pressure of extreme poverty. This seems to have frequently happened during the famines which so often affected England, or parts of England, in those days. The will of a Saxon lady, still extant, directs the emancipation of her slaves of this kind, and describes them emphatically as "the men who bent their heads in evil days for food." The laws even recognised the right of a father, under the pressure of extreme necessity, to sell his child into slavery, but this could not be done without the child's consent, after the child was seven years old. The law so far protected a slave, that a *were*, or compensation money, was required from those who grossly maltreated him, but this money was payable, not to the slave himself, or to his family, but to his master. This made of itself a broad distinction between the slave and the lowest freeman. The law, as among the freemen themselves, appointed curiously minute tariffs of compensation for bodily injury, from the loss of a finger nail to the loss of life; and there were separate tariffs according to the rank of the injured party. It was not, however, in all cases, that the criminal could redeem himself from punishment by a money payment. Some crimes were inexpiable, save by the forfeiture of the offender's life. Among these were treason, military desertion, housebreaking, contrived murder, and open theft.

A man charged with crime had a speedy and public trial in the Anglo-Saxon times; he was also tried before a number of people, and was not made dependent for condemnation or acquittal, on the caprice or subserviency of any officer of the crown. These are very important principles in criminal jurisprudence. They are among the most valuable principles of our modern system of trial by jury, and we may therefore say correctly, that some of the great principles of trial by jury flourished among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. An Anglo-Saxon criminal trial was conducted in the presence of the assembled members of the Hundred Court, or of the County Court; the latter being the tribunal before which all serious charges were investigated. It will be remembered that

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all the thanes, that is, all the landed gentry of the country, formed this last-mentioned court, being presided over by the bishop and the ealdorman, or by the bishop and the shire reeve or sheriff, who frequently acted in the ealdorman's stead. A man might be accused before this tribunal, either by the presentment of the chief men of his hundred, or of his township, or by the appeal of the injured party. We see, in this first mode of accusation, the clear original of our modern grand juries, but we shall see little resembling our modern jury trial as we proceed. When the culprit was thus arraigned, he had to prove his innocence by either compurgation or ordeal; but before the trial, the court ascertained whether the accused was or was not a man of good character. If his lord and two other thanes would come forward and swear that the man had not been convicted of crime for some stated period, he was looked on as a man of good character, and allowed to clear himself of the specific charge against him more easily than the culprit who could not obtain the necessary witness to good conduct, and who was therefore considered to be under a greater presumption of guilt. If the accused party wished to clear himself by compurgation, he swore to his own innocence, and he was required to produce neighbours to swear to their belief in it; the effect of such neighbours' oaths being estimated, not by the means of knowledge as to the specific charge possessed by the persons who swore, nor by their character, nor by their number, but by their "worth," in the Anglo-Saxon scale of persons, according to which the oath of one lord was equal to the oaths of six ceorls. A much less amount of compurgatory oath was needed for the man of proved character, than for others. If the culprit, either from inability to procure compurgation, or for any other reason, elected to be tried by the ordeal, and to abide "the judgment of God," as it was termed, the caldron of boiling water, or the red hot iron, was prepared before the assembled court, and the accused man, in their presence, plunged his arm up to the wrist in the water, or carried the iron in his bare hand, for nine paces. He was declared guilty or innocent, according to the appearance or non-appearance of marks of scalding or of burning within a limited time. Such was the ordeal for a man of reputed good character; but the man of ill repute, or of no repute, was obliged to plunge his arm up to the elbow in the caldron, or to bear a red hot iron of treble weight.

With the exception of the local disputes in matters of small amount, that might be settled in the tithing or in the hundred, the thanes assembled at the county court determined all civil controversies. The early English laws were careful and minute in requiring all transfers of property and other contracts of any importance to be made as publicly as possible, so that when a dispute as to ownership arose, it might be decided by an appeal to the memory of the neighbours, and to public notoriety. Instances were not uncommon in civil disputes, and may sometimes have occurred in criminal proceedings, where a select number were chosen from among the multitude present at the county court, to whom the decision of the matter in dispute was committed, on account of their superior information respecting it, as well as by reason of the confidence which the litigants felt as to their integrity. We see here again some of the rudiments of the system of trial by jury, such as afterwards grew up, but by no means enough to warrant the assertion that trial by jury is an Anglo-Saxon institution.

Much interesting and amusing information, respecting the social usages and domestic life of the Anglo-Saxons, has been compiled in several well-known works, but our limits will not allow more than a very brief notice of them here. Agriculture was extensively though rudely practised, rye and oats being grown as well as wheat, and used as human food. Barley was largely cultivated, and beer had already become the national beverage. But we find also frequent mention of orchards and of vineyards. Large herds of swine were bred and fattened in the extensive forests of beech and oak. Oxen and horses seem to have been bred in considerable numbers, and sheep were so numerous, that wool had already become the chief article for exportation. The sea fisheries employed a great portion of the population of the coast; salt works were nume-

rous in the same districts, and mines were worked, though seemingly not with the same activity and skill as in former times. Among home trades, the arts of embroidery and of working in gold appear to have been most successfully practised. There are proofs of Anglo-Saxon merchants carrying on commerce in many cities of France and in Italy. There was also considerable traffic with Ireland, with Flanders, with many of the German towns, with the Scandinavian kingdoms, and even with Iceland. Foreign merchants, while resident here, were under the special protection of the king. Chester, Bristol, Pevensey, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich, and, above all, London, are among the places mentioned as most resorted to for commercial purposes.

There is only one other point in the Anglo-Saxon national character, as evidenced by the manners and customs of the people, which we can pause to notice, but it is a very important one. It is the great and general respect paid to women. This is proved to some extent by the laws and judicial records, which show that a woman could hold lands and other property, and that she could bequeath them and deal with them as freely as a man could deal with his. But it is proved in a far higher degree, by the numerous drawings and illuminations to be found in the old manuscripts, and which represent scenes of outdoor and indoor common life. We find in them no sign of the women of the household being treated as the inferiors of men. Both sexes are seated together at meals, both appear assembled together at festivals. The Saxon lady stands by the side of the lord, while they distribute bread to their poor retainers. And what is equally significant of national good feeling and true civilisation in a people, it is clear that women were not employed among the Anglo-Saxons in the laborious duties of agriculture, or generally in any outdoor occupation.

One subject yet commands our attention. What was the state of the language and literature of the country in Anglo-Saxon times? We are irresistibly drawn to the consideration of the Anglo-Saxon language, because it is essentially our own language; and also, because it is a language which is now overspreading the world more than ever was done before by any other language, ancient or modern. It may also be observed, that ours is the only modern language which, at so early a period of its existence as the Anglo-Saxon stage of English, developed a literature not consisting of mere ballads and legal formulas, but a literature both copious and varied, and which even now well deserves study for its own sake, as well as for its connection with the English of after ages. That Anglo-Saxon and English are essentially the same language, though many additions have been made in the course of centuries to the primary Anglo-Saxon element, is a fact in philology too clear to require any demonstration here. Poetry is the branch of early English literature, of which the most valuable specimens have been preserved. The Anglo-Saxon poems were not written in rhyme, but in short alliterative lines, so framed and so arranged by the best writers, as to produce an extremely agreeable and effective rhythmical modulation. The finest Anglo-Saxon verses are to be found in the epic poetry of *Cædmon*, on the Creation, the Fall of the Rebel Angels, the Temptation of *Man*, and other Scriptural subjects. King *Alfred's* writings form the most valuable part of this old English literature. *Alfred's* works are nominally translations, but they contain so much original matter, that we have a right to look upon them as being to a great extent the genuine productions of an Anglo-Saxon mind, as well as the expressions of an Anglo-Saxon tongue. This is particularly the case in *Alfred's* version of the general history of the world by *Orosius*, and in his paraphrase of the metrical portions of *Boethius's* *Consolations of Philosophy*. The sacred literature of the Anglo-Saxons which has been preserved to our times, is very copious. It is remarkable, not only for the number of homilies and other original compositions, but for its numerous versions, some rhythmical, some in plain prose, of large portions of the Sacred Scriptures.

The Norman dynasty was founded by *Rollo*, one of the most famous of the sea-kings, who, having subdued the north of France, was induced by the exhortations of *Franco*, the archbishop of *Rouen*, to embrace Christianity, and

subsequently he consented to hold Normandy as a fief of the crown of France. Sixth in descent from Rollo was William, surnamed the Conqueror, who, at his accession to the duchy, had to contend with numerous competitors. But his activity and bravery baffled all their efforts, and at the time he undertook the conquest of England, he had the reputation of being one of the boldest knights, and most enterprising sovereigns, in Christendom. The preparations of William to secure the English crown, and the decision of the question on the field of Senlac, have already been described. On the news of Harold's defeat and death reaching London, the citizens proclaimed Edgar the Etheling, king of England. But Edgar's abilities were not equal to his position, and the first place in the council devolved upon Stigand, the archbishop of Canterbury; and the direction of military affairs was committed to the two earls, Eadwin and Morkere. Their first efforts were unsuccessful, and the confidence of the citizens was shaken by the feeble resistance which a numerous body of natives had opposed to an inferior force of five hundred Norman horse. William contented himself with burning the suburbs; he was unwilling or afraid to storm the walls, and resolved to punish his opponents by destroying their property in the open country. Leaving London, he spread his army over the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. Everything valuable was plundered by the soldiery, and what they could not carry away was committed to the flames. Eadwin and Morkere, seeing no means of retrieving the lost fortunes of their country, retired to the north, while Archbishop Stigand, and a deputation from the citizens and clergy, waited on the Conqueror, and proffered to him the crown, stipulating only for their ancient laws and privileges. William accepted this submission, and appointed Christmas-day for his coronation; but London was even at this period a wealthy and powerful city, and the Normans did not consider it safe to enter, until a strong fortress had been erected, which now forms part of the Tower of London, to command the city.

On the day of his coronation at Westminster Abbey, the circumstance of an armed champion defying all competitors was first introduced. When the English, who were present at the ceremony, were asked whether they choose William for their king, they shouted their assent. Their acclamations became the signal for plunder and massacre. The Norman bands, that had been stationed outside the abbey, feigned alarm at the outcry; but, instead of gathering about their king, they set fire to the houses in the neighbourhood and began to plunder. William was left with none but the prelates at the altar. The English, both men and women, had fled to provide for their own safety; and of the Normans, some had hastened to extinguish the flames, the others to share in the plunder. The service was completed with precipitation, and the Conqueror took the usual oath of the English kings, with this addition, that he would govern as justly as the best of his predecessors, provided the natives were true to him. This ceremony took place on Christmas-day 1066. What might have been the character of William's government, had all things proceeded amicably, it may be difficult at this distance of time to determine. But certain it is, that at the commencement of his reign the king showed a laudable desire to gain the good will of his new subjects. He confirmed the leading nobility in the possession of their estates, and conferred many important offices on those whom the common dictates of prudence would have led him to distrust, had he contemplated any gross violation of the English liberties. The ancient laws, and the mode of administering justice, were strictly preserved. It is even asserted by some historians, that William at this time endeavoured to acquire the English language, that he might the better understand the wishes of the nation. But the sense of conquest produced an indomitable resentment in the minds of the people, and they watched with jealousy the erection of castles in all the principal towns, as if to over-awe the inhabitants. The Normans, haughty, tyrannical, and proud, were looked upon by the English as foreigners and usurpers, while the very first act of the government was highly unpopular. William confiscated the estates of those who had fallen at Hastings, affecting to treat them as traitors. This,

which was no act of tyranny, according to the Norman institutions, was looked upon by the English in a far different light. They regarded those brave men as the defenders of their country's cause, and could not but consider the partition of their estates amongst the Norman favourites as an intolerable act of oppression. William's departure to the continent gave these discontents time to ripen, and the cruel and arbitrary conduct of those whom he had placed at the head of affairs, drove the people to exasperation by new impositions. The flames of rebellion spread, and the whole country rose in arms; but the people wanted generals to lead them and castles to sustain their revolt, while the energy and alacrity of their enemies disconcerted all their measures. The Normans that had returned as far as Hereford, met with fearful retribution from the hand of Edric the Wild. Copsi, who had consented to rule the country north of the Tyne, as the vassal of the Conqueror, was implored, but in vain, to renounce the connection, and fell beneath the sword of his countrymen. William, hearing of the storm which was threatening, hastened from the continent, and, by liberal promises and timely condescension, detached the Londoners from the popular party; he then invited the English nobles to his court, and professed to repose in them the utmost confidence. But this disaffection had taught William to mistrust his English subjects, and he determined henceforth to treat them as a conquered nation. Having divided the energies of his enemies, he led his army, which now contained some English troops, against the men of Devon and Cornwall, who had openly appeared in arms, and when Exeter was taken by assault, he divided the land among the victors.

In the north a more formidable condition had been formed by Eadwin and Morkere, with Malcolm of Scotland and the Welsh princes, who had promised their assistance to restore Edgar the Etheling to the throne; and in the conquered provinces, a secret plan is said to have been formed for the massacre of the Normans, similar to that of the Danes in the reign of Ethelred. Perceiving his danger, William immediately crossed the Mames, besieged and took Derby, Lincoln, and York, overran the whole of Northamptonshire, the other midland counties, and the north, and erected strong castles at York, Nottingham, Warwick, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. The cities opened their gates and submitted without a blow, but no sooner had he departed than the whole population rose to arms and wreaked their vengeance upon the Norman garrisons. The slender ties which had previously preserved the rights and titles of the inhabitants, were now dissolved, and acts of oppression and spoliation became of daily occurrence. "William," says Malmesbury, "bearing in mind the evil effects of the mild government of Canute, which had ended in the entire expulsion of the Danes, determined to secure his conquest by rivetting such fetters that the English would no longer have it in their power to resist;" and with this design, he determined to enforce the rigours of the feudal system. But the war of independence was not yet over. The inhabitants of the Danelagh still retained much of their ancient ferocity, and continued to solicit the aid of their Danish and Norwegian kinsmen. William, on his part, sent rich presents to Sweyn, king of Denmark, to induce him to remain at peace; but the entreaties of his subjects finally prevailed, and the king was compelled to equip a fleet of two hundred and forty sail, which anchored in the Humber at the beginning of autumn. Experience had taught the people that the Norman was not to be compared to the Danish rule, and everywhere the English rose to join their standard. Eadwin, Edgar, and Morkere hastened from Scotland, and the united forces advanced to the attack of the Norman castles, which were taken, and their garrisons sent prisoners to the Danish fleet. But William, taking advantage of the winter season, which prevented military operations, sent an embassy to the court of Denmark, and, by large promises of money, induced the king of Denmark to recall his forces at the end of winter. The English, now deserted by their allies, were unable to maintain the defensive against the disciplined forces of the Normans, and the whole country, from the Humber to the Tees, was reduced by the avenging conqueror to one vast desert.

All England now submitted to the Normans, and William commanded that universal transfer of landed property which, in a few years, entirely changed the aspect of the country. Feudal castles sprang up on every domain, and the whole surface of the island was divided into sixty thousand military fiefs, which were lavishly bestowed upon his Norman followers. The few English who still retained possession of their lands, gladly sought shelter under the protection of the king or some powerful baron, and by the twentieth year of his reign, the whole of the allodial lands were converted into feudal tenures. By this time, so universal had become the hatred of the English to the military tyranny of William, that the whole of the higher classes had either perished in battle or fallen by the sentence of military tribunals. Many had fled into Scotland, and many more to the East, where, under the command of Siward, the brave Earl of Gloucester, they entered the service of the Greek emperor, and for many years defended Constantinople against the power of the Turks. Others took to the woods, which then covered so many parts of the kingdom, Northamptonshire among the rest, or joined Hereward in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridge-shire, whence they issued and attacked the Normans on the highways, and plundered those who submitted to them, while the mass of the people bowed to the servitude they were unable to avoid. Failing in a generous resistance, the English now commenced a system of individual assassination, and whenever a Norman was overtaken unarmed, he was set upon and slain. As the people sympathised in this deed, there was no means of bringing the offender to punishment. William, therefore, was obliged to institute a special law for the protection of the Normans, called the "presentment of Englishy." By this law it was enacted that, in every hundred where a murder was committed by an unknown hand, a jury should be empanelled, to determine whether the murdered man were of Norman or English extraction; if of the former, the whole hundred was severely fined. And this stringent measure was finally successful. Every one was interested in preventing that for which every one was responsible; but in the reign of Henry II. this court finally disappeared.

In accordance with his promise before the battle of Hastings, William rewarded his followers with the lands of the vanquished, taking care, however, to attach to these grants those peculiar restrictions and burdens which are so well known as the characteristics of the feudal system; a system extending at that time throughout the greater part of Europe, and still forming the basis of many of our institutions. The principal feature of this remarkable system was, that the lands were always held, not as an ownership, but as an hereditary tenancy, continued as an absolute right so long as the conditions upon which it was granted were complied with. In those troubled times, military service was the usual and most honourable, but by no means the necessary condition. In the composition of feudalism we notice two essential elements: the land, which was held thus conditionally, and what was called the fief or feud, and the vassal or feudatory, who held the fief. Whether fiefs were at first given for a limited period or for life, and at what time they first became hereditary, cannot now be clearly ascertained. When the fief was large, the vassal often bestowed a part upon others, upon terms similar to those by which he himself possessed the whole, and he thus became a "mesne" or intermediate lord. In England, the distinction between *real* and *personal* vassals was continued throughout the Anglo-Saxon period; and as the law required every one, from the king to the ceorl, to place himself under a lawful superior, all became personal, though many were by no means real vassals.

Fiefs were created by investiture, which was of two kinds: the proper investiture, which was an actual delivery of the land by the lord to the vassal, in presence of his convassalli or equals; and the improper investiture, or symbolical delivery of the land by a wand or turf. In the case of a proper investiture, the lord declared the services which his tenant had to perform at the time of the investiture, in the presence of the convassalli; and it became usual to give the tenant a writing, containing a statement of such services, witnessed by the con-

vassalli, in order that they might not be forgotten. In the case of an improper investiture, the lord delivered to the tenant such writing, with directions to some person to give him actual possession. Besides the investiture, the grant of a fief was accompanied by two other ceremonies : that of fealty, when, standing erect, the vassal swore fidelity to his lord ; and that of homage, when, unarmed and bareheaded, on his knees, with his hands placed between those of his lord, he repeated these words :—"Hear, my lord, I become your liege man of life and limb, and earthly worship ; and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die. So help me God." The ceremony was concluded with a kiss, and the vassal was thenceforth bound to respect and obey his lord ; the lord to protect his vassal, and to warrant to him the possession of his fief. After the lord had thus granted out lands as fiefs, the *proprietor* remained in him, and he had also the seigniorship or right to fealty, and the other services reserved in the grant. And as the lord and vassal were mutually bound to defend each other, the former could not alienate the fief without the consent of the latter, who might originally have become his tenant, from reliance on his power and courage, which qualities another lord might not happen to possess. And if the vassal were evicted of the fief, his lord was bound to recompense with another fief of equal value, or to pay him for what he had lost. On the same principle, if the lord failed in his duty to his vassal, as in not protecting and defending him, he forfeited his seigniorship. As the lord had granted the fief on condition of some service rendered by his tenant, it followed that if such condition could no longer be performed, as when the vassal died without heirs, the fief returned to him again. If the heir of a fief was a minor, he became the ward of the lord ; and when the fief descended to a daughter, the lord claimed the right to dispose of her in marriage, and also the homage and services of her husband.

Feudalism had attained its complete development about the time of the conquest, and in that mature condition was transplanted into England. As nearly the whole of the landed proprietors had engaged in the struggle for independence, nearly all the lands of the kingdom had become forfeited to the crown. The few English that retained their estates were harassed, and often dispossessed by the Normans. Redress was generally promised, but seldom obtained ; and the old nobility rapidly shrunk into the middle and lower classes, happy if they could but preserve a fragment of their former possessions. Of the confiscated property, William retained a considerable portion, besides the whole of the ancient royal domains ; the remainder he parcelled out among his followers. He possessed no fewer than one thousand four hundred and thirty-two manors, in different parts of the kingdom. The next to him was his brother Odo, distinguished by the title of the Earl-Bishop, who held almost two hundred manors in Kent, and two hundred and fifty in other counties. Another prelate, highly esteemed, and as liberally rewarded by the conqueror, Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances, left at his death two hundred and eighty manors to Roger Mowbray, his nephew. Robert, Count of Mortaigne, the brother of William and Odo, obtained for his share nine hundred and seventy-three manors ; four hundred and forty-two fell to the lot of Alan Fergant, earl of Bretagne ; two hundred and ninety-eight to that of William Warrenne, and one hundred and seventy-one to Richard de Clare. Other estates, in greater or smaller proportions, were bestowed on the remainder of the foreign chieftains, according to the caprice or the gratitude of the new sovereign.

This division of the land was the result of William's policy. He was well aware that on the continent the strength of a vassal was often equal to that of his lord ; he knew that he himself, and many other French feudatories, had often defied with impunity all the power of their suzerain, the King of France. He knew, moreover, that the sub-vassals took the oath of fealty to the mesne lord only, and considered themselves bound in consequence to adhere to him in every quarrel, even against his suzerain or chief lord. Thus every large fief became a separate kingdom, having no connection with the suzerain, except so far as the mesne lord thought proper. William resolved that none of these evils

should exist in England ; his grants, therefore, were comparatively small, and generally consisted of estates scattered over different parts of the kingdom. No single baron could be compared for a moment with the individual power of the king. To remedy the second evil, William compelled all the sub-vassals, all those that held of his own feudatories, to assemble on Salisbury Plain, and swear allegiance, not only to their immediate superiors, but to himself ; thus impressing strongly upon the minds of his people the supreme right and dominion of the crown. But this was not all. They no longer promised obedience to their lord alone, but swore to be true to him against all men, save the king and his heirs. William was not satisfied with these changes. He made another innovation, which was unknown even to feudalism, except in some parts of Germany, and which insured him no small control over the passions of his vassals. He introduced the custom of "wardship" and "marriage," a custom that more or less for six hundred years excited the indignation of the nobles. By this custom the king took possession of the revenues of all his vassals that were under age. If he chose, he could remove them from their friends, and bring them up in his own residence. But he was required to pay the expenses, and to put his ward when of age in possession of his land, without receiving the ordinary payment of the "relief." An heiress could not marry, even during the life time of her father, without the consent of her lord, or the payment of a heavy fine. On her father's death, she remained under the guardianship of her lord till the age of sixteen, and for so long a term beyond that age as she chose to remain single. The pretext for these harassing regulations was a necessary attention to the interests of the lord, whose fee might otherwise come into the possession of a man unable or unwilling to comply with the obligations, but avarice converted them into a constant source of emolument to the lord, by inducing him to sell the marriages of heiresses to the highest bidder.

Besides all these unusual conditions, William introduced all the ordinary burdens of feudalism. First, His vassals held their land by military service, and had to maintain in the field a determinate number of knights for forty days every year. The force that could thus be raised amounted to 60,000 horsemen. Even the church lands were subjected to these conditions, unless it could be proved, to the satisfaction of the Norman lawyers, that they had been given as free alms. Second, To military service was always attached the obligation of suit or attendance at the court of the chief. The king's immediate vassals were expected to meet three times every year. They and the officers of his household formed his "great council," or, as it was called under Henry I., his parliament. William entertained his nobles and the foreign ambassadors with unsparing magnificence. At Christmas, Gloucester was the usual scene of royal festivity, Winchester at Easter, and Westminster at Whitsuntide. Besides these fixed periods, the crown vassals were to assemble whenever summoned, unless they could show a reason for their absence. Although the object of the meeting was to consult for the safety of the nation, to furnish the king with aids, and to enact new or amend the ancient laws, yet, on the whole, it was rather a judicial than a legislative assembly ; its chief business was to decide causes and receive appeals. At first all the tenants or barons of the king, including the bishops, were obliged to repair to the great council. Many whose fiefs were small regarded this rather as a burden than as a privilege, and when their lands became subdivided by marriage and descent, they gradually abandoned the meeting, till, in the reign of John, the distinction that was thus formed of greater and lesser barons became clearly defined. Both classes were still summoned on emergencies, but the latter gradually subsided into the mass of the commons. Third, Of the relief sufficient mention has already been made. It consisted at first of arms and weapons, but was afterwards paid in money. *Primer Seisin* was the relief paid by a vassal who was of age before he came to the estate ; it was larger than the common relief, as if it were to compensate for the loss of the emoluments of wardship. *Aids*, or *escuages*, were feudal payments that were levied from the vassals of the crown on three occasions : whenever the lord was

taken prisoner, when his eldest daughter was married, and when his son was knighted. Sub-vassals had to pay a fourth escuage whenever their immediate lord had to pay his relief. The king's vassals claimed, and generally exercised, the right of fixing the amount of this escuage. Yet each vassal of the crown levied it from his own dependants at his pleasure ; although it was usual for him either to rate each of his knight's fees at a certain amount, or to exact a fixed proportion of the movables of each individual. From the preceding notices, the reader will be able to form some notion of many of the sources from which the king's revenue was derived. From all these feudal services, from his numerous manors, from tolls in fairs and markets, from an occasional land-tax, from a tallage or capitation-tax levied upon the English, and from a hearth-tax of one shilling on every house, the Conqueror acquired a daily income of the enormous sum of £1061, while the expenses of the government were comparatively light, and those of war fell, in great measure, upon the vassals.

The better to facilitate the entire feudalisation of the country, and to insure due payment of the taxes, William sent commissioners to take a survey of the kingdom. The time at which the survey was compiled has been variously given by historians, ranging from 1083 to 1087 ; but without going into the question, it will be sufficient for the purpose of the present work to state, that the portion relating to Northamptonshire was compiled after the death of Queen Matilda, who died on the 3d of November 1083 ; for we read in the survey that the king gave Scaldwell to the Abbey of St Edmund'sbury, "for the soul of Queen Matilda." The whole survey was completed in 1086, and is known as the Domesday Survey. By the survey, the Conqueror obtained a perfect knowledge, not only of the possessions of the crown, but of the names and estates of the different landowners ; it also gave him the means of ascertaining the military strength of the country, and, not his least consideration, it pointed out how the revenue might be increased. Any or all of these may be assigned for the compilation of the survey, and it can scarcely be doubted that each must have been duly weighed in the mind of the Conqueror ; but, after an attentive study of the passages of Domesday, we are led to the conclusion that the increasing of the revenue was the principal object William had in view. As we have just said, the survey was compiled by commissioners appointed by the king, those for the midland counties, and probably for the rest of the kingdom, being Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, Henry de Ferers, and Adam, brother of Eudo Dapifer. The commissioners were to inquire by the oaths of the sheriffs, the lords of the manors, the priests, reeves, bailiffs, and six villeins of every village, into the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present holder, how many hides there were in the manor, how many ploughs in demesne, how many men, how many villeins, how many cotarii, servi, and freemen ; how many socmen, how much wood, meadow, and pasture ; what mills and fish-ponds, how much was added or taken away, what was the value in King Edward's time, and what at present, and how much each freeman or socman had or has ; and this is to be triply estimated, viz., in King Edward's time, when King William gave it, as it was at the time of the survey, and if any advance might be made in the value it was to be stated. No doubt the jurors went more into particulars than was absolutely required, which gave reason for the complaint of the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, "that there was not one single hide, nor a yard of land (quarter of an acre), nay, moreover (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it not shameful to do it), not even an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine, was there left that was not set down." The returns of the commissioners from the different parts of the country were sent to the exchequer, where they seem to have been much compressed, and copied in the abbreviated form that we now find in Domesday. Domesday Book has always been considered of the greatest value and authority in legal proceedings. Appeals to the decision of this survey occur at a very early period. The proof of ancient demesne still rests with this survey, and it is frequently referred to in courts of justice, both in public matters and in subjects of private interest. If a

question now arises whether a manor, parish, or lands, be ancient demesne of the crown, the issue must be tried by Domesday Book, whence there is no appeal, nor can any averment be made against it.

The survey shows that the town of Northampton had been greatly enlarged by King William. Edward the Confessor had in the old town sixty burgesses, having as many mansions, of which number, by the time of the survey, forty-seven only were occupied. In the "new town," King William had forty burgesses, besides which 230 houses are enumerated as belonging to various abbeys and persons; so that at the time of the survey there were at least 330 houses in the old and new towns, thirty-five of which were wasted or unoccupied, besides half a waste mansion belonging to one Baldwin. The summary of the population of Northamptonshire, as calculated by Sir Henry Ellis, in his introduction to Domesday, is as follows:—Tenants in capite, 66; under tenants, 261; ancillæ or bondwomen, 59; bordarii, 2056; burgesses in Northampton, 87; fabri, 2; francigenæ, 3; homines, 6; Liberi homines, 3; milites, 10; præpositus, 1; presbyteri, 66; servi, 807; socmanni, 1062; villani, 3952—total, 8441. This must not be taken as an exact enumeration of the entire population; for women, children, and those persons who were attached to the households of the great lords, are not mentioned in the survey. From the large sums paid by the "Fabri" at Green's Norton and Towcester, it would appear that they must have been iron workers, and not smiths, and that the iron ore of the country was worked there in the time of the Confessor; but the "Fabri" appear to have discontinued their labours after the conquest. Many places are mentioned in this portion of the survey as belonging to Northamptonshire, which do not now form part of the county. A large district of Rutlandshire, under the title of Wiceslea Wapentake, embracing the townships of Barrowden, Belmesthorpe, Bisbrooke, Caldecote, Casterton Magna, Casterton Parva, Empingham, Essendine, Glaston, Horne, Kelthorpe, Ketton, Luffenham (north and south), Lyddington, Ryhall, Seaton, Snelston, Drystoke, Thorp by Water Thorp, Tickencote, Tinwell, and Tolthorpe, is surveyed as part of Northamptonshire. Tinnere, Glington, Egforde, Etton, Hedham, Shelswell, Shipton, and Sibford, in Oxfordshire, Wavre, Sawbridge, Whitacre, and Wicford, in Warwickshire; Stibbington in Huntingdonshire, and Puddington in Bedfordshire, are also mentioned as being in Northamptonshire. By some oversight possibly, Lapley and Marston, both lying in Cuttlestone hundred, in Staffordshire, have been placed in this portion of the survey. Several places also are mentioned whose names have disappeared with the lapse of time. Barford was formerly a hamlet of Rushton. "Hantone," which appears to have been in the neighbourhood of Finedon, is no longer to be found. "Cilverdescote," in Gravesend, the modern Fawsley hundred, has entirely disappeared, and "Cildecote" now only remains in the name of Chilcote's Cover, near Cold Ashby. "Brime," which appears to have lain in Sulton hundred, is also lost. The king's demesne of Portland cannot now be traced, but from the references to the churches of St Peter and All Saints, it is possible that it had some connection with the town of Northampton, and was probably attached to the castle.

A few remarks, in elucidation of some of the obscurer terms met with in Domesday Book, may not be deemed out of place here. The *Geld*, or *Dangeld*, was originally a fixed tax on every hide of land. As we have seen at a previous page, it was first imposed by Ethelred to raise money to purchase peace with the Danes. This tax, from which the Confessor had relieved the English, was revived by William at an early period of his reign; but he made it subject to many exemptions. The demesne lands of churchmen and religious houses were uniformly excused. The demesne lands of the great lords and barons were likewise exempted; and partial exemptions were made in favour of the barons of the exchequer, the sheriffs of counties, and the assessors and collectors of the tax; a few exemptions also were claimed under special grants from the king, and hence it will be readily understood, the produce of the tax was much diminished. Moreover, after the conquest, numbers of estates must have been devastated,

and the greater part had decreased in value, so that many would be unable to pay the tax imposed on them. We learn from Domesday that Danegeld was paid throughout Northamptonshire. The *Hide* of Anglo-Saxon times seems to have been an undetermined portion of land, sufficient for the maintenance of a family; and from this uncertain measure, it appears to have settled down into a fixed amount. The *Carucate* of land, or plough-land, is described as being so much arable as could be managed with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders, and cattle belonging to it, and is generally considered as the Norman form of the Anglo-Saxon hide. The *Virgate*, or yard-land, was a portion of the hide, varying in different places according to locality, from a fourth to a seventh part, and containing various numbers of acres, from fifteen to forty-eight. In the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, as we learn from the inquisitions on Monastic lands, estates were portioned out to the villeins by virgates and half virgates, each performing certain customary services, according to the amount of his holding. In some manuscripts such tenants are called *virgataii*. The Hydrarium for the county of Northampton, stated by Baker and Bridges to be of the time of Henry II., distinguishes large and small virgates; but the difference between them does not appear. The *Bovata*, or *Oxgang*, comprised as much land in extent as might be tilled by the labour of one ox in the course of the year, and appears to have been the eighth part of a carucate, eight oxen generally forming a team. It must have varied, like all other measures of the kind, according to the weight of the soil, for we have notices of bovates of eighteen, seventeen, sixteen, and even eight acres. The word *acre*, from the Roman *ager* and Anglo-Saxon *acer*, a field, appears originally to have signified no certain quantity of land; but for practical purposes, we may assume our actual acre not to differ very materially from the Anglo-Saxon. The *Servi* and *Aucillæ* were slaves and bondwomen, except that their lives and limbs, and the chastity of the women, were under the protection of the law; they could be disposed of at the pleasure of the lord, and be bought and sold like cattle. Hallam, in his "History of the Middle Ages," is of opinion that the servi or serfs were the descendants of the Britons. "For though his own crimes, or the tyranny of others, might possibly reduce a Saxon ceorl to this condition (slavery), it is inconceivable that the lowest of those who won England with their swords should, in the establishment of the new kingdoms, have been destitute of personal liberty." The *Villani* of Domesday were tenants of small portions of land, held at the will of the lord, but having no permanent interest therein. The villein was part and parcel of the estate to which he belonged; he could not leave it, but was a servant for life, receiving as wages sufficient land for the support of himself and his family. If he left his lord, he could be recovered as a chattel, unless he lived for a year and a day in a privileged town or borough without being claimed by his lord, and so obtained his freedom. He could accumulate no property; everything he possessed belonged to his lord. His services, which were not only base, but uncertain, both as to time and quantity, varied in different places. They generally consisted in ploughing, harrowing, mowing, and doing other agricultural work on the lord's demesne. The services of the villein in course of time became customary, and we find them set out very carefully in different inquisitions, the particular services being stated minutely in the survey of each place, and so by degrees the villein ripened into the copyholder of the present day; for, being allowed to hold land at the will of the lord for many years without interruption, he acquired a right to hold on rendering the accustomed services, which are generally at the present day commuted for a money payment. He possessed this title only by custom, and to prove it had reference to the court-roll of the manor, from which custom of holding by copy of court-roll, he was called a copyholder. The *Bordarii* were of a less servile condition than the *villani* and *servi*, and seem generally to have been tenants holding small portions of land by various services. Some appear to have paid a rent in money, and supplied the lord with certain provisions; others again, by the service of thrashing twice a

week, and sailing wherever the lord commanded. Spelman considers the *Bordarii* to have been tenants of small portions of land and a cottage (*bord* being the Anglo-Saxon word for cottage), by the service of thrashing, tilling, sowing, drawing wood and water, &c.; and this view is borne out by passages in the various inquisitions. The *Socmen* were free men, holding their lands by fixed and limited services, their lord having no power to deprive them of their lands, so long as those services were duly performed. It would seem that the socmen generally had power to dispose of their lands at will, for where such is not the case, we find it so specified; and even then, although the socman could not sell or alienate his land, he was still a free man in person, and bound to his lord by no other service than that by which he held his land. The socman could commend himself, or put himself under the protection of any lord of his choice. The services of the socmen of Stamford are distinctly specified in Domesday; they held their lands in demesne, and could put themselves under the protection of any lord they pleased the king having no more power over them than the amending of their forfeiture, heriot on the succession of the heir and toll. Hallam, in his "History of the Middle Ages," says, "Nobody can doubt that the *villani* and *bordarii* of Domesday Book, who are always distinguished from the serfs of the demesne, were the ceorls of Anglo-Saxon law; and I presume the socmen, who so frequently occur in that record, though far more in some counties than in others, were ceorls more fortunate than the rest, who, by purchase, had acquired freeholds, or by prescription and the indulgence of their lords, had obtained such a property in the outlands allotted to them that they could not be removed, and in many instances might dispose of them at pleasure. They are the root of a noble plant, the free soccage tenants or English yeomanry, whose independence has stamped with peculiar features both our constitution and our national character." Few churches are mentioned in the survey, but in those counties where they are least noticed, Northamptonshire being one of them, the greatest number of *presbyteri* or priests will be found. The scribes, who abbreviated Domesday Book from the original returns of the commissioners, seem to have considered that the mention of the one implied the existence of the other, so that it may be consistent to infer, that wherever we find a priest mentioned, there existed a church. It is worthy of remark also, that it appears to be peculiar to the survey of Northamptonshire, to class the *presbyteri* with the villeins and bordars.

The order generally observed in writing Domesday Book was to set down at the head of every county the king's name, and then a list of the bishops, religious houses, churches, and great men, according to their rank, that held of the king, *in capite or serjeantry*, in that county. After this list of tenants, the manors and possessions which belonged to the king and each owner throughout the whole county, whether they lie in the same or different hundreds, are collected together, and minutely noted, with their under-tenants. The following is a list of the chief tenants mentioned in Domesday Book, as holding the manors in "Northantonscire" at the time of the Norman survey:—

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| I. King William | XVII. Lewin the Priest, and other Clerics |
| II. The Bishop of Bayeux | XVIII. The Earl of Moriton (Mortain) |
| III. The Bishop of Durham | XIX. The Earl of Mellent |
| IV. The Bishop of Coutances | XX. The Earl Allan |
| V. The Bishop of Lincoln | XXI. The Earl Alberic |
| VI. The Abbey of Peterborough | XXII. The Earl Hugh |
| VII. The Abbey of Westminster | XXIII. Hugh de Grentmaison |
| VIII. The Abbey of St Edmund | XXIV. Hugh de Luri |
| IX. The Abbey of Ramsey | XXV. Henry de Ferieres |
| X. The Abbey of Thomey | XXVI. Robert de Todent |
| XI. The Abbey of Crowland | XXVII. Robert de Stratford |
| XII. The Abbey of Coventry | XXVIII. Robert de Oilgi |
| XIII. The Abbey of Evesham | XXIX. Robert de Veci |
| XIV. The Abbey of Grestain | XXX. Robert de Buc |
| XV. The Church of St Remigius, at Rheims | XXXI. Radulf Pagenel |
| XVI. Ausger the Chaplain | XXXII. Radulf de Limes |
| | XXXIII. Robert White |

XXXIV. William de Cahainges	XLVIII. Gunfrid de Cioches
XXXV. William Peural (Peveril)	XLIX. Sigar de Cioches
XXXVI. William, the son of Ausculf	L. Suain
XXXVII. William Loneth	LI. Sibold
XXXVIII. Walter de Aincurth	LII. Oger, the Briton
XXXIX. Walter Flandrensis	LIII. Drogo de Beurere
XL. Winemar	LIV. Maino, the Briton
XLI. Guy de Renbodcurth	LV. Eustace de Huntedune
XLII. Eudo, the son of Hubert	LVI. The Countess Judith
XLIII. Ghilo, the brother of Ausculf	LVII. Gilbert Cook
XLIV. Goisfrid Alselin	LVIII. David
XLV. Goisfrid de Manneville	LIX. Richard
XLVI. Gilebert de Gaud	LX. William, and other Thanés
XLVII. Goisfrid de Wirce	

Having thus provided for his own interest, William had the good policy to refrain from tampering with the remaining rights and institutions of the conquered. The laws and customs peculiar to the three great divisions of the kingdom were respected and enforced, and the ancient courts were suffered to remain. The greatest change was in the Witangemote, and even this was more in name than in reality. The king's court and the great council, the two courts which supplanted the Witan, are sometimes used synonymously; but at other times the great council implies a more full attendance of the royal vassals than was necessary to constitute the court of a king. In both these courts the suitors were Normans, and the pleadings were, therefore, conducted in their native tongue. In the other courts English was generally used. In the administration of justice, the system of penalties was retained; but instead of being clearly defined, they were left to the mercy or caprice of the lord, and were therefore termed "muerciciments." Under the sway of the English kings, a large proportion of the fines used to become the property of the ealdorman. This practice the Norman earls continued; of all the fines awarded to the crown, every third penny was theirs. The usual form of the ordeal was suffered to remain; but the judicial combat, or "wager of battle," was added, and could be demanded by either of the parties, provided he was a Norman. The spiritual and temporal courts were separated, and the old distinction of classes—viz., ealdormen, greater and lesser thanes, ceorls, and theows—became known as earls or counts, barons, knights or esquires, free tenants, villeins, and neifs. When William had settled his new dominions, the outline of his policy was imitated by his barons. Each estate consisted of two portions—one, called the demesne, contained the residence of the lord; the land cultivated and inhabited by his villeins; certain portions held by "souage," that is, by rent, or other free and conventional services, including suit or attendance in the court of the lord; and, lastly, townlands, held by a tenure called "burgage," which often varied even in the same town. The second portion of the estate was divided into knights' fees, given on condition of military service on horseback for the customary period. The number of these subinfeudations depended upon the holder of the entire fee; if it were less than the number of knights required by his tenure, he was obliged to hire substitutes. By this means the obligation of military service fell, in reality, upon the smaller portion of the estate. The quantity of land that constituted a knight's fee is not accurately known; it was sometimes, if not always, five hides, or carucates—a fief escheated or reverted to the king by the failure of heirs in the line of the tenant *in capite*, the person that held directly of the crown; also, when by felony, treason, or omission of the military service, the actual tenant incurred the penalty of forfeiture. In the time of Henry II., the military service, or scutage, as it was often called, began to be compounded for money, each scutage being valued at the rate of about three pounds.

The position of William towards the close of his reign might have appeared to be as splendid as ambition could aspire to, or as genius and good fortune could achieve. But that seeming prosperity was clouded by many troubles, arising chiefly from dissensions in the Conqueror's own family. Before William invaded England, he had declared his eldest son, Robert, heir to the duchy of

Normandy, and had required the Norman nobles to pay homage to the young prince. But he never allowed the exercise of substantial authority by Robert, or by his other sons; and it is a remarkable fact that not a single hide of land in the conquered realm of England was granted to any of them. Instigated by the French king, who was jealous of William's power, Prince Robert demanded that he should be made real ruler of Normandy. William replied that he did not mean to begin to undress before bed-time. Many of the Norman nobles were discontented with the stern government of the old king; and, aided by them and by the King of France, Robert endeavoured to seize upon the dukedom which his father withheld from him. A series of desolating wars on the frontier of Normandy followed, in the course of which the father and son came into personal conflict with each other. Prince Robert had taken refuge in the French king's castle of Gerberoi, in the Beauvoisin. King William besieged him there for some weeks; and, in a sally made by the garrison, William, who had led a body of cavalry to repel it, was charged by a knight from the opposite ranks, who wounded him in the arm, and forced him from the saddle. The helmets then worn disguised the faces of the combatants so far, that neither William nor his antagonist knew each other until the overthrown and wounded king called for help. Then Robert—for it was he who had stricken William down—knew his father's voice. The prince instantly alighted, and raised his father upon his own horse. He then knelt and begged for forgiveness; but William cursed him bitterly, and rode away. The entreaties of William's queen, Matilda, procured soon afterwards a short reconciliation between the father and son, but their dissensions were soon renewed; and when William lay on his death-bed his first-born child was an exile in arms against him.

But however much William might be hated, nothing could shake his power. His eldest son was in open rebellion. His brother Odo, who had served him so ably in the conquest of England, and had been rewarded with so many manors in Northamptonshire and other parts of the country, had conspired against him, and was shut up in one of his dungeons. Many more of the Norman nobles, whom he had led to victory and gorged with spoil, were known to be traitorous malcontents. The conquered English hated him with unabated, though oft-baffled enmity. All his powerful neighbours—the kings of France, of Scotland, of Norway, and of Denmark—were eager to give aid to any one who would oppose or distress him; yet William reigned on with unflinching pride and undiminished success, "with cold heart and bloody hand," as a Norwegian bard tells us. As years passed on, old age impaired the vigour of the Conqueror's bodily frame, but it neither softened nor enfeebled his spirit. Twenty-one years after the battle of Hastings, one of the usual wars was being carried on between him and the King of France for the possession of some territories adjacent to Normandy. William had been taken ill and lay sick at Rouen, when a coarse jest of the French monarch on William's corpulency and seeming languor was reported to him, which incensed him so much, that as soon as he was able to mount his war-horse, he led an army into the disputed district, laying all things waste with such ferocity as was remarkable even in the man and in the age. He took the city of Mantes, and ordered it to be given to the flames, without sparing even the churches and other religious edifices. He watched the blaze of destruction, and then, in his cruelty and hardness of heart, rode in among the ruins to feast his eyes with the near sight of the desolation which he had made. Fire yet smouldered in some of the embers over which his war-horse was pacing, and the animal plunging suddenly and violently, cast the rider forward on the pommel of the saddle. William was severely and dangerously injured, and he was conveyed to Rouen, where he lingered in agony for six weeks. His conscience was awakened on his deathbed. He sent large donations for the restoration of the churches in Mantes; and he directed that the vast treasures which he had accumulated in England should be distributed among the churches and the poor of the kingdom. He directed also the release of his State prisoners—Norman as well as English—some of whom had lain in his dungeons for more

than twenty years. He then ordained the future rule of his dominions. He told the assembled Norman barons that the duchy of Normandy and its dependencies were the natural inheritance of his son Robert, to whom the Norman nobles had already paid homage. He expressed a wish that his son William should obtain the conquered kingdom of England, and assigned to the youngest son, Henry, a legacy of money only.

William the Conqueror died early on the morning of the 9th of September 1087. From the events which followed his death, the reader may judge of the unsettled state of society at the time. The knights and prelates hastened to their respective homes to secure their property; the citizens of Rouen began to conceal their most valuable effects; the servants rifled the palace, and hurried away with their booty; and the royal corpse for three hours lay almost in a state of nudity upon the ground. At length the archbishop ordered the body to be interred at Caen; and Herluin, a neighbouring knight, out of compassion, and for the honour of God and the Norman name, conveyed it at his own expense to that city. At the day appointed for the interment, Prince Henry, the Norman prelates, and a multitude of clergy and people, assembled in the Church of St Stephen, which the Conqueror had founded. The mass had been celebrated, the corpse was placed on the bier, and the Bishop of Evreux had pronounced the panegyric of the deceased, when a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "He whom you have praised was a robber. The very land on which you stand is mine. By violence he took it from my father, and, in the name of God, I forbid you to bury him in it." The speaker was Asceline Fitz-Arthur, who had often, but fruitlessly, sought reparation from the justice of William. The truth of the charge was notorious, and a murmur of attestation and assent from those around followed his words. The assembled prelates were compelled to buy the grave. Silver was paid down then and there to Asceline as the price of the burial-spot, and a sufficient indemnity for the whole of his land was guaranteed to him. The body of the man, for one of whose numerous crimes a tardy compensation had thus been made, was then committed to the earth.

William's character has been drawn with apparent impartiality in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, by a contemporary and an Englishman. That the reader may have the opinion of one who possessed the means of forming an accurate judgment, we give the passage from the chronicle:—"If any one wish to know what manner of man he was, or of how many lands he were the lord, we will describe him as we have known him; for we looked on him, and some time lived in his court. King William was a very wise man, and very rich; more worshipful and stronger than any of his foregangers. He was mild to good men who loved God, and stark beyond all bounds to those who withstood his will. On the very place where God gave him to win England he reared a noble monastery, and set monks therein, and endowed it well. He was very worshipful. Thrice he bore his king-helmet every year when he was in England; at Easter he bore it at Winchester, at Pentecost at Westminster, and in mid-winter at Gloucester. And there were with him all the rich men over all England—archbishops and diocesan bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights. Moreover, he was a very stark man, and very savage; so that no man durst do anything against his will. He had earls in his bonds who had done against his will, bishops he set off their bishoprics, abbots off their abbeys, and thanes in prisons; and at last he did not spare his own brother Odo. Him he set in prison. Yet, among other things, we must not forget the good frith which he made in this land; so that a man that was good for aught might travel over the kingdom with his bosom full of gold without molestation; and no man durst slay another man, though he had suffered never so mickle evil from the other. He ruled over England, and, by his cunning, he was so thoroughly acquainted with it, that there is not a hide of land of which he did not know both who had it and what was its worth; and that he set down in his writings. Wales was under his weald, and therein he wrought castles; and he wielded the Isle of Man withal. Moreover, he subdued Scotland by his mickle strength; Normandy was his by kinn; and over the

earldoms called *Mans* he ruled ; and if he might have lived yet two years, he would have won Ireland by the fame of his power, and without any armament. Yet truly, in his time men had mickle suffering and very many hardships. Castles he caused to be wrought, and poor men to be oppressed. He was so very stark. He took from his subjects many marks of gold, and many hundred pounds of silver ; and he took some by right and some by mickle might, for very little need. He had fallen into avarice, and greediness he lived withal." "He let his lands to fue as dear as he could ; then came some other and bade him more than the first had given, and the king let it into the hands of the man who bade the most. Nor did he reck how sinfully his reeves got money of poor men, or how many unlawful things they did ; for the more men talked of right law, the more they did against the law." "He also set many deer-friths, and he made laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind, him man should bind. As he forbade the slaying of harts, so also did he of boars. So much he loved the high deer, as if he had been their father. He also decreed about hares, that they should go free. His rich men moaned, and the poor men murmured ; but he was so hard, that he recked not the hatred of them all ; for it was need they should follow the king's will withal if they wished to live, or to have lands or goods or his favour. Alas, that any man should be so moody, and should so puff up himself, and think himself above all other men ! May Almighty God have mercy on his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins."

Of the numerous historical events which have occurred in Northamptonshire, subsequent to the Norman Conquest full accounts will be found in the histories of the various towns, parishes, and other places in which they have taken place. Of those connected with the General History of England, we may mention the annexation of Ireland to England, in the reign of Henry II. (1172) ; the granting of Magna Charta by King John (1215) ; the successful invasions of France by Edward III. and Henry V. ; the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, called the "Wars of the Roses," which distracted the kingdom in the fifteenth century, and in which nearly the whole of the ancient nobility were destroyed ; the suppression of the Religious Houses by Henry VIII. ; the establishment of Protestantism under Edward VI. ; the restoration of the old religion by Queen Mary, and the re-establishment of Protestantism by Elizabeth ; the peaceful union of the crowns of England and of Scotland under the sovereign James I., by virtue of his descent from Henry VII., whose great-grandson he was (1603) ; the beheading of his son, Charles I. (1649), and the establishment of the commonwealth ; the restoration of monarchy under Charles II. (1660) ; the Revolution, in which James II. lost his crown, and was succeeded by his daughter Mary, with her husband, William, Prince of Orange (1688) ; the accession of George I., elector of Hanover, the first of the present reigning family, who came to the throne (1714) by virtue of his descent from James I., whose great-grandson he was ; and the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1800, from which time Ireland has ceased to have its own Parliament, and the British Islands have been denominated the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the British Empire.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND, &c.—The Anglo-Saxons in England, as we have already seen, formed successively under kings, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight small states, which were gradually reduced by conquest to three (Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria), that remained to a certain extent distinct and important after they had been finally incorporated into one. Ingulphus affirms that Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings, when he had an inquisition taken, which served as a model of the Domesday survey. The division of England into counties, each having an ealdorman discharging civil and military functions under the king and his council, was evidently based upon the old divisions of the country. The shire is an important division of the kingdom, and each shire has numerous officers—(1) a lord-lieutenant, who is also (2) *custos-rotulorum*, or keeper of the archives, except in counties of cities ; (3) a sheriff, who appoints (4) an under-sheriff ; (5) justices of the peace, all appointed

by the Crown ; (6) a county treasurer, and (7) a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the *custos-rotulorum* ; (8) the county coroners are elected by the freeholders, as (9) the knights of the shire were formerly. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates, which are struck by the justices of the peace at quarter sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables (or constables of hundreds), are directed under 7 and 8 Vict., c. 33, to be collected by the board of guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure, as is seen at page 3, is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, jails, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers ; some of whom are paid, although the majority of offices are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously.

Next to the shire came the *trything* or *riding*, a term which implies a third part ; a mode of division in England now peculiar to Yorkshire, but common in Lincolnshire and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era. The chief magistrate was called the *trything-man*, or *lathgrieve*, and presided over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a "*trything*," in some places a *lathe*, and in other places a *rape* ; hence we have the *lathes* of Kent, the *rapes* of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the *trythings* or *ridings* of Yorkshire. Subdivisions of the shires have existed since the age of Alfred, and hundreds, *tythings*, and *hides* are named in the early Anglo-Saxon laws, charters, and other records. The notices are, however, by no means precise, nor are they all consistent either with themselves or with what is found to exist of the ancient divisions in later times. The simplest view may be thus stated : England was divided into *hides*, about 274,950 in number, and a *hide* of land, containing 100 or 120 acres, supported a free family ; ten such free families constituted a *tything* ; ten or twelve *tythings* a hundred ; an indefinite number of hundreds a shire. The hundred is used in the Domesday return as a well-defined territorial division of the county. The hundred in East Anglia consisted of twelve *leets* (*peoples*) grouped by threes in four *head-leets* ; and the hypothesis, that the hundred generally should contain twelve *tythings*, each of which had a *head-man*, *tything-man* ; and the twelve *tything-men* of the hundred, a foreman or *hundred-man* at its head, meeting in court twelve times a year, represents the Teutonic and northern theory of this institution as accurately, perhaps, as any other that has been proposed. On this hypothesis, England should have been divided into 2263 hundreds, and 27,156 *tythings* ; districts undoubtedly of a convenient size for many administrative purposes, and agreeing pretty closely with the number of subdistricts (2195) and enumeration districts (32,543) into which the country has been divided for the purpose of registration and of taking the census.

In naming the districts corresponding to hundreds in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, the term "*hundred*" was abandoned, and "*wapentake*" was used ; and in the four northern counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, we find "*ward*" used for the same purpose. This naming is supposed to have arisen from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. There is another peculiarity in the northern counties ; the parishes, like those of Scotland, are seven or eight times as large as the parishes of the midland and southern counties of England. The *hundred-man*, above mentioned, was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace ; and for the performance of his duties he received one-third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month, and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in arms ; a custom from which it obtained the name of the "*wapentac*" or "*wapentake*." At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched with their spears that of the *hundred-man*, in token of acknowledging his authority and being ready to fight under his command. In these courts the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the *hundred-man*, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognisance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess

the power of inflicting capital punishment, and an appeal lay from them to the trything, the next superior court.

The divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales, for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based upon the hundreds and other ancient county subdivisions. By the authority of various Acts of Parliament, the justices at quarter sessions may alter and rearrange these sessional divisions, and they are empowered to adopt the same limits as poor-law unions. In the exercise of these powers the justices have occasionally transferred parishes and places from one division to another, and, for the convenience of the constables or of the public, annexed such parishes to others in a particular hundred of the division to which they have been assigned. By this transference, the parishes thus dealt with for a special purpose have come to be considered, for all purposes whatever, parts of the hundred to which they have been added, and have thenceforward been deemed as much part of the hundred as any of the other parishes which may have been named as belonging to it in the Domesday survey. The census returns show that in 1871 there were 700 petty sessional divisions throughout England, and 193 boroughs with petty sessions, 97 of the latter having separate quarter sessions also. For police purposes there are 622 divisions, including 167 boroughs with police not under county control.

On the invasion of England by the Anglo-Saxons, as we have seen in preceding pages, the woods were no longer the towns of the natives. The British Celts had been collected in cities, polished but subjugated by the Roman legionaries, who lived in villas, on taxes which their publicans collected. As the Roman towns still existed, some of their forms and institutions may have remained, and have impressed on the populations of London, York, and other cities some modification of the national institutions of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. These modifications can, however, rarely be traced. The condition and circumstances were no longer the same in the fertile cultivated soil of England as they had been on the western shores of the Continent, and the new races adapted themselves to the change; but their relations to each other, to their families, and to their princes required free institutions of a character very different from the provincial organisation of the declining Roman Empire. The Anglo-Saxon borough was a modification of the hundred; the burgesses were bound to each other as neighbours, responsible for each other to surrounding communities, sharing common burdens, classified further in guilds of trades or companies, which sprang up with the division of labour, and banded firmly together for the defence of their walls and dwellings. "It must be clearly understood," observes one of the ablest of our constitutional historians, "that a Saxon *burgh* was nothing more than a *hundred*, or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat, a stockade, or a wall; and the name of the hundred was actually given to some of the most considerable cities, burghs, and towns of England. No right was conferred or destroyed by the feeble fortification which protected the burgesses; and the jurisdiction of the burgh-moote, or port-moote, differed from that possessed by the analogous district in the open country, only in consequence of the police required by a more condensed population, and the institutions, perhaps of Roman origin, which incorporated the trading portion of the community; all of which were extraneous to the primitive territorial jurisdiction of the burgh, and in no respect affecting its constitutional existence or nature." The eleven cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York, and the five towns of Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, in England, and two, Caermarthen and Haverfordwest, in Wales, are "counties of themselves;" as was also the city of Coventry till a comparatively recent period. The cities on the old Roman sites maintained their independence of the country around them, as well as of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, to a larger extent than other towns, as is indicated by their independent county jurisdiction.

Some of the ancient boroughs fell into decay, new boroughs sprang up in other parts of the country, many towns were created boroughs for purposes not now very intelligible, and with the rapid increase of population which began after 1750, and has gone on now for more than a century—through four successive generations—the houses have spread beyond the limits of the old boroughs and cities. In 1835 a great change was made in their constitution, and the limits of many were enlarged by the adoption of the new boundaries, settled for the purpose of parliamentary elections, after an inquiry by commissioners into the circumstances of each place. The commissioners appointed to inquire into municipal corporations, experienced at the outset of their labours some difficulty in ascertaining the number of corporate bodies in England and Wales. Acting upon the best information that they were able to collect, they visited and instituted inquiries in 285 places. Of these, 16 contained corporations which proved to be of a character exclusively memorial, 178 were subsequently placed under the operation of the Municipal Corporation Act (5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76), and two of the number (Hartlepool and Ashton-under-Lyne) were at a more recent period brought under the provisions of that statute on new charters being granted to them; the remaining 89 were ultimately left undisturbed by the legislative enactment. During the period which has elapsed since the investigation was made into the condition of the municipal boroughs, some of the unreformed corporations have ceased to exercise any active functions, having become, in fact, either extinct or dormant, while others, although still claiming to be corporations, are municipal only in name. By section 141 of the Municipal Corporations Act, charters of incorporation may be granted to towns on the petition of the inhabitant householders, if her Majesty, by the advice of the Privy Council, shall think fit to grant them. The number of towns which have so obtained charters since 1835 is 45, but several considerable places are still without municipal corporations. The total number of municipal boroughs in England and Wales, in 1871, was 224, and within their limits there were 1,229,214 inhabited houses, and a population of 6,606,909. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by councils, elected in the several wards; by a mayor and aldermen, elected by the council; auditors and assessors, elected by the burgesses; a treasurer and a town clerk, appointed by the council. Such functionaries exist in every reformed borough; others may be appointed. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the Queen; so may salaried police magistrates, and a recorder, after petition by the council to the Crown. There are coroners of the borough. The control of the police, the administration of justice, the lighting and paving of the streets, and other local functions are in the hands of the corporation.

Considerable changes were made in the parliamentary representation of England and Wales by the Reform Act of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 102). The franchises were altered, the limits of existing parliamentary boroughs were extended, new boroughs were created and others disfranchised, new divisions of some counties were made, and the number of members underwent redistribution. The boroughs disfranchised by this Act were Totness, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster; and subsequently a further disfranchisement of English boroughs was made by the Scotch Reform Act of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 48), those boroughs being Arundel, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Honiton, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells. The boroughs enfranchised in 1867 were Chelsea, Darlington, the Hartlepoles, Stockton, Gravesend, Burnley, Staleybridge, Wednesbury, Middlesborough, Dewsbury, and (by the division of the Tower Hamlets) Hackney. A member was also given to the University of London. An additional representative was given to Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Salford, and Merthyr Tydfil; while the following boroughs were reduced each to one representative—Evesham, Marlborough, Harwich, Richmond, Lymington, Chippenham, Bridport, Stamford, Chipping Wycombe, Poole, Knaresborough, Andover, Leominster, Tewkesbury, Ludlow, Ripon, Huntingdon, Maldon, Buckingham, Newport (Isle of Wight), New Malton, Tavistock,

Lewes, Cirencester, Bodmin, Great Marlow, Devizes, Hertford, Dorchester, Lichfield, Cockermouth, Bridgnorth, Guildford, Chichester, and Windsor. The alterations in the divisions of counties were as follow: Cheshire was divided into north, mid, and south; Derbyshire into north, south, and east; Devonshire into north, east, and south; Essex into north-west, north-east, and south; West Kent into west and mid; North Lancashire into north, and north-east; South Lancashire into south-east and south-west; Lincolnshire into north, mid, and south; Norfolk into west, north-east, and south-east; Somersetshire into east, mid, and west; Staffordshire into north, west, and east; East Surrey into east and mid; and the West Riding of Yorkshire into north, mid, and south.

After his accession in 1066, the Conqueror seized, besides the Crown lands, the lands of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish proprietors who fell in the battle of Hastings; and in the course of his reign acquired the estates of many rebellious thanes. As we have already seen, he distributed a large portion of these lands as the pay of past and future services among the chieftains in his army, who retained large domains for themselves, and distributed the rest on similar terms among the officers and men under their command. The estates of the Church, and of the chief monasteries also, passed into the hands of the Norman clergy. In the Domesday Record the kingdom is divided into counties; the counties into the lands of the king, bishop, and tenants in chief; and these again into manors, under the respective hundreds, which generally are the whole or parts of several manors. Villa was another term for manor or lordship. The manor was what Bede had called the "place" (*locus*), in the midst of which the churches were built, or the old temples had stood; the village and surrounding neighbourhood, where the people lived for the sake of society and of defence, with their headman or thane. The home of the chief tenant often became a castle in the period immediately following the Norman Conquest. The lord-resident, either in a castle, with its keep and mount, in a hall, or in a fortified house, and with his court encroaching on the hundred court, for a time gave a new character and name to the township, the *priestshire*, or the parish; but it is much more probable that the old subdivisions, which had existed for centuries, and are sometimes named *vills* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, were chosen as the limit of the manor, than that the country was wholly recast and divided into the same number of new districts in the reign of William I. Manors underwent changes, and new manors were frequently created, until the statute *Quia emptores* put an end to their increase in the reign of Edward I. (1290). The lords of new manors probably erected churches and appointed clergymen, according to the common theory; but the parish boundaries, surrounding the old township, guarded by the spiritual supervision of the priest, and by the tithe-owner, were not originally derived from the manor, and only assumed their legitimate importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they were made the area of the district which by rates maintained its own poor. The term parish is frequently used by the clergy in one sense, and by the poor-law authorities in another; while in the census returns of 1871 a new term, "civil parish," has been adopted to designate a place separately rated to the relief of the poor, and not otherwise described.

The division of the country ecclesiastically into dioceses, archdeaconries, and deaneries took place in very early times. Most of the present bishoprics were founded in the Anglo-Saxon period, and on their first formation had their limits coextensive with the boundaries of the kingdoms of the sovereigns who formed them. Subdivisions soon, however, were discovered to be necessary, and the Council of Hereford, convened by Archbishop Theodore, decreed that, as the faithful grew to be more numerous, the number of sees should also be increased. The first subdivision was made by this prelate in the diocese of York; and the various princes, with the sanction of the Pope, subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape, excepting the additions made by Henry VIII., and by the recent Act of Parliament. Henry, with a portion of the proceeds of the confiscated monasteries,

founded seven new bishoprics—viz., Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Westminster, Chester, and Man. The bishopric of Westminster, however, only lasted till 1550, when it was again incorporated with the see of London; and the Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, united into one the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and created two additional, Manchester and Ripon. By this statute the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorised to alter the limits of nearly all the rest, by effecting a transference of parishes from one to another, with a view to the more convenient distribution of territory and population. The diocese of Peterborough contains the entire county of Northampton, except parts of the parishes of Thurning, Winwick, and Warkworth; part of the county of Derby—viz., parts of the parishes of Appleby and Packington, and part of Hartshorn, with boundary formerly extra-parochial; part of the county of Huntingdon—viz., the parish of Washingley, and parts of the parishes of Luddington and Lutton; the whole of Leicestershire, except parts of the parishes of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Seal, Merevale, and Ravenstone; the entire county of Rutland; and part of Warwick—viz., parts of the parishes of Claybrooke and Hinckley. The number of inhabited houses in the diocese, in 1871, was 115,467, and the population 532,957. (See page 2.)

Archdeacons anciently were only members of chapters without territorial jurisdiction. The assignment of specific limits for archdeaconries took place soon after the Conquest. The Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, gives power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to rearrange the boundaries of the ancient, and to form certain new archdeaconries. Rural deaneries were recognised ecclesiastical divisions of a diocese in Anglo-Saxon times. They seem to have been designed to correspond with the hundred in the political division of the country, as archdeaconries were possibly intended to correspond with counties. The etymology of the word (*decanus*) favours this idea; and it is not improbable that all such deaneries originally embraced districts with *ten* churches, and no more; their boundaries, once settled, never having been disturbed, although increase of population caused an increase in the number of religious edifices. In the diocese of Peterborough there are two archdeaconries, Northampton and Leicester, the former comprising the deaneries of Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, Weldon, Weedon, and Rutland, or twelve in all; the latter includes Akeley West, Akeley East, Christianity or Leicester, Framland, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, or seven in all, making a total of nineteen deaneries, several of which are divided into "portions," each "portion" having its own rural dean and other officers.

The ancient primary division of the land, for spiritual purposes, was exclusively into parishes; but, in the course of time, as population increased, and additional churches were erected, certain portions of particular parishes came to be assigned by custom to the newly-established places of worship; and these at length, under the name of chapelries, acquired boundaries as definite and generally recognised as those of the parent parish. This is especially the case in the more northern counties, where, the parishes being of very large extent, while the population has increased with great rapidity, the need for such a further subdivision soon became apparent. The number of such chapelries throughout England and Wales is not accurately known, but it must be very considerable. In more modern times many other districts have been originated by the force of similar circumstances, without, however, having obtained, by custom or otherwise, any legally-recognised boundaries. These conventional districts are generally created, upon the erection of a new church in any populous parish, by private arrangement between the rector or vicar of the mother church, and the incumbent of the new benefice, and are formed solely for the purpose of securing a more effective spiritual oversight of the entire population. Since 1856 the functions of the commissioners for building new churches have been merged in those of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the latter body and the bishops being now the sole authorities empowered to assign legal districts to churches where this is not done by special

Act of Parliament. England is ecclesiastically divided into 2 provinces, 28 dioceses (including Sodor and Man), 71 archdeaconries, and 728 rural deaneries; altogether about 3000 ecclesiastical districts have been constituted, and the total number of cures or benefices in the country is estimated at about 13,080.

Extra-parochial places, which ought no longer to exist, as such places, as the term implies, were included in no parish, and are usually found to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the county is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England they were not geldable nor shire ground; and as the sheriff was the receiver-general in his own county, extra-parochial places were not taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large.

The laws relating to the Militia may be said to affect directly or indirectly every man in the country. In the several counties subdivisions of lieutenancy have been constituted for the purpose of raising the militia quotas; provision has also been made for the making of lists of men liable to serve, and for the balloting and enrolling of men to supply vacancies. The acts authorising these proceedings being suspended only, they may be put in force at any time by order in Council. Throughout England there are altogether 621 subdivisions of lieutenancy. Of these subdivisions there are ten in Northamptonshire—viz., those of Brackley, with a male population of 9036; Daventry, 10,516; Kettering, 11,034; Little Bowden, 4436; Northampton, 37,614; Oundle, 6770; Peterborough, 12,852; Thrapston, 6309; Towcester, 8092; and Wellingborough, 14,200; making a total male population of 120,859.

Under the Act for the better management of highways in England (25 and 26 Vict., c. 61), a new set of county divisions is in the course of formation for applying the principle of union of parishes, which has worked so advantageously under the new Poor-Law. By this statute power is given to justices in general or quarter sessions, to issue orders for dividing their county into highway districts, to consist of parishes and places not comprised within the jurisdiction of boards constituted under other Acts. The Act came into effect in 1863, and 443 highway districts have been formed under its provisions; the character of the measure being obtained, it has only been partially adopted.

About the year 690, Ina, King of the West Saxons, made a code of laws the fourth section of which is to the following purport: "The first-fruits of seeds, or Church dues, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St Martin, and let him that fails in the payment forfeit forty shillings," as Lambert reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, sixty shillings; and, besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62d, "Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the Church, and on this account are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive Christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say that titles are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—From a very early period every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund called, in consequence, "First-Fruits;" and every succeeding year, as long as he is in possession of his living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund hence called "The Tenth." In 1290 a valuation for this purpose was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England, and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's Office under the title of "Valor of Pope Nicholas IV." At the time of the Reformation there was a

law passed, that the first-fruits and tenths should be applied to the use of the State, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay these imposts into the public treasury should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount; and in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Queen Mary, the first-fruits and tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer till the reign of Queen Anne, who, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the first-fruits and tenths of all the livings of the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called "Queen Anne's Bounty," and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of Queen Anne, the first-fruits and tenths continued to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII. in 1535, and which was registered in what was called the *Liber Regis*, the King's Book, to which we shall frequently have to refer in the accounts of Church livings, at subsequent pages. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence are called discharged livings. For the faithful administration of Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, the archbishops and bishops were all made governors, along with a number of other persons, and the administration has been in their hands from that time. Since the establishment of this fund, an enormous increase has taken place in the value of Church livings, except those of the lower class, though the first-fruits and tenths continue to be paid on the valuation of 1535, which yields only an annual income of about £15,000. A very large sum would now be derived if the first-fruits and tenths were collected on the valuation of the revenues of the Established Church in England and Wales, made on an average of the three years, ending December 31st, 1831, and presented to Parliament in 1835, as appears from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by his late majesty King William IV., and which amounted to an aggregate net income of £3,055,564 per annum. The valuation of all the benefices within the limits of this work, in 1535, and in the Commissioners' Report of 1835, will be shown at subsequent pages in the histories of the various parishes and chapelries in the county.

POOR-LAWS.—As Judge Blackstone says, the Poor-Laws are founded on the very principles of civilised society; and when the lands became property, they carried with them the charge of providing for the destitute. The proprietors of land under the feudal system provided for the poor; and after the introduction of Christianity, the indigent were supported out of the tithes and estates of the churches and monastic institutions. Many of the latter were richly endowed for religious, educational, and benevolent purposes. This was the state of things when Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries and confiscated their property, part of which, as has been stated, was the real *bona fide* property of the poor, who were thus deprived of their ancient rights, and left in a state of the utmost destitution, which obliged Queen Elizabeth to impose poor-rates on *all* occupiers of land, houses, and other property.

The maladministration of the old poor-law had become an evil of the greatest magnitude, which was eating like a canker into the heart of the nation; pauperising the labouring population of whole counties, reducing them to a state of deep degradation, taking away the motive and the reward of industry, and oppressing that capital which was intended to employ and remunerate labour. In some counties the regular employment of labourers had nearly ceased, many farmers paying their workmen only half wages, and sending them to the overseers for what more was necessary for the bare subsistence of their families. This system cut the very sinews of industry, took away its reward, and levelled all distinctions of skill and awkwardness, and virtue and vice. It made the labourer a pauper, left him without any encouragement for good conduct, and gave him a positive interest in marrying early, however imprudently, as his

allowance from the parish was so much per head ; and it was so calculated that he was more comfortable with a large than a small family. In like manner, women having illegitimate children were actually gainers by their shame, in consequence of the parish allowance. But the new Poor-Law Act of 1834 amended both the law and the practice ; it benefited both the employers and the employed, and raised the labourers of whole counties from the condition of paupers to that of independent workmen, by diverting immense sums of money from the degrading channel of *parish pay* into the honourable channel of *wages of labour*. The unions, already named at page 4, will be fully described at subsequent pages.

CHARITIES.—Charitable institutions and bequests, both for the relief and education of the poor, are as numerous in Northamptonshire as in any part of the kingdom, as will be seen in the histories of the towns and parishes, where we have given brief but explicit accounts and descriptions of the *public institutions, almshouses, and benefactions* of each place ; in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England*. This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator Henry Brougham, the late Lord Brougham and Vaux, who doubtless intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and less expensive manner, similar to those which had been instituted for the same purpose in several previous reigns. It came into operation in 1817, but did not finish till 1835, though in 1827 no less than £138,850 had been paid by the nation to the commissions, in salaries and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise thirty-six large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the public libraries. The spirit of all that relates to Northamptonshire has been transferred to these pages, together with the substance of the last year's reports, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities, which afford such publicity of their receipts and expenditure.

MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.—During the ages of Catholicism, monasteries possessed a great portion of wealth and population in every part of the kingdom. Some of them enjoyed exclusive jurisdiction and peculiar exemptions and privileges ; others were dependent, and some were still more subordinate. These establishments included the various distinctions of abbeys, priories, nunneries, colleges, preceptories, commanderies, hospitals for lepers, &c., besides a much larger number of chantries, guilds, and free chapels. The preceptories and commanderies of knights hospitallers, and knights templars of St John of Jerusalem, were peculiars, governed by distinct laws, and privileged by military service. The cells were houses belonging to large monasteries, where the monks sent their junior brethren when too much crowded at home, or to perform the penance enjoined for non-compliance with monastic rules. The nature of the other institutions may be ascertained from the particular description given of them in the course of this work. England appears to have been inferior to no other country in the number of these religious institutions, and no country was more profuse in granting means for their support. Many of them were richly endowed ; and prior to their suppression, appear to have been possessed of a considerable part of the landed property of the country, and which, doubtless, furnished the great cause for their confiscation by Henry.

Henry VIII. succeeded to the throne, April 22d, 1509, when only sixteen years of age, and at the time of his accession gave promise of future goodness and piety ; expectations, however, which proved illusive, for never before nor since did such a monster in human shape pollute the royal seat of the chaste St Edward. Henry VII. bequeathed his son the largest amount of riches ever accumulated by an English sovereign, £1,800,000 in gold and silver was found in his coffers, a sum fully equal to £20,000,000 of our present currency ; yet this enormous wealth, joined to his vast yearly revenues, proved all too little to satisfy the cravings of this avaricious tyrant ; for, even after he had seized the Church's large revenues, amounting at the lowest computation to £1,600,000.

per annum, he was continually complaining of poverty, and oppressing his subjects by taxes and imposts.

The real character of Henry did not manifest itself for some years. The early part of his reign was only marked by moderation and a devout attention to religion, which lasted whilst he was guided by the counsels of Cardinal Wolsey. About the year 1521, when the novel doctrine of Martin Luther, then spreading over the Continent, began to insinuate itself into England, Henry published a treatise in defence of the seven sacraments, which Luther had assailed: it was entitled "*Assertio Septum Sacramentorum Adversus Martin Luther*;" and it received so much approbation from Pope Leo X. that his Holiness conferred on the author the title of "Defender of the Faith," little imagining that Henry would so soon become the greatest enemy the Catholic Church had to contend with. Unhappily the good dispositions of the king did not long continue. His heart became inflamed with pride and an impure love; in defiance of all laws, divine and human, his wife, Catherine of Arragon, was put away for Anne Boleyn; and from the date of that adulterous union, the records of Henry's reign form the foulest pages of English history.

The suppression of the monasteries was effected by this monarch, more, doubtless, for the gratification of his own avarice than for the benefit of his subjects. In a few years the king suppressed about 700 abbeys, priories, and nunneries, 90 colleges, 2400 chantries, free chapels, &c., and more than 110 hospitals. The monks and nuns, &c., were turned adrift, and their estates and possessions were seized by the king, who, after retaining sufficient to satiate his own greedy concupiscence, divided the rest among those favourite courtiers who assisted to gratify his wicked propensities. As the poor for some years suffered much from the dissolution of the monasteries, which were founded for their benefit as well as for religious purposes; and as great numbers of the people, and of the nobility and gentry, were still adherents of the old faith, great dissatisfaction and popular discontent manifested itself throughout the country, especially in the northern counties, where the people broke out into open rebellion, to the number of 30,000 men, under Robert Aske, a gentleman of considerable fortune and influence in Yorkshire. This rising was called "*The Pilgrimage of Grace*," and had for its object the re-establishment of the Catholic religion. The king promised to redress their grievances, but, freed from his apprehensions, forgot to redeem his promise, and in a short time the *Pilgrims* were again in arms, but were overpowered by the troops under the Duke of Norfolk, and many of the leaders were executed at Tyburn, Carlisle, &c.

Northamptonshire possessed many richly-endowed monastic and religious establishments; and some of the oldest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in England are to be found in the county. Most of these old churches present excellent examples of every variety of style, from the rude Saxon to the latest perpendicular. The churches of Brixworth, Barnack, Brigstock, Castor, St Peter's and St Sepulchre's, Northampton, and Peterborough Cathedral, have considerable portions of Norman architecture; also the parish churches of Brockhall, Castle Ashby, Cotterstock, Dodford, East Haddon, Harpole, Helpstone, Kingsthorpe, Maxey, Moulton, Peakirk, Pitsford, Polebrook, Weedon Beck, and some others, present more or less of Norman character. Barnwell, All Saints', Canons Ashby, Easton, Finedon, Fotheringhay, Lowick, Raunds, Rushden, St Mary's Church, Stamford Baron, Stanwick, King's Sutton, Titchmarsh, Warmington, Whiston, Wilby, and Wollaston are all worthy of notice for their beauty or for the curious features they present. They will be found fully described in the histories of their respective parishes.

Northamptonshire, in the olden time, was rich both as to the number and variety of its religious and charitable institutions—her Gothic abbeys, priories, and nunneries, those sacred abodes of learning, piety, and sanctity, where wretchedness and indigence ever found shelter and relief. Her beautiful valleys, extensive forests, parks, and rich meadows, and the lordly castles, with their floating banners looking down in grey majesty on the scene. In every

village, however small, a church or chapel reared its tower or spire or bell-turret above embosoming trees, with its little green nook of consecrated ground, where the rural dead rested in peace.

Many of these interesting churches have undergone at different periods numberless alterations, but few, if any, of an improving kind, and many of the very worst description which even ignorance or bigotry could effect. The frightful whitewash which obliterated family memorials, and defaced fresco-paintings and armorial shields, &c., under the pretext of *cleanliness* and *comeliness*, the splendid oak stalls cut up to make way for wooden boxes called pews, and the utter disregard of architectural rules displayed, both externally and internally, in these alterations, are painful subjects to dwell upon. Happily, however, these anomalies are fast disappearing, and nowhere, perhaps, has the desire for the restoration of churches more actively displayed itself than in this county. Under the auspices of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, many of the old churches have either been restored or rebuilt; and in nearly all have alterations and additions been judiciously effected during the last twenty years.

Though necessarily altered in many respects to accommodate the change in religion, these interesting structures still retain indelible accessories of Catholic rites. The sedilia, the piscina, and lyconoscope remain in most, and many contain traces both of the roodlofts and chantry parclooses. In the old churches the chancel, or sanctuary, containing the high altar, was in all cases the most elaborately decorated part of the sacred edifice. The sanctuaries of the chantries, which are usually the side aisles of the nave, have in many instances been richly endowed. "These had separate altars, having each a priest, who said mass daily; hence, very frequently, the whole of the side aisles, or chapels, were latticed in or otherwise defined, but not as the Rev. Dr Whitaker infers, to define the family vault. In fact, a chantry was often founded by the last of an ancient line, whose fathers were buried either in the churchyard or nave of the church; and the altar was endowed by him, that the adorable sacrifice of the mass might be offered in perpetuity for his own soul, and the souls of his kinsfolk, and for all Christian souls." Northamptonshire, as we have already seen, is rich in the number and beauty of her sacred edifices; and Camden's description of the county, written about two centuries ago, is equally applicable at the present day; for it is now, as it was then, "a champaign country, very populous, and everywhere adorned with noblemen and gentlemen's houses, and very full of towns and churches, insomuch that in some places there are twenty, in others thirty spires or steeples, more or less, in view at the same time."

"How beautiful they stand,
Those ancient churches of our native land!
Amid the pasture fields and dark green woods,
Amid the mountain clouds and solitudes;
By rivers broad, that rush into the sea;
By little brooks, that with a lisp'ing sound,
Like playful children, run by copse and lea!
Each in its little plot of holy ground.
How beautiful they stand
Those old grey churches of our native land!"

SANCTUARIES.—The privilege of sanctuary was granted to many churches in England, and was intended, generally, to be only temporary. Within forty days after a felon or a murderer had taken refuge he was to appear before the coroner, clothed in sackcloth, and there, in the presence of credible witnesses, confess the nature of his crime, and abjure the realm. But this abjuration of the realm lasted only during the lifetime of the reigning sovereign, after whose death the culprit had free right to return unquestioned to his home, if not previously pardoned (Rastall's "Col. of Sta. Art. Abju." sec. iii.) When kept under proper restraint, the sanctuary was a public benefit, and moderated the rigour of the common law. It allowed time for criminals to make restitution, and for the falsely accused to prove their innocence, whilst without this respite they might have suffered immediate punishment or death. In these sanctuaries offenders

had their food provided in the refectory during thirty days, and if they were persons of any distinction, they had a lodging in the dormitory, or in a house within the precincts; and men generally slept in chambers over the door for the purpose of admitting such fugitives at any hour of the night. At the end of their probation, their privileges protected them to the border of the county—and they could claim the same security a second time under the like circumstances. But if a felon's life was saved a third time by the privilege of sanctuary, he became permanently a servant of the Church. This privilege being frequently abused, the Parliament of Westminster in the first of Richard II. (1378) ordained that if any took sanctuary with purpose to defraud their creditors, their lands and goods should be answerable to the discharging of their debts. Pope Innocent VIII., in 1487, granted a bull authorising the apprehension of persons who had issued from sanctuary to commit robbery or murder, although they should have taken refuge there; and that persons accused of high treason, who had taken sanctuary, might be guarded so as to prevent their escape. This was confirmed by his successor, Alexander VI., in 1493, and by Julius II. in 1504 ("Rymer," vol. xii. p. 541, and vol. xiii. p. 104).

Certain privileges of sanctuary have been recognised from the earliest ages. Moses was directed to appoint three cities of refuge for unpremeditated homicides. In heathen countries the temples and sacred enclosures offered an asylum to those who fled to them. Some authors think the rule was introduced into Britain by Lucius, King of the Belgae, who reigned towards the close of the second century. It is certain, however, that the custom of taking sanctuary in Christian churches existed in the fourth century; but the privilege does not appear to have received the sanction of the Holy See until the time of Pope Boniface V., about A.D. 620. The custom is unquestionably recognised in the code of laws promulgated by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in 693, and again by the laws of Alfred the Great in 887. It was also formally noticed and established by William the Conqueror in the fourth year of his reign. The privileges of sanctuary were greatly curtailed at different intervals by Henry VIII.; they were further abridged by an Act of James I., and finally taken away by statute c. 28, 1624, the 21st of that king's reign (Gibbon's "Codes," c. 50).

HIGH SHERIFFS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY II. IN 1154, TO THAT OF GEORGE I. IN 1714.

(From Bridges' "*History of the County.*")

1154 Richard Basset	1176 Hugh Gundevill, and	1195 Simon de Pateshull
1155 Simon Fitz-Piers	" Thomas Fitz-Bernard	1196 Simon de Pateshull
1156 Simon Fitz-Piers	1177 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	1197 Simon de Pateshull
1157 Simon Fitz-Piers	1178 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	1198 Simon de Pateshull
1158 Simon Fitz-Piers	1179 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	
1159 Simon Fitz-Piers	1180 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	
1160 Simon Fitz-Piers	1181 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	JOHN.
1161 Hugh Gubiun	1182 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	1199 Simon de Pateshull
1162 Hugh Gubiun	1183 Thomas Fitz-Bernard	1200 Simon de Pateshull
1163 Hugh Gubiun, and	1184 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1201 Simon de Pateshull
" Simon Fitz-Piers	1185 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1202 Simon de Pateshull
1164 Simon Fitz-Piers	1186 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1203 Simon de Pateshull
1165 Simon Fitz-Piers	1187 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1204 Peter de Stokes
1166 Simon Fitz-Piers	1188 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1205 Robert de Saucei, and
1167 Simon Fitz-Piers		" Henry Fitz-Piers
1168 Simon Fitz-Piers	RICHARD I.	1206 Peter de Stokes
1169 Robert Fitz-Sawin		1207 Walter de Preston
1170 Robert Fitz-Sawin	1189 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1208 Walter de Preston
1171 Robert Fitz-Sawin	1190 Richard Engaine	1209 Robert de Braybroc
1172 Robert Fitz-Sawin	1191 Richard Engaine	1210 Robert de Braybroc
1173 Robert Fitz-Sawin	1192 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1211 Robert de Braybroc
1174 Hugh Gundevill	1193 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1212 Robert de Braybroc
1175 Hugh Gundevill	1194 Geoffrey Fitz-Piers	1213 Robert de Braybroc

1214 Robert de Braybroc
1215 Robert de Braybroc

HENRY III.

1216 Fulk de Breant
1217 Fulk de Breant
1218 Fulk de Breant
1219 Fulk de Breant
1220 Fulk de Breant
1221 Fulk de Breant
1222 Fulk de Breant
1223 Fulk de Breant
1224 Ralph de Trublevill
1225 Ralph de Trublevill
1226 Ralph de Trublevill
1227 Ralph de Trublevill
1228 Stephen de Segrave
1229 Stephen de Segrave
1230 Stephen de Segrave
1231 Stephen de Segrave
1232 Stephen de Segrave
1233 Stephen de Segrave
1234 Henry de Baud
1235 Henry de Baud
1236 Henry de Baud
1237 Henry de Baud
1238 Henry de Baud
1239 Henry de Baud
1240 William de Coleworth
1241 William de Coleworth
1242 Alan de Maydewell
1243 Alan de Maydewell
1244 Alan de Maydewell
1245 Alan de Maydewell
1246 Alan de Maydewell
1247 Alan de Maydewell, and
" Simon de Thorp
1248 Simon de Thorp
1249 Simon de Thorp, and
" Robert Basset
" Robert Basset
1251 Robert Basset, and
" William de Lisle
1252 William de Lisle, and
" Hugh de Manneby
1253 Hugh de Manneby
1254 Hugh de Manneby
1255 William de Lisle
1256 Hugh de Manneby
1257 Hugh de Manneby
1258 Eustace de Watford
1259 Simon de Pateshull
1260 Simon de Pateshull
1261 Simon de Pateshull, and
" Alan la Zusche
1262 Alan la Zusche
1263 Alan la Zusche
1264 Alan la Zusche
1265 Alan la Zusche, and
" Eustace de Watford
1266 Warin de Bassingburn
1267 John le Moyne
1268 John le Moyne
1269 John le Moyne
1270 Wm. de Boyvill
1271 William de Boyvill

EDWARD I.

1272 Roger de Seiton
1273 Roger de Seiton
1274 Gilbert de Kirkeby

1275 Gilbert de Kirkeby
1276 Gilbert de Kirkeby
1277 Gilbert de Kirkeby
1278 Gilbert de Kirkeby
1279 Thos. de Arderne
1280 Robert le Baude
1281 Robert le Baude
1282 Robert le Baude
1283 Robert le Baude
1284 Robert le Baude
1285 Robert le Baude
1286 Robert le Baude
1287 Robert le Baude
1288 Robert le Baude
1289 Robert le Baude
1290 John Druel
1291 John Daundelyn
1292 John Druel
1293 John Druel
1294 John Druel
1295 John Druel
1296 John Druel
1297 John Druel
1298 John Druel
1299 John Druel
1300 John Druel
1301 Robert Devere
1302 John de Ashton
1303 John de Ashton
1304 John de Ashton
1305 John de Ashton
1306 John de Ashton
1307 John de Ashton

EDWARD II.

1307 John de Ashton
1308 Almarie de Noers, and
" Simon de Grenehull
1309 John de Willughby
1310 John de Willughby
1311 John de Willughby
1312 Geoffrey de Braden
1313 John de Wale
1314 Nicholas de Segrave
1315 Eustace de Burnaby, and
" John de Ashton
1316 John de Hornby
1317 Robert de Ardern
1318 Richard de Lymsey,
" Robert de Veer, and
" John de Bowdon
1319 Giles de Cugenho, and
" John de Whitlebury
1320 John de Whitlebury, and
" Humphrey de Bassing-
burne
1321 Humphrey de Bassing-
burne
1322 John de Seymour
1323 John de Seymour, and
" John Daundelyn
1324 John Daundelyn
1325 John Daundelyn
1326 John Daundelyn

EDWARD III.

1327 William de Seymour of
Hanyngton
1328 Eustace de Burneby
1329 Thos. Wake, *Blisworth*

1330 Thomas de Buckton
1331 Thomas de Buckton
1332 Wm. Lovell, Chevalier
1333 William Lovell
1334 Thomas de Buckton
1335 Thomas de Buckton
1336 Thomas Wake
1337 Thomas Wake
1338 Thomas Wake
1339 Thomas Wake
1340 Thomas Wake
1341 Thomas de Pabenharn
1342 Thomas de Pabenharn
1343 Thomas de Buckton
1344 Robert de Pavely
1345 Robert de Pavely
1346 Walter Parles
1347 Walter Parles
1348 Walter Parles
1349 Richard Blundell
1350 Richard Blundell, and
" Walter Parles
1351 Peter Malore
1352 Walter Parles
1353 Walter Parles
1354 John de Keynes
1355 John de Keynes
1356 John de Keynes
1357 John de Keynes
1358 John de Keynes
1359 Andrew de Landwath
1360 Walter Parles
1361 Richard Wydevill
1362 Richard Wydevill
1363 Richard Wydevill
1364 Richard Wydevill
1365 Richard Wydevill
1366 Richard Wydevill
1367 Richard Wydevill
1368 Thomas de Preston
1369 Thomas de Preston
1370 Richard Wydevill
1371 Simon de Pateshull
1372 Simon Warde
1373 John Carnell
1374 Thomas de Preston
1375 Robert de Botevilyn
1376 John Carnell

RICHARD II.

1377 Thomas de Preston
1378 John Carnell
1379 John Pavely
1380 John Wydevill
1381 John Lyons, Chevalier
1382 Roger de la Chambre
1383 Nicholas Lillyng
1384 Roger de la Chambre
1385 John Wydevill, and
" Ralph Grene
1386 John Pavely
1387 Roger de la Chambre
1388 Ralph Parles
1389 John Pavely
1390 John Wydevill
1391 John Tyndale
1392 John Malore
1393 John Mulsho
1394 John Harwedon
1395 Henry Mulsho
1396 John Werrewyk

1397 John Weldon
1398 John Mulsho

HENRY IV.

1399 Nicholas Bradeshagh and
" John Warrewyk
1400 John Cope
1401 John Chitewode
1402 Ralph Parles, and
" Giles Malorye
1403 Warin Lucien
1404 John Cope, and
" Ralph Greene
1405 Ralph Greene
1406 Thomas Wydevill
1407 Ralph Greene
1408 Ralph Parles
1409 Thomas Mulsho
1410 Thomas Mulsho
1411 John Chitewode
1412 Matthew Swetenham

HENRY V.

1413 Thomas Wake, and
" Ralph Parles
1414 Ralph Greene
1415 Thomas Wydevill
1416 Thomas Grene
1417 John Mantel
1418 Thomas Wake
1419 John Pilkington
1420 Thomas Wydevill
1421 Thomas Wydevill

HENRY VI.

1422 Thomas Wydevill
1423 John Holand
1424 John Catesby
1425 John Wakerly
1426 Thomas Chambre
1427 Sir John Knwet, Knt.
1428 Thomas Wydevill
1429 George Longeville
1430 William Braunsparth
1431 Sir John Colepepper
1432 Thomas Chambre
1433 Thomas Wydevill
1434 Thomas Wake
1435 John Holland, Chevalier
1436 William Vaux
1437 Richard Wydevill
1438 Thomas Chambre
1439 Eustace Burnaby
1440 Sir John Holand
1441 Sir Thomas Greene
1442 William Catesby
1443 John Merbury
1444 Henry Greene
1445 Walter Mauntell
1446 Thomas Wake
1447 Sir John Holand
1448 Eustace Burnaby
1449 William Vaux
1450 Thomas Wake
1451 William Catesby
1452 Nicholas Griffin
1453 William Vaux
1454 Sir Thomas Greene
1455 Sir William Catesby, Kt.
1456 Nicholas Griffin

1457 Thomas Greene
1458 Robert Olney
1459 Walter Mauntell
1460

EDWARD IV.

1461 William Fayrefax
1462 Thomas Wake
1463 Thomas Wake
1464 Walter Mauntell
1465 Henry Greene
1466 Henry Huddleston
1467 Ralph Hastings
1468 Roger Salisbury
1469 Guy Wolston
1470 William Newenham
1471 Ralph Hastings
1472 John Hulcott
1473 Henry Huddleston
1474 Richard Griffin
1475 Richard Knightley
1476 Roger Salisbury
1477 William Downhall
1478 William Catesby
1479 William Newenham
1480 Robert Pemberton
1481 Thomas Lovett
1482 Robert Wytteburly

RICHARD III.

1483 Robert Wytteburly
1484 Roger Wake
1485 Richard Burton

HENRY VII.

1485 Henry Veer
1486 Richard Knightley
1487 Guy Woolston
1488 David Philips
1489 Thomas Hasilwood
1490 Thomas Lovet
1491 Sir Guy Woolston
1492 Robert Wittlebury
1493 Sir Richard Vaux
1494 John Danvers
1495 John Dyve
1496 William Hertwell
1497 William Zouche
1498 Humphrey Catesby
1499 Richard Burton
1500 Fulk Woodhull
1501 Thomas Andrewes
1502 Thomas Vaux
1503 John Dyve
1504 Nicholas Griffin
1505 Thomas Lovett
1506 John Tresham
1507 Sir Richard Knightley
1508 Thomas Mulsho

HENRY VIII.

1509 Sir Thomas Parre
1510 Sir Richard Knightley
1511 John Spencer
1512 Ralph Lane
1513 John Catesby
1514 Robert Matthew
1515 Nicholas Woodhull
1516 Sir Nicholas Vaux
1517 Sir William Parre

1518 William Gascoyne
1519 Sir Thomas Lucy
1520 John Mulsho
1521 Sir William Parre
1522 Sir John Clarke
1523 Sir Wm. Fitz-Williams
1524 Sir Thomas Tresham
1525 Sir Walter Mauntell
1526 Sir Humphrey Stafford
1527 Nicholas Woodhull
1528 Sir Wm. Fitz-Williams
1529 Sir John Clarke
1530 Richard Cave
1531 Sir William Spencer, and
" David Cycill
1532 David Cycill
1533 Sir William Parre
1534 Sir Thomas Griffin
1535 Sir John Clerke
1536 Sir William Newenham
1537 Sir William Parre
1538 Anthony Catesby
1539 Sir Thomas Tresham
1540 Sir William Newenham
1541 Sir Robert Kirkeman
1542 Sir Richard Catesby
1543 Thomas Brudenell
1544 Thomas Griffin
1545 John Cope
1546 Thomas Cave

EDWARD VI.

1547 Humphrey Stafford
1548 Sir Thomas Tresham
1549 Thomas Andrews
1550 Sir Richard Catesby
1551 John Spencer
1552 Thomas Lovell

MARY.

1553 Sir Thomas Cave
1554 Sir Valentine Knightley
1555 Sir Thomas Tresham
1556 Sir Thomas Andrews
1557 Sir John Fermour
1558 Sir John Spencer

ELIZABETH.

1558 Sir John Spencer
1559 Edward Mountagu
1560 Thomas Lovett
1561 Thomas Spencer
1562 Thomas Catesby
1563 Sir John Lane
1564 Edward Brudenell
1565 Sir Humphrey Stafford
1566 Edward Elmes
1567 Sir Richard Knightley
1568 Thomas Andrews
1569 William Saunders
1570 Sir Ed. Mountagu
1571 Sir John Spencer
1572 Thomas Lovett
1573 Thomas Tresham
1574 Edward Olney
1575 Roger Cave
1576 Thomas Brooke
1577 Sir Edward Brudenell
1578 Sir Thomas Cecil
1579 William Chauncey

1580 Sir Richard Knightley
 1581 John Isham
 1582 Edward Griffin
 1583 Sir John Spencer
 1584 Eusebius Isham
 1585 Bartholomew Tate
 1586 Thomas Andrews
 1587 Edward Saunders
 1588 Sir Ed. Mountagu
 1589 Sir George Fermour
 1590 Sir John Spencer
 1591 Edward Watson
 1592 Anthony Mildmay
 1593 Tobias Chauncey
 1594 John Reade
 1595 Edward Mountagu
 1596 Thomas Mulsho
 1597 Richard Chetwood
 1598 Erasmus Dreyden
 1599 William Browne
 1600 Sir Edward Mountagu
 1601 Sir Robert Spencer
 1602 George Shirley

JAMES I.

1603 George Shirley
 1604 William Tate
 1605 Arthur Throgmorton
 1606 John Freeman
 1607 Sir William Samwell
 1608 Sir Wm. Fitz-Williams
 1609 Thomas Elmes
 1610 Sir William Saunders
 1611 Sir Thomas Tresham
 1612 Sir John Isham
 1613 Sir Eusebius Andrews
 1614 John Wiseman
 1615 William Wilmer
 1616 Geoffrey Chibnall
 1617 Sir Thomas Brooke
 1618 Sir Hatton Fermour
 1619 Sir Simon Norwich
 1620 Sir Erasmus Dryden
 1621 Sir Lewis Pemberton
 1622 John Hanbury
 1623 Moses Tryon
 1624 Edward Shuckburgh

CHARLES I.

1625 Sir William Chauncey
 1626 Sir Richard Knightley
 1627 Sir John Davers
 1628 John Wyrley
 1629 Sir Henry Robinson
 1630 Thomas Elmes
 1631 Francis Nicholls
 1632 Sir John Hewett
 1633 Sir Lewis Watson
 1634 Sir Richard Samwell
 1635 Sir John Dryden
 1636 Charles Cokaine
 1637 Sir Robert Banaster
 1638 Sir John Hanbury
 1639 Philip Holman
 1640 Sir Chris. Yelverton
 1641 Sir Anthony Haselwood
 1642 Sir William Wilmer
 1643 Edward Fermour
 1644 Edward Fermour
 1645 William Ward

COMMONWEALTH.

Under Cromwell and his son,
 from 1649 to 1659, no
 returns are made.

CHARLES II.

1660 to 1665 blank
 1666 Joseph Hanbury
 1667 Sir Robert Dryden, Bart.
 1668 Tobias Chauncey
 1669 Robert Andrews
 1670 Thomas Elmes
 1671 William Stafford
 1672 William Langham
 1673 John Thornton
 1674 Basil Brent
 1675 John Bridges
 1676 Edward Harby
 1677 — Norton
 1678 Charles Neale
 1679 Richard Saltonstall
 1680 Sir Roger Cave, Bart.
 1681 Thomas Ward

1682 Harvey Ekins
 1683 John Briscoe
 1684 Sir Matthew Dudley, Kt.

JAMES II.

1685 Henry Benson
 1686 Charles Kirkham
 1687 Edward Saunders
 1688 Thomas Andrews

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 William Haslings, and
 " Thomas Andrews
 1690 Thomas Catesby
 1691 John Creed
 1692 Sir William Craven
 1693 Francis Arundell
 1694 Thomas Cartwright

WILLIAM III. (alone.)

1695 Richard Lockwood
 1696 William Ward
 1697 William Cuthbert
 1698 Lucy Knightley, and
 " Thos. Thornton
 1699 Thomas Langham
 1700 Elmes Steward
 1701 William Ward

ANNE.

1702 Sir Caesar Child, Bart.
 1703 Randolph Wikes
 1704 Sir James Langham
 1705 Sir Erasmus Norwich, Bt.
 1706 Edward Stratford, and
 " Henry Stratford
 1707 Sir Richard Newman,
 Bart.
 1708 Elmes Spinks
 1709 Joseph Ashley
 1710 John Freeman
 1711 Lucy Knightley
 1712 Richard Freeman
 1713 John Wiseman
 1714 John Robinson

FROM THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III. (1763) TO THE
PRESENT YEAR (1873).

1763 Sir M. d'Anvers, Bart., Culworth.
 1764 Sir B. Williams, Bart., Clapton.
 1765 J. Harper, Esq., Burton Lattimer.
 1766 Sir G. Robinson, Bart., Cranford.
 1767 Sir J. Langham, Bart., Cottesbrooke.
 1768 T. Powys, Esq., Silford.
 1769 T. Langton, Esq., Teeton.
 1770 L. Knightley, Esq., Fawsley.
 1771 Sir W. Wake, Bart., Courteenhall.
 1772 F. Beynon, Esq., Spratton.
 1773 W. Hanbury, Esq., Kelmarsch.
 1774 L. Burton, Esq., Ringstead.
 1775 J. Clarke, Esq., Welton.
 1776 Sir J. Isham, Bart., Lampport.
 1777 R. Andrew, Esq., Harlestone.
 1778 J. Clark, Esq., Rulwick.
 1779 R. Parker, Esq., Peterborough.
 1780 Benjamin Kianey, Esq., Knuston.
 1781 N. Raynsford, Esq., Brixworth.
 1782 H. Sawbridge, Esq., East Haddon.

1783 M. Woodhull, Esq., Thenford.
 1784 R. Kerby, Esq., Floore.
 1785 W. L. L. Ward, Esq., Guilsborough.
 1786 Sir J. P. Knight, Bart., Biggin.
 1787 W. Walcot, Esq., Oundle.
 1788 Jph. Ashley, Esq., Ashby St Ledgers.
 1789 R. Hanwell, Esq., Long Buckby.
 1790 J. Willes, Esq., Astrop Wells.
 1791 Sir W. Wake, Bart., Courteenhall.
 1792 S. Rudge, Esq., Tansor.
 1793 Sir John D. Knight, Canons Ashby.
 1794 R. Booth, Esq., Glendon.
 1795 V. Knightley, Esq., Fawsley.
 1796 A. E. Young, Esq., Orlingbury.
 1797 Sir W. Langham, Bart., Cottesbrooke.
 1798 T. R. Thornton, Esq., Brockhall.
 1799 Martin Lucas, Esq., Northampton.
 1800 E. Bouverie, Esq., Delapre Abbey.
 1801 J. Sibley, Esq., Northampton.
 1802 R. E. Elwes, Esq., Great Billing.

- 1803 J. H. Thursby, Esq., Abington.
 1804 C. Tibbits, Esq., Barton Seagrave.
 1805 J. C. Rose, Esq., Cransley.
 1806 T. Carter, Esq., Edgcott.
 1807 T. Tryon, Esq., Bulwick.
 1808 G. T. Evans, Esq., Laxton Hall.
 1809 R. Andrew, Esq., Harlestone.
 1810 W. Sawbridge, Esq., East Haddon.
 1811 W. Strickland, Esq., Brixworth Hall.
 1812 P. Denys, Esq., Easton Neston.
 1813 G. Rush, Esq., Farthinghoe.
 1814 J. P. Clarke, Esq., Welton Place.
 1815 L. Vernon, Esq., Stoke Park.
 1816 Sir J. Langham, Bart., Cottesbrooke.
 1817 Sir C. Knightley, Bart., Fawsley.
 1818 J. Booth, Esq., Glendon.
 1819 Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart., Carlton.
 1820 J. Cooke, Esq., Hothorpe.
 1821 T. P. Maunsel, Esq., Thorpe Malsor.
 1822 J. Nethercoat, Esq., Haselbeech.
 1823 T. W. Hunt, Esq., Polebrook.
 1824 W. Abbot, Esq., Moulton Grange.
 1825 T. Williams, Esq., Rushden.
 1826 G. Payne, Esq., Sulby Hall.
 1827 J. J. Blencowe, Esq., Marston; St Lawrence.
 1828 H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq., Maidwell.
 1829 S. A. Severn, Esq., Thenford.
 1830 R. Pack, Esq., Floore.
 1831 B. Botfield, Esq., Norton Hall.
 1832 W. W. Hope, Esq., Rushden Hall.
 1833 W. R. Rose, Esq., Harlestone Park.
 1834 William Wood, Esq., Brixworth.
 1835 Lewis Loyd, Esq., Overstone Park.
 1836 W. Harris, Esq., Wootton House.
 1837 W. Willes, Esq., Astrop House.
 1838 J. Reddall, Esq., Dallington.
 1839 W. Drayson, Esq., Floore Fields.
 1840 Thos. Alderson Cooke, Peterborough.
- 1841 Sir Robt. Hy. Gunning, Bart., Horton.
 1842 Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, Evenley Hall.
 1843 Sir A. de Capell Brooke, Bart., Gt. Oakley.
 1844 Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart., Canons Ashby.
 1845 Hon. R. Watson, Rockingham Castle.
 1846 A. A. Young, Esq., Orlingbury.
 1847 T. Tryon, Esq., Bulwick.
 1848 Col. H. H. Hutchinson, Weedon Soys.
 1849 Henry Neville, Esq., Walcot.
 1850 W. B. Stopford, Esq., Thrapston.
 1851 Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., Lamport.
 1852 L. Christie, Esq., Preston Deanery.
 1853 C. C. Elwes, Esq., Great Billing.
 1854 Lord Henley, Watford Court, Rugby.
 1855 T. V. Sartoris, Esq., Rushden.
 1856 O. W. Hamborough, Pipwell Hall.
 1857 W. H. J. M. Dolben, Esq., Finedon.
 1858 J. C. Mansel, Esq., Cosgrove.
 1859 Hon. C. H. Cust, Arthingworth.
 1860 Wm. Capel Clarke Thornhill, Rushton Hall.
 1861 J. E. Severn, Esq., Thenford.
 1862 W. Smyth, Esq., Little Houghton.
 1863 George Ashby Ashby, Esq., The Woolleys, Naseby.
 1864 Alfred Rush, Esq., Farthinghoe Lodge.
 1865 R. A. Cartwright, Esq., Edgcott House.
 1866 Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Milton, Peterborough.
 1867 W. S. Rose, Esq., Cransley.
 1868 Hy. de Stafford O'Brien, Esq., Blatherwycke.
 1869 Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, Sulby Hall.
 1870 G. L. Watson, Esq., Rockingham Castle.
 1871 Sir G. Palmer, Bart., Carlton Park.
 1872 Hy. O. Nethercote, Esq., Moulton Grange.
 1873 Sir Wm. R. Brown, Bart., Astrop Park.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY.

Lord-Lieutenant—His Excellency the Earl Spencer, K.G., Althorp Park, Northampton, and The Castle, Dublin. *High-Sheriff*—Sir William Richmond Brown, Bart., Astrop Park, Kingsutton, Banbury. *Under-Sheriff*—H. P. Markham, Esq., 2 Dergate, Northampton. *Clerk of the Peace*—H. P. Markham, Esq., County Hall, Northampton. *Treasurer*—M. A. Boeme, Esq., Union Bank, Northampton. *Financial Clerk*—Mr G. Robinson, Treasurer's Office, County Hall, Northampton. *Surveyor*—E. F. Law, Esq., Abington Street, Northampton.

ACTING JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY AND DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.

*Those marked * are Deputy-Lieutenants.*

Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., Wadenhoe House, Oundle.

Deputy-Chairman—Henry Minshall Stockdale, Esq., Mear's Ashby Hall, Northampton.

- Arbuthnot Art. Esq. Woodford Hs. Thrapston.
 Arbuthnot Charles Hussey Vivian, Esq. Woodford House, Thrapston.
 Arkwright Robert Wigram, Esq. Knuston Hall, Wellingborough.
 Arthur Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Manor House, Desborough, Kettering.
 *Ashby George Ashby, Esq. The Woolleys, Naseby, Rugby.
 Barrington The Hon. Percy, Westbury Manor, Buckingham.
 Barrington Walter Bulkeley, Esq. Westbury Manor, Buckingham.
- Bateman The Right Hon. the Lord, Shobdon Court, Hereford.
 Bennett Rev. Hy. Leigh, Thorpe Pl. Chertsey.
 Berens Alexander Augustus, Esq. The Grange, Spratton, Northampton.
 Bevan Richard Lee, Esq. Brixworth Hall, Northampton.
 Bigge Matthew Robert, Esq. Islip, Thrapston.
 Booth Richard, Esq. Glendon Hall, Kettering.
 Booth Thomas, Esq. Cosgrove Priory, Stony Stratford.
 Bouverie John Augustus Sheil, Esq. De-la-Pre Abbey, Northampton.

- Brooke Sir William de Capell, Bart. The Elms, Market Harborough.
- Brooke Richard Lewis de Capell, Esq. The Elms, Market Harborough.
- Brown Sir William Richmond, Bart. Astrop Park, King's Sutton, Banbury.
- Burghley Lord Brownlow, Hy. Geo. Burghley House, Stamford.
- Campbell Col. George Herbert Frederick, Evenley Hall, Brackley, and 42 Onslow Gardens, London.
- Capron Rev. George, Halliley, Stoke Doyle, Oundle.
- Cartwright Aubrey Thomas Carter, Esq. Edgcott, Banbury.
- Cartwright Col. Henry, Eydon Hall, Banbury.
- Cartwright Major Fairfax William, M.P. Flore House, Weedon.
- *Cartwright Rd. Aub. Esq. Edgcott, Banbury.
- Cartwright Thomas Robert Brook Leslie Mellville, Esq., Newbottle, Brackley.
- Cartwright William Cornwallis, Esq. M.P. Aynho, Banbury.
- Cavendish William Thomas, Esq. Thornton Hall, Stony Stratford.
- Charlton The Rev. William Henry, Easton Rectory, Stamford.
- Christie William Langham, Esq.
- *Clarke Rd. Trev. Esq. Welton Pl. Daventry.
- Clarke Rev. William Henry, Cold Higham, Towcester.
- Craven John Albert, Esq. Whilton Lodge, Daventry.
- Cust The Hon. Charles Henry, Arthingworth, Northampton.
- Dormer Clement Cottrell, Esq. Courteenhall, Northampton.
- Drake Rev. John Tyrwhitt, Cottesbrooke Rectory, Northampton.
- *Dryden, Sir Henry Edward Leigh, Bart., Canons Ashby, Daventry.
- Duncan, William George, Esq. Bradwell House, Stony Stratford.
- Duthy Rev. William, Sudborough, Thrapston.
- Eaton, Chs. Ormtn. Esq. Toilethorpe, Stamford.
- Ellesmere, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Easton Neston House, Towcester, and Worsley Hall, Manchester.
- Elwes Val. Dud. Hy. Cary, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
- Empson Rev. Arthur John, Eydon Rectory, Banbury.
- Exeter The Most Noble the Marquis of, Burghley House, Stamford.
- FitzRoy Lord Augustus Charles Lennox, Whitebury, Towcester.
- FitzRoy Lord Frederick John, Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford.
- *Grafton The Most Noble the Duke of, Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford.
- Gunning George William, Esq. Horton House, Northampton.
- Gunning Rev. S r Henry John, Bart. Horton House, Northampton.
- Halford Sir Henry St John, Bart. Wistow, Leicestershire.
- *Hambrough Oscar William Holden, Esq. Pipwell Hall, Kettering.
- *Henley The Lord, M.P. Watford Ct. Rugby.
- Higgins Wm. Francis Esq. Turvey House, Bedford.
- Hill Joseph, Esq. Wollaston.
- Holroyd George Frederick, Esq.
- Hopkinson William Landen, Esq. M.D. St Martin's, Stamford.
- Hopkinson Rev. Wm. Great Gidding, Oundle.
- *Hunt Right Hon. George Ward, M.P. *Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions*, Wadenhoe House, Oundle; 15 Prince of Wales' Terrace, Kensington, London.
- Hutchinson Col. The Hon. Henry Hely, Weston-by-Weedon, Towcester.
- Isham Rev. Rt., Lampport Rectory, Northampt.
- Jackson William Goddard, jun. Esq. Dud-dington, Stamford.
- *Knightley Sir Rainald, Bart. M.P. Fawsley Park, Daventry.
- Knightley Rev. Val. Preston Capes, Daventry.
- Lamb Richard Howson, Esq. Bragborough Hall, Braunston, Rugby.
- Langham Herbert, Esq. Cottesbrooke Park, Northampton.
- *Leigh Ed. Allesley Boughton Ward Boughton, Esq. Newbold-on-Avon, Rugby.
- Lindsay Col. Loyd, M.P. Overstone Park, Northampton.
- Litchfield Rev. Francis, Farthinghoe Rectory, Brackley.
- *Lilford The Right Hon the Lord, Lilford House, Thrapston.
- Lowndes Lieut.-Col. John Henry, Braunston, Rugby.
- *Lyveden The Right Hon. the Lord, G.C.B. P.C. Farming Woods, Thrapston.
- Mansel John Christopher, Esq. Cosgrove Hall, Stony Stratford.
- Maunsell Thomas Cokayne, Esq. Blisworth House, Northampton.
- Morrell Charles, Esq. Bosbury, Ledbury.
- Morgan George Manners, Esq. Biddlesden Park, Brackley.
- Naylor Richard Christopher, Esq. Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton; Hooton Hall, Chester.
- Nethercote Henry Osmond, Esq. Moulton Grange, Northampton.
- *North Col. John Sydney, M.P. Wroxton Abbey, Banbury.
- Northampton The Most Noble the Marquis of, Castle Ashby, Northampton.
- Oliver Robert Edmund, Esq. Sholebrooke Lodge, Towcester.
- Orlebar Rd. Esq. Hinwick Hall, Wellborough.
- Overstone The Right Hon. Lord, Overstone Park, Northampton.
- Palmer Sir Geoffrey, Bart. Carlton Park, Rockingham, Leicester.
- Pell Albert, Esq. M.P. Hazelbeach, Northampton.
- Pemberton Rev. Edward Robert, Eagle Lodge, Ramsgate.
- Pennant The Hon. Archibald Charles Henry Douglas, Wicken Park, Stony Stratford.
- Penrhyn The Right Hon. the Lord, Wicken Park, Stony Stratford, Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.
- Perceval Charles George, Esq. Calverton, Stony Stratford.
- Pilgrim, Charles, Esq.
- Pratt Spencer, Esq. Stanwick House, Higham Ferrers.
- Ramsey Beville, Esq. Croughton Prk. Brackley.
- Robinson Jno. Blenc. Esq. Cranford, Ket'ring.
- Rokeby Rev. Henry Ralph, Arthingworth Manor, Northampton.
- Rose W. George, Esq. Wolston Heath, Rugby.

Rose Wm. Somerset, Esq. Cransley, Kettering.
 Rush Alf. Esq. Farthinghoe Lodge, Brackley.
 Russell Jesse David Watts, Esq. Biggin Grange, Oundle.
 Russell Jesse Watts, Esq. Biggin Grange, Oundle.
 Russell Rev. Robert Norris, Beachampton, Stony Stratford.
 Sackville S. G. Stopford, Esq. M.P. Drayton House, Thrapston.
 Salmon Henry Thomas, Esq. Fern Park, Tockington, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.
 Sartoris Frederick Urban, Esq. Rushden Hall, Higham Ferrers.
 *Severne John Edmd. Esq. Thenford, Banbury.
 Seymour Alf. Esq. Norton Hall, M.P. Daventry.
 Small Rev. Harry Alexander, Clifton Reynes, Olney, Bucks.
 Smith, Jno. Williams, Esq. Manor Ho. Oundle.
 *Spencer His Exclly. the Earl, K.G. The Castle, Dublin; Althorp Park, Northampton.
 *St Paul Dd. Rd. Esq. Everdon Hall, Daventry.
 Steele Major-Gen. Thomas Montague, 36 Chester Square, London (S.W.)
 Stockdale Henry Minshall, Esq. Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Queen's Sessions, Mear's Ashby Hall, Northampton.
 Stopford Capt. Edward, R.N. Daventry.
 Stratton John Locke, Esq. Turweston House, Brackley.
 Stratton Geo. Esq. Husband's Bosworth, Rugby.
 Tailby William Ward, Esq. Skeffington Hall, Leicester.
 *Tibbits John Borlase, Esq. Barton Seagrave, Kettering.
 Thornhill William Capel Clarke, Esq. Rush-ton Hall, Kettering.
 Trevelyan, Rev. William Pitt, Calverton Rectory, Stony Stratford.
 Tryon Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Bulwick Park, Wansford.
 Vernon The Hon. and Rev. Courtney John, Grafton Underwood, Kettering.
 *Vernon The Hon. Fitzpatrick Henry, Laundimer House, Oundle.
 Vivian Major Quintus, 17 Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, London (S.W.)
 Wake Drury, Esq. Pitsford, Northampton.
 Westmoreland The Right Hon. the Earl of, Apethorpe, Wansford.
 Walpole Reginald Robert, Esq. Hanslope Park, Bucks.
 Watson George Lewis, Esq. Rockingham Castle, Leicester.
 *Wilkins Thomas, Esq. Denbury House, Newton Abbot, Devon.
 Willes Charles Thomas, Esq. Manor House, King's Sutton, Banbury.
 *Young Allen Allicocke, Esq. Orlingbury, Wellingborough.

CLERKS TO THE MAGISTRATES.—*Brackley*—A. Weston, Esq. *Middleton Cheney*—A. Weston, Esq. *Daventry*—E. C. Burton, Esq. *Kettering*—G. W. Lamb, Esq. *Little Bowden*—G. W. Lamb, Esq. *Northampton*—Wm. Tomalin, Esq. *Oundle*—E. C. Sherard, Esq. *Peterborough*—N. Wilkinson, Esq. *Stamford Baron*—D. J. Evans, Esq. *Stony Stratford*—E. S. Harris, Esq. *Thrapston*—Geoffrey Hawkins, Esq. *Towcester*—R. Howes, Esq. *Wellingborough*—G. H. Burnham, Esq.

COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

Those marked thus † are Sergeants' Stations.

HEADQUARTERS.—*Office*—St Giles' Square, Northampton. *Chief Constable*—H. L. Bayly, Esq., St. Giles' Square. *Chief Clerk*—Mr William T. Lalor, 25 Wood Street. *Surgeon*—H. Terry, jun., Esq., St. Giles' Street. *Inspector Detective*—Thomas Swain. *Drill-Instructor*—Sergt. Wm. Delworth.

BRACKLEY DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—J. Osborn, Towcester. *Inspector*—Charles Botterill, Brackley. *Stations*—† Middleton, Cheney, King's Sutton, Helmdon, Grimsbury, Culworth, Brackley, Upper Boddington, Moreton Pinkney.

DAVENTRY DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—John Bailie, Weedon. *Inspector*—D. Browning, Daventry. *Stations*—† Byfield, West Haddon, † Weedon, Staverton, Long Buckby, Crick, Everdon, Daventry, Braunston.

KETTERING DIVISION.—*Dep. C. C. and Superintendent*—W. Stoker, Kettering. *Inspector*—Daniel Norman, Kettering. *Stations*—Broughton, Rothwell, Kettering, † Gretton, Geddington, Desborough, Corby, Burton Latimer, Cottingham.

LITTLE BOWDEN DIVISION.—*Dep. C. C. and Superintendent*—W. Stoker, Kettering. *Inspector*—William Tye, Little Bowden. *Stations*—Wilbarston, Welford, Naseby, Kelmarsch Clipstone, Little Bowden.

NORTHAMPTON DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—L. Poole, Wellingborough. *Inspector*—G. Williamson, Northampton. *Stations*—Roade, † Yardley Hastings, St James' End, † Northampton, Moulton, Kingsthorpe, Little Houghton, Hardingstone, Far Cotton, Spratton, Harpole, Floore, East Haddon, Bugbrooke, Brixworth, Walgrave, Hackleton, Weston Favell.

OUNDLE DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—J. F. Noble, Oundle. *Inspector*—J. T. Evans, Oundle. *Stations*—Warmington, Oundle, † King's Cliffe, Easton, Barnwell All Saints', Bulwick, Nassington, Benefield.

THRAPSTON DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—J. F. Noble, Oundle. *Inspector*—Robert Kitchen, Thrapston. *Stations*—Raunds, Woodford, Titchmarsh, Thrapston, Brigstock, Ringstead.

TOWCESTER DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—J. Osborn, Towcester. *Inspector*—Henry Packer, Towcester. *Stations*—Yardley Gobion, Towcester, Silverstone, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Foster's Booth, Deanshanger, Blisworth, Blakesley, Green's Norton, Old Stratford.

WELLINGBOROUGH DIVISION.—*Superintendent*—L. Poole, Wellingborough. *Inspector*—

G

Henry Martin, Wellingborough. *Stations*—Wollaston, †Wellingborough, Rushden, †Irthlingborough, Irchester, Little Harrowden, Grendon, Finedon, Earl's Barton.

LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH.—*Chief Constable*—H. L. Bayly, Esq., Northampton. *Clerk*—Mr W. T. Lalor, Northampton. *Superintendent*—Jas. Hurst, Peterbro'. *Stations*—Eye, Barnack, Castor, Wansford, †Helpston, Werrington, †Peterborough, Peakirk, Boongate.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

1ST ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALION.—*Lieutenant-Colonel*—William Henry, Duke of Grafton. *Majors*—His Excellency John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Samuel Isaac. *Adjutant*—Henry Landon. *Hon. Quartermaster*—J. Wykes. *Sergeant-Major*—Spencer. *Surgeon*—W. W. Clark, M.D.

ALTHORP (1).—*Captain*—Drury Wake. *Lieutenant*—Hbrace A. D. Seymour.

TOWCESTER (2).—*Captain*—Henry J. Fitzroy. *Lieutenant*—Richard Howes. *Sergeant-Instructor*—Henry Gibson.

NORTHAMPTON (3).—*Captain Commandant*—William G. Hollis. *Captains*—George N. Wetton, Henry Cooper, George Turner, Joseph Muscott. *Lieutenants*—Richard Phipps, Willan Jackson. *Ensigns*—E. J. Rice, J. J. Houghton. *Sergeant-Instructor*—John Vince.

PETERBOROUGH (6).—*Captains*—Thomas James Walker, John Beecroft. *Lieutenants*—James Bristowe, John Graves. *Ensigns*—G. F. D. Gaches, Alf. N. Leeds. *Quartermaster-Sergeant*—J. B. Craig. *Colour-Sergeant*—F. E. Noble. *Drill-Sergeant*—W. Fowler.

PETERBOROUGH ENGINEER CORPS.—*Captain*—Leonard John Deacon. *1st Lieutenant*—George Harrison. *2d Lieutenant*—John Copeman Lound.

WELLINGBOROUGH (7).—*Ensign*—Wm. E. Askham. *Quartermaster-Sergeant*—T. Rogers.

DAVENTRY (8).—*Captain*—Edmund Charles Burton. *Lieutenant*—Thomas Willoughby. *Drill-Sergeant*—Lucius Lucas.

KETTERING (9).—*Lieutenant*—J. Barber. *Ensign*—Charles East. *Quartermaster-Sergeant*—John Cluff. *Drill-Sergeant*—J. Savage.

LIST OF FAIRS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Boughton Green—June 24th, 25th, and 26th, for cattle, horses, and pleasure. *Brackley*—Wednesday after February 25th, April 19th, Wednesday after June 22d, Wednesday after October 11th, December 11th (pleasure). *Brigstock*—April 25th, September 4th, November 22d (cattle and pleasure). *Brixworth*—June 5th (pleasure). *Daventry*—First Monday in June, second Tuesday in February, in March, Easter Tuesday, May 9th, June 6th, 7th, second Tuesday in July, August 3d, last Monday in August, second Tuesday in September, October 2d (cheese); 3d, 27th, second Tuesday in November, second in December (cattle). *Fotheringay*—Third Monday after July 5th (horses, cattle, and pleasure). *Higham Ferrers*—Tuesday before February 5th, March 6th, Thursday before May 12th, June 28th, Thursday before August 5th, October 11th, December 6th (cattle). *Katering*—Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Thursday before October 11th, Thursday before December 21st (sheep, cattle). *King's Cliffe*—Tuesday before October 29th (cattle, cheese). *Long Buckby*—May 1st, October 11th (cattle). *Northampton*—Second Tuesday in January, February 20th, third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, August 5th, 26th, September 19th (cheese); first Thursday in November, November 28th, Friday before Great Smithfield Market (cattle); first and second Saturday after September 29th (hiring); July (wool). *Oundle*—February 25th, and six preceding days (horses); Whit-Monday, October 12th (stock and pedlary). *Peterborough*—July 10th, 11th (cattle, horses, and wool); October 2d and 3d (also general). *Rockingham*—September 25th (cattle). *Rothwell*—Trinity Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (stock and general). *Thrapston*—First Tuesday in May, Tuesday after October 11th (sheep, cattle, and pleasure). *Towcester*—Shrove Tuesday, May 12th, October 29th (cattle); Tuesday before October 10th (hiring). *Weldon*—First Thursday in February, May, August, and November. *Wellingborough*—Easter Wednesday (cattle); Whit-Wednesday (pleasure); October 29th (sheep, cattle). *West Haddon*—May 2d (cattle); last Friday in September (hiring). *Yardley Hastings*—Whit-Tuesday.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Square Miles.	Population.
England and Wales,	58,320	22,704,108
Scotland,	30,687	3,358,613
Ireland,	31,754	5,402,759
Islands in the British Seas,	354	144,430
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad, . . . . .	...	207,198
Totals of the United Kingdom in 1871,	121,115	31,817,108

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTON, "the proud beauty of the Midlands," as it has been very appropriately designated, occupies the gentle ascent and summit of an eminence on the northern bank of the river Nene, or Nen, in the centre of a rich agricultural country, remarkable for its rural beauty and picturesque scenery, and over which it commands delightful and extensive prospects. The origin of the town is involved in the almost impenetrable gloom which is cast over the aborigines of Britain. Its site was the border of two British tribes—in front of a vast forest extending to the river Welland. The town boasts of great antiquity. Some authors affirm that it was founded by Belinus, a British king, whilst others contend that it is of Roman origin; but there is every reason to suppose that it was founded by the ancient Britons, as aboriginal towns are generally found seated on the banks of rivers, which formed boundaries to the various tribes. In the Saxon Chronicle it is first written *Hamptune*, in the time of Edward the Elder; and when Alfred divided the kingdom into shires, it was considered of sufficient importance to give its name to the county, when the word North was prefixed to its former appellation, by way of distinguishing it from other towns of the same name. Tacitus mentions the rivers *Antona*, *Aufona*, and *Sabrina*, the first of which is supposed to be our river Nene, and the second the Avon; but Camden contends that the *Antona* is the Avon, and the *Aufona* the Nene. "Higher up the country, northward," says he, "arises the river *Aufona*, or *Avon* (for *Avon*, in the British tongue, is a general name for all rivers); it is called *Nene* by the inhabitants;" and this opinion is strengthened by the name *Northantone*, which the town is called in Domesday Book; thus retaining so much of the original name of the river, and thereby tending to prove its British origin, as the aborigines generally derived the names of their towns from the rivers, streams, or other characteristics of the locality.

Northampton was in the possession of the Danes in the reign of Edward the Elder, from 917 to 921. "In 917," says the Saxon Chronicle, "after Easter, the army of the Danes rode out of *Hamptune* and Leicester." In 918, Earl Thurkytel, the "Captains," and almost all the first men that belonged to Bedford, and many of those that belonged to Hampton, submitted to Edward; but in 921 we find them, in conjunction with other barbarians from Leicester, breaking their parole, and unsuccessfully assailing Towcester, which had been previously fortified by Edward. Before the expiration of the same year, the "army" was defeated at Bedford and Maldon; and Earl Thurfeth, and all the force that "owed obedience to Hampton, as far north as the Welland, submitted to him, and sought him to be their lord and protector." It would appear that the population of the kingdom was at this time mixed; for in the next year, 922, Edward

commanded the town of Nottingham to be restored, and occupied as well by the English as the Danes; "and all the people," says the Saxon Chronicle, "who were settled in Mercia, as well Danish as English, submitted to him." In 1010, "after suffering severely from the desolating struggles between the Danes and the English, Northampton was almost ruined by the Danish King Sweyn and his troops, who, in their ravages throughout the kingdom, broke into these parts, burnt it to the ground, and nearly depopulated the adjacent country, penetrating the kingdom of Mercia, and, in a more particular manner, exercising their cruelty upon nuns, friars, and Christian priests."

In 1015 the county was traversed, and much oppressed, by Canute. In 1065, Tostig, who succeeded the brave Earl Siward in the earldom of Northumbria, ruled with so much cruelty and tyranny that the Northumbrians revolted, and furiously attacking his house, he very narrowly escaped with his family, and fled into Flanders. The insurgents seized his treasures, and appointed Morcar to be their earl. Harold, brother of Tostig, being appointed by the king to vindicate the royal authority and quell the insurrection, began his march; while Morcar, at the head of the Northumbrians, advanced southward, and was joined by Edwin his brother, and a body of the men of his earldom. The two armies met at Northampton, but, happily, arrangements were effected without bloodshed. Harold, on being convinced of his brother's misconduct, abandoned his cause, and having interceded with the king in favour of the insurgents, Morcar was confirmed in his earldom. Harold afterwards married Morcar's sister, and obtained from Edward the Confessor the government of Mercia for Edwin.

Whilst Harold was arranging these matters with the king, the Northmen, aided perhaps by the exasperated Britons, committed many outrages in the town and neighbourhood, killing many of the inhabitants, burning their houses and corn, seizing numbers of their cattle, which they led away with them, together with several hundred prisoners. After the subjugation of the country north of the Humber by the Conqueror, Waltheof, Gospatrick, Morcar or Morkere, and Edwin, were forced to submit. Waltheof, the well-known son of Siward Earl of Northumberland, was one of the most formidable of the Conqueror's opponents; but William, respecting the misfortunes of the heroic champion of a fallen race, not only gave him his liberty, but generously confirmed him in his former honours, adding to them the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon. He also, in 1070, gave him in marriage his niece Judith, the daughter of Odo Earl of Albemarle; but the union was an unfortunate one, for the cruel wife, by base and probably false accusation of his having favoured the revolt of the Barons, procured his condemnation, and he was beheaded at Winchester in 1076, leaving two daughters by Judith. There was at this time in William's court a valiant Norman knight, named Simon de St Liz, son of Randoel le Ryche, who came over with the Conqueror. Of Simon's person one feature is recorded. He was lame in one of his legs. But this misfortune, instead of marring his prospects, turned to his advantage; for when the king would have given him Judith in marriage, the treacherous widow of the noble Waltheof refused the alliance with scorn, it is said, on account of his lameness. St Liz, happy in being thus rejected, married her daughter Maud instead, and so succeeded to the greater part of Waltheof's estates, and to his titles, and thus became the first Norman Earl of Northampton.

In 1084, Simon and his young wife Maud granted the Church of All Saints, and the other nine churches of the town, together with an estate of three carucates of land, three meadows, a holm (*hulmum*), some houses (*hospites*), and twenty shillings of the town farm, &c., to the Priory of St Andrew, which henceforward he submitted in perpetuity to the Abbey of St Mary de Caritate, on the Loire, in France. He not only richly endowed, but it is said rebuilt the Priory of St Andrew, and re-edified the town, which, with the hundred of Fawsley, then of the value of £40 per annum, had been given him by the Conqueror to provide shoes for his horses.

"Were it within the scope of this inquiry," says Mr Hartshorne, in his "Memoirs of Northampton," "we might here linger to reflect on the contradictory feelings that actuated the sentiments of the age; contrast the early life of the soldier, his ambition, rapine, and thirst for bloodshed, with the remorse and devotion of his declining years: we might observe how the two extremes of human nature became strangely blended together in the same individual; how the restless and savage warrior, whose hands were stained with violence and crime, became transformed, under a happier impulse, into the humble penitent and the mortified recluse."

About the same period (1084) St Liz built the castle, and surrounded the town with embattled walls, in which were four gates, named, from their respective situations, Eastgate, Westgate, Northgate, and Southgate; besides these there was, southward of the Eastgate, another, but smaller gate or postern, called the *Durngate*, which led towards the river, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name, *Dur*, or *Dour*, being a British word signifying water. Bridges says, "The Eastgate, much the fairest of all, was large and high, embellished with shields of arms and other ornaments of stonework, and over the other gates were chambers inhabited by the people. The walls, which were ascended by steps, formed a communication from one part of the town to another, and were broad enough for six persons to walk abreast." In the second of Henry III. (1217, 1218), mention is made of a tower at the south-east corner, which is supposed to have been an armoury, as well as a place of communication with the castle by means of a mount called the Castle Mount. In Henry the Fourth's time it was called "Latymer's Tower," it being then in the hands of Lord Latimer; and in 1409 it was granted to John de Etton and others. In the reign of Richard III. it was in the possession of John Chauncey, ancestor of the Chauncys of Edgcote; and Sir John Lamb, Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, was its owner and occupier in the time of Charles the First.

Henry gave Maud in marriage to David, the patriotic Earl of Northamptonshire, the brother of Edith, afterwards called Matilda, Henry's Saxon queen. David succeeded Alexander King of Scotland in May 1124, still retaining the English earldom.

About the year 1084, when the Domesday survey was made, Northampton, as we have seen at page 74, contained 295 inhabited houses, and 35 ruined and uninhabited. In the time of Edward the Confessor it had 60 burgesses, with as many dwelling messuages; but in 1086, when the survey was completed, 14 of the latter were in a state of ruin, and the remainder, 40 burgesses, were in the possession of the Crown. There were also 40 houses in the new town held by King William; 41 inhabited, and 6 waste, in the possession of the warlike Bishop of Constance and six other ecclesiastical proprietors; Earl Morton had 35 inhabited houses and 2 waste; and William Peveril, the Conqueror's natural son, who married Adeliza, and founded the Abbey of St James for black canons, had 29 uninhabited houses and 3 waste. The Countess Judith, William's niece, who married and betrayed Waltheof, had 15 houses inhabited and 1 waste.

The majority of the houses belonged to proprietors of Norman origin, and only a few were in the possession of persons of Saxon or Danish name. The annual value ranged from 4d. to 16d., and from 1s. to 4s. in weight of silver. Exclusive of the 86 houses belonging to the burgesses, the rent of 203½ houses, of which 21½ were waste and 2 paid nothing, was 211 shillings and 8 pence, which is equal in weight of silver to nearly 3 shillings per house of our present money. A sheep and its fleece would have paid the rent of 2, and a quarter of wheat of 3 houses.

The burgesses of Northampton paid annually to the sheriff £30, 10s. (£88, 9s. in weight of our present coin) for the farm of the town, and it very probably contained All Saints' and nine other churches at the time. The Countess Judith received £7 out of the issues of the borough. Nearly all the houses were of wood, or of watling plastered over with clay, without chimneys or glass windows, and the uninhabited houses soon fell into ruins. In the Domesday Book they

are said to be waste (*vastæ*). The little labour they cost, and the frail construction of the Saxon towns, may be inferred from the haste and ease with which they were erected; and the facility with which towns were destroyed and burnt down, is evidence to the same effect.

The town of Northampton belonged to the Crown at this time (1086), and it was held as a borough by the burgesses and resident inhabitants by the tenure of socage (see page 76); and from being a royal demesne, and holding their town by burgage tenures, the burgesses paid £30, 10s. annually to the sheriff (who in those days was the king's farmer, bailiff, rent and revenue collector, &c.) as the rent of the town, which was one of the sources from whence the national expenditure was defrayed. About the beginning of the twelfth century the town was much improved, and began to assume a superiority over the other towns in the county; and from its central situation, and the security of its fortifications, it became the residence of our kings, and the seat of several conventions and parliaments. In 1106 Henry I. visited Northampton, where he had an interview with his brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, to accommodate the differences then subsisting between them, and because the king would not return what he had won from him in Normandy, they parted in hostility.

After the death of his son, in the *Blanche Nef*, the same monarch and his court revisited Northampton in the year 1122-23, and twenty-third of his reign, and celebrated the festival of Easter with great pomp and splendour; and in the thirty-first year of the same reign (1131) a parliament was assembled here, in which the English barons swore homage or fealty to the Empress Maud or Matilda, on whom the king, her father, had settled the right of succession. In 1136 a council was held at Northampton by King Stephen, at which all the bishops, abbots, and barons of the realm were present, when several promotions were made in the Church for the purpose of attaching the clergy to his interest. The son of Simon de Liz, who followed the interests of Stephen, and died in 1152-53, was present also at this council. Camden says "he was a young man guilty of every irregularity and impropriety." The same monarch held his court here in 1144, "when Ranulph Earl of Chester, who came to tender his services, was seized and kept prisoner till he had surrendered the Castle of Lincoln and other fortresses as a security for his future allegiance, he being suspected of conspiring with the Duke of Normandy against the king.

The town seems to have materially increased in value about this time. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, quoting from the Pipe Rolls, states that the "king's farmer, in 1130, rendered an account of the farm of the borough. He paid into the exchequer £90, 14s. 3d.; he disbursed in fixed payments £8, 2s. 1d.; in fixed alms to the monks of Northampton 20s., and to the same monks 3s. 8d. for their land, which the king took within his castle; being in all exactly £100; so that within the fifty years which intervened between the Conqueror's survey and this time, the fee-farm of the town had increased from £30, 10s. to £100, as just stated." There is no doubt that even this sum was below the real value of the town. In the thirty-first Henry II. the burgesses suffered a fine of 200 marks (£386 of our coin) to hold their town *in capite*. "This," says Mr Hartshorne, "is the first important change observable in the tenure. The town was still held in free socage—that is, exempt from any acknowledgment of service to the Crown except in money. The burgesses had it now immediately from the king, and no longer paid their rent through the sheriffs." "And," continues the same writer, "in consequence of the burgesses now holding their fee-farm as tenants *in capite*, they became liable to regular assessment for aids; and although it is true they had paid them on two previous occasions, it was only doing as other towns did under the same circumstances—one of which occasions being to make provision for Henry II. marrying his daughter Matilda to the Duke of Saxony, from whom descends the present house of Brunswick—this payment must be regarded rather as a voluntary contribution (*donum*) arising out of the emergency than as a regular annual tax. And in confirmation of this, we see that although the burgesses made a donation of forty marks in the second of

Henry II., they did not offer any during the four succeeding years." In the tenth of this reign (1163-64) the famous assembly of nobles and prelates was held at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, when the celebrated statutes or constitutions were made "for the good order of the kingdom, and for the better defining the boundaries of ecclesiastical jurisdiction." One of these regulations provided that ecclesiastics convicted of offences against the laws of the land should be delivered to the civil magistrate for punishment; but Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, having refused his assent to these articles, as invading the rights of the Church, a council was convened at Northampton in the following year, before whom he was summoned to appear and answer to the charges of perjury, contumacy, &c., which should then be exhibited against him. A large concourse from different parts of the kingdom assembled on this occasion. The primate lodged at St Andrew's Priory during his stay, and was attended by the populace in triumph in his passage through the streets. The king was busy with his dogs and falcons when he arrived. On their first interview Henry refused the proffered kiss of peace—exercised the office of public prosecutor, John of Oxford presiding at the trial. It was held at the castle, to which the archbishop proceeded on the morning of October 18th, resolved to deny the authority of the court, and refer his cause to the tribunal of the Pope. He celebrated beforehand the mass of St Stephen, the first martyr, the office of which begins with the words, "*Sederant principes et adversum me loquebantur*"—"Princes also did sit and speak against me." Afterwards he set out to the court on horseback, arrayed in pontifical robes, bearing the silver archiepiscopal cross in one hand, and holding the reins in the other. Enraged at his thus presenting himself, the king withdrew into an inner apartment, followed by the barons and bishops, leaving him alone in the great hall in which the assembly sat. Shortly, Robert Earl of Leicester returned, followed by the barons, and began to read his sentence, upon which the primate rose, saying, "Son and earl, hear me first. I forbid you to judge me. I decline your tribunal, and refer my quarrel to the decision of the Pope. To him I appeal." With these words he rose from his seat, and carrying the cross in his hands, moved slowly towards the door. In his passage through the hall some of the courtiers, "whose mean spirit derived satisfaction from striking a fallen man," murmured the words perjuror and traitor, and catching up straw from the floor, threw it in his face. Stopping short, and facing his assailants, the archbishop, in cold and haughty tones, said, "If the sacredness of my order did not forbid it, I would answer with arms those who call me perjuror and traitor." He then mounted his horse and returned to his lodgings, followed by the acclamations of the inferior clergy and the people, among whom he was exceedingly popular.

That same night the archbishop opened his house to the poor and the humble. He caused a bountiful supper to be laid out in the hall, and in all the chambers of the house. The doors were thrown open, and the beggar by the wayside, the outcast, and the hungry were invited to enter freely. All who came were made welcome, so that the house was filled with guests—the archbishop himself supping with them and presiding at the repast. In the dead of the night, when the visitors at this strange banquet had taken their fill and departed, Becket disguised himself in the dress of a monk, and, accompanied by two friars, escaped from the town. A hasty journey of three days brought him to the fens of Lincolnshire, where he remained a little while concealed in a hermit's hut. On resuming his journey, he called himself by the Saxon name of Dereman, and passed without suspicion to the coast. Embarking in a small boat, he reached the harbour of Gravelines in safety; and resuming his journey, as before, on foot, and after encountering many privations, the archbishop and his companions reached the Monastery of St Bertin, in the town of St Omer.

Here he waited the result of his applications to Louis of France and to Pope Alexander III. The replies, which soon arrived, were entirely in his favour. Louis was glad of an opportunity of annoying Henry by extending protection to the archbishop, and the Pope supported his cause as being that

of the Church and of justice. His Holiness desired him to retain the archiepiscopal dignity which he had resigned into his hands, and the Abbey of Pontigny, in Burgundy, was given to him as a place of residence.

The king, on hearing of his flight from Northampton, proclaimed a sentence of banishment against all the kindred of the archbishop, young and old, of both sexes. The banished prelate, however, appears to have supported with dignity and contentment his misfortune and sudden loss of power, and the condition of poverty to which he was reduced. But his life was by no means an idle one, much of his time being occupied in writing and correspondence. Some of the English bishops appear to have sent him epistles full of reproaches, for no other reason than to add to the weight of his misfortune and humiliation, which pressed heavily upon him. The lower ranks of the people and the inferior clergy, however, retained their attachment to him, and secret prayers were offered up for the success of his undertakings, and for his safe return amongst them.

Meanwhile Henry, in 1165, conducted an expedition into Wales, which resulted in the complete destruction of his forces; and in revenge for his defeat, he, in one of his ungovernable fits of passion to which he was so addicted, committed the most terrible acts of cruelty upon the persons of the innocent hostages which had been placed in his hands by the Welsh chiefs. He ordered men's eyes to be torn out, and the faces of the women to be mutilated by having their noses and ears cut off. It is related that the unhappy victims of these barbarities were the sons and daughters of the noblest families in Wales. In 1166, soon after the return of Henry from this expedition, an insurrection broke out in Brittany, which compelled his presence in that province. When the news of his arrival on the Continent reached Thomas à Becket, he left Pontigny and went to Vezelay, near Auxerre. At the festival of the Ascension he addressed the crowd assembled in the great church, and while the bells were being solemnly tolled, and the candles burned upon the altar, the archbishop pronounced sentence of excommunication against whosoever held to the constitutions of Clarendon, or kept possession of the property of the See of Canterbury, mentioning by name several of the Norman favourites of the king.

When Henry heard of this new act of hostility on the part of Becket, his fury, it is said, was altogether ungovernable. He exclaimed "that it was attempted to kill him body and soul; that he was surrounded by none but traitors, who would not attempt to relieve him from the persecutions inflicted upon him by one man. He threw his cap from his head, flung off his clothes, and rolling himself in the coverlet of his bed, began to tear it to pieces with his teeth." When his passion had in some degree subsided, he wrote letters to the King of France and to the Pope, demanding that the "sentences of excommunication should be annulled, and threatening that if Becket continued to receive shelter from the Cistercians of Pontigny, all the estates in his dominions belonging to that order should be confiscated." The archbishop was forced to remove to Sens, where he remained under the protection of the King of France. After a series of petty wars had taken place between Louis and Henry, a peace was concluded in A.D. 1169, when efforts were made by the Pope and the King of France to effect a reconciliation between Henry and the primate. A meeting took place between the two kings, and Becket, having consented to submit to his sovereign, was conducted to his presence. The archbishop expressed his willingness to submit to his majesty in all things; but he introduced the qualifying clause which he had formerly used—"Saving the honour of God." The king angrily rejected such obedience, saying that whatever displeased Becket would be declared contrary to the honour of God. The archbishop persisted in requiring such a reservation; the two kings rode away without giving him any salutation, and the archbishop departed from the place much dejected. No man now offered him lodging or bread in the name of the King of France; and on his journey back, the Primate of all England was compelled to ask alms from the priests and the people.

Another conference took place, but was broken off suddenly, and resulted in

a quarrel between Louis and Henry. Peace was, however, once more concluded between them, and Henry, fearing that the Pope might ultimately sanction Becket's proceedings, and permit him to lay all England under an interdict, reluctantly promised to conclude final terms of reconciliation with the archbishop. On the 22d July 1170, a solemn congress was held, and after terms of peace had been arranged between the two kings, a private conference took place between Henry and the primate. They rode together to a distant part of the field in which the meeting took place, and conversed with something of their old familiarity. The king promised to redress the grievances of which Becket complained, and the usual forms of reconciliation took place, with the exception of the kiss of peace, which the king now, as on a previous occasion, refused to give. We "shall meet in our own country," said the king, "and then we will embrace." The archbishop undertook to render to the king all due and loyal service, while Henry promised to restore the privileges and estates of the See of Canterbury. It is related that, to the astonishment of all present, when Becket bended the knee on parting from his sovereign, the king returned the courtesy by holding the stirrups of the man to whom he had refused the kiss of peace.

Some delay took place on the king's part in the fulfilment of these conditions; and while compelled to remain a while on the coast of France, sinister rumours reached him there. He was told that enemies were lying in wait for him, and that if he returned to England it would be at the risk of his life. With a spirit unsubdued by reverses, he declared that he would return though he were sure of losing his life on touching the shore. He carried with him the Pope's letter of excommunication against the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London; and these he forwarded before him by a trusty messenger, who delivered them in public to the prelates whom they concerned.

In a vessel sent by Henry to convey him to England, the archbishop landed at Sandwich, December 1, 1170, where he was received with great rejoicings by the people. The nobles, however, held aloof, and the few whom he saw did not attempt to conceal their hostility. The barons who met him on his way to Canterbury are said to have threatened his life, and were only restrained from violence by the king's chaplain, John of Oxford, who accompanied him from France. He endeavoured to obtain an interview at Woodstock with his former pupil, Prince Henry, the king's eldest son, but was forbidden by the royal command, and he was ordered to proceed at once to his diocese and there to remain. The time of Christmas was approaching, and he proceeded to his diocese, guarded by the poor people, who protected him from the various insults offered by his enemies, who sought a pretext for attacking him on the way.

The royal order which confined the archbishop to his diocese was published in the towns, and with it another edict, which declared that whoever looked upon him with favour should be regarded as an enemy of the king and the country. Signs like these were not to be mistaken, and it scarcely needed the acute intellect and foresight of the primate to perceive that his end was approaching. On Christmas Day he preached to the assembled crowd in Canterbury Cathedral, choosing as his text the solemn words, "*Veni ad vos, mori inter vos*"—"I have come to die among you." He told the people, that whereas one of their archbishops had already been a martyr, another would soon be so also; but he declared that before he died he would avenge some of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon the Church.

The prediction of the primate was soon followed by its fulfilment. The bishops who had been excommunicated by the Pope's letters hastened to present themselves before Henry in Normandy, and demanded redress. "We entreat you," they said, "in the name of your kingdom and of its prelates. This man is setting England in flames. He marches with a number of armed men, both horse and foot, going about the fortresses, and endeavouring to obtain admission into them." When Henry heard this false statement, he burst into a violent fit of rage. "What!" he cried; "a man who has eaten my bread—a beggar who first came to my court riding a lame pack-horse, with his baggage at his back—

shall he insult the king and royal family, and the whole kingdom, and not one of the cowards who eat at my table will deliver me from such a turbulent priest?"

These words proved to be the death-warrant of the archbishop. Four knights who were present—Richard Brito, Sir Hugh de Morville, William Tracy, and Reginald Fitzurse—bound themselves by an oath to support each other to the death, and suddenly departed from the palace. On the fifth day after Christmas the conspirators arrived in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and having collected a number of armed men to overcome any resistance that might be offered, they proceeded to the palace, and entered the apartment of the archbishop, who was at the dinner-table, with his servants in attendance. He saluted the Normans, and desired to know what they wanted. They remained for some minutes silently gazing at him. At length Reginald Fitzurse rose up, and said that they were come from the king to demand that the persons excommunicated should be absolved, the suspended bishops restored to their benefices, and that the primate himself should answer the charge of treason against the throne. The archbishop replied that not he but the Pope had excommunicated the bishops, and that he only could absolve them. "From whom, then, do you hold your bishopric?" Fitzurse demanded. "The spiritual rights I hold from God and the Pope, and the temporal rights from the king." "What, then, the king did not give you all?" "By no means." This reply was received with murmurs by the knights, who twirled their gauntlets impatiently. "I perceive that you threaten me," the archbishop said; "but it is in vain. If all the swords in England were hanging over my head, they would not alter my determination." "We do, indeed, dare to threaten," said Fitzurse; "and we will do more." With these words he moved to the door, followed by the others, and gave the call to arms. The door of the room was instantly closed, and the attendants entreated him to take refuge in the church, which communicated with the house by a cloister. He, however, retained his place, although the blows of an axe, which Fitzurse had obtained outside, resounded against the door. At this moment the sound of the vesper bell was heard, and the archbishop then rose up and said, that since the hour of his duty had arrived, he would go into the church. Directing his cross to be carried before him, he passed slowly through the cloisters, and advanced to the choir. While he was ascending the altar steps of St Bennet, in the cathedral, Fitzurse entered the church clad in complete armour, and waving his sword, cried, "Come hither, servants of the king!" The other conspirators immediately followed him, armed to the teeth, and brandishing their swords.

It was already twilight, which, within the walls of the dimly-lighted church, had deepened into obscurity. The archbishop's attendants entreated him to fly to the winding staircase which led to the roof of the cathedral, or to seek refuge in the vaults underground. He rejected both these expedients, and stood still to meet his assailants. "Where is the traitor?" cried a voice. There was no answer. "Where is the archbishop?" "Here I am," he replied; "but here is no traitor. What do ye in the house of God in warlike equipment?" One of the knights seized him by the sleeve, telling him he was a prisoner. He pulled back his arm violently. Once more they called upon him to absolve the bishops; once more he refused; and Fitzurse, drawing his sword, struck at his head. The blow was intercepted by the arm of one of the prelate's servants, who endeavoured to protect his master, but in vain. A second and a third blow descended, and while blood was streaming from his face, some one of his assailants whispered him to fly and save himself. But the martyr paid no heed to the speaker, and clasping his hands, he bowed his head, and commended his soul to God and the saints. The assassins now fell upon him with their swords and quickly despatched him; and when Brito had cut off the top part of his head, Hugh de Morville with the point of his sword drew out all his brains and scattered them on the floor; and another of them is said to have kicked the prostrate body, saying, "So perish a traitor!"

The deed thus accomplished, the conspirators passed out of the town without

hindrance ; but no sooner had they done so than the news rapidly spread through the place, and the inhabitants, in the utmost excitement, assembled in crowds in the streets, and ran towards the cathedral. Seeing the body of their beloved archbishop stretched before the altar, men and women began to weep, and while some kissed his feet and hands, others dipped linen in the blood with which the floor of the sacred edifice was covered. It was declared by the people that he was a martyr ; and though a royal edict was published forbidding any one to express such an opinion, the popular feeling still manifested itself. It was even attempted by some of the soldiers to seize the corpse ; but the monks, who had received an intimation of the design, buried it hastily in the crypt of the cathedral. The assassins fled to Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, which belonged to Morville, and there lived a short time by themselves, the most degraded menials refusing to attend them. Afterwards they went to Rome, when the Pope enjoined them a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which Morville, with two of his companions, diligently performing, lived and died there, true penitents, it is said, and were buried before the gate of the Church of Jerusalem, with this epitaph, "*Here lie the wretches who martyred blessed Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury.*" Their deaths occurred within three years after the saint's martyrdom.

The King of France seconded the feeling of the English people with regard to this cowardly murder. He wrote to the Pope, entreating him to punish, with all the power of the Church, "that persecutor of God ; a Nero in cruelty, a Julian in apostasy, and a Judas in treachery." Whether Henry was or was not guilty of the murder is a question which must always to some extent remain doubtful. The French Court, as well as some historians of our own country, have always believed him guilty, having known or directed the designs of the assassins. When, however, the intelligence was conveyed to him he exhibited extreme grief, shutting himself up within a private room, and refusing either to see his friends or to taste food for three days. The extraordinary penance which he afterwards underwent at the tomb of the martyr would appear to prove his consciousness of guilt ; but that penance may as reasonably be regarded as having a political object, or he may have felt that he was to some extent guilty in having used language which might without difficulty be construed to have such meaning. And the manner of that death—a prelate, whose office was regarded with the highest veneration, slain at the altar—an old man slain in cold blood, not by robbers, but by soldiers and knights of fame,—such a death, with the indignation it excited, was well calculated to induce feelings of remorse in the breast of the king. He sent legates to Rome, with assurances of his innocence to the Pope Alexander, who threatened to place the whole kingdom under an interdict, as a punishment for the outrage upon Heaven and the Church. Some time elapsed before Alexander changed his purpose, and was prevailed upon to confine his anathema to the actual murderers and their abettors.

"On reviewing the remarkable career of Thomas à Becket," observes a popular writer, "it appears difficult to form a just estimate of his character. That he sometimes acted independently of principle, and displayed qualities better suited to a soldier than a priest, is beyond question. But that his sudden conversion was mere hypocrisy, his piety assumed, and his aims altogether selfish—accusations which have frequently been brought against him—is much less certain. When the religious habit was first assumed by Becket, he (probably) accepted it as a step to power, and with little regard to the sacred functions it conferred upon him ; but when he was called to a higher office, and he felt that the dignity of his order was placed in his keeping, he determined to support that dignity. What was the precise character of the motives which actuated him it is vain to inquire ; but it is at least possible that he was sincere in the course he pursued, and that he believed the interests of religion to be identified with the power of the Church."

Allusion has already been made to the benefits conferred upon the nation by the reforms which he introduced, and to the veneration with which the people

regarded him. Though the popular regard is not always to be taken as a criterion of excellence, yet, in process of time, the true is distinguished from the false, and the instincts of the people are rarely long deceived. Neither the mitre which he wore, nor the Saxon blood which flowed in his veins, could have placed the archbishop so high in the estimation of the nation, or in the affections of the people, unless there had been also high and sterling qualities in the man. There are well-authenticated accounts of his conduct at the time of his death—that hour when the mask of the hypocrite usually falls away, and something of his true character seldom fails to show itself. At this time, then, we find Thomas à Becket presented to us in an aspect which must command the respect even of those who take the worst view of his previous life. With far more courage than his knightly assassins, we see him refusing to attempt a flight, which might have shown a consciousness of guilt; preserving in the face of death a calm and undaunted brow; and, as we are told by one of the chroniclers, employing his last words in securing the safety of his friends and servants. On being told that he must die, the archbishop replied, “I resign myself to death; but I forbid you, in the name of the Almighty God, to injure any of those around me, whether monk or layman, great or small.” It is worthy of note that the only primate who, since the Conquest, and previously to the time of Becket, had placed himself in opposition to the will of his sovereign, was Anselm, who, although a Norman by birth, was essentially English in sympathies, and who exerted himself in the cause of the people against their oppressors. The primates who succeeded Anselm were more easily moulded to the will of their sovereign; they were Ranulph, or Raoul, William of Corbiel, and Theobald, the immediate predecessor of Thomas à Becket.

Gilbert Becket (the father of the archbishop) was a Saxon yeoman, who was born in London in the reign of Henry I., and having, like many of his race, entered the service of a Norman baron, followed his lord in the capacity of squire or attendant to the Holy Land about the beginning of the twelfth century. Having borne his share of the dangers and sufferings of “the soldiers of the Cross,” as the Crusaders were called, he was made prisoner and reduced to slavery. In this condition he attracted the notice of a young maiden, the daughter of a Saracen chief, and gained her affections. With her assistance he succeeded in effecting his escape and returning to England; whither, also, the faithful damsel, who now found herself unable to live without him, determined to find her way. She knew only two words of English—*London* and *Gilbert*. With the help of the former she obtained a passage in a ship which carried returning pilgrims and traders; and by means of the latter—running from street to street, and repeating the words “Gilbert! Gilbert!” amidst the wonder and derision of the crowd—she found the man she loved. Gilbert Becket appears to have received her tenderly and honourably. With the advice of the clergy he caused her to be baptized, and having changed her name to that of Matilda, he married her. The strange circumstances connected with this marriage caused it to become famous throughout the country, and it was made the subject of several popular ballads and romances.

Henry, on his return from the Continent, landed at Southampton, whence he proceeded to Canterbury for the purpose of undergoing that extraordinary penance already alluded to. He rode all night without resting on the way, and when, at the dawn of day, he came in sight of Canterbury Cathedral, he immediately dismounted from his horse, took off his shoes and royal robes, and walked the rest of the way barefoot along the stony road. On arriving at the cathedral, the king, accompanied by a great number of bishops, abbots, and monks, including those of Canterbury, descended to the crypt in which the corpse of Thomas à Becket was laid. Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, addressed the people, and said, “Be it known to all here present, that Henry King of England, invoking, for his soul's salvation, God and the holy martyrs, protests before you all that he never commanded nor desired the death of the saint; but as it is possible that the murderers availed themselves of some words

spoken imprudently, he implores his penance from the bishops now assembled, and is willing to submit his naked flesh to the discipline of the rods" (Matthew Paris). The king knelt upon the stone of the tomb, and, stripping off part of his clothes, exposed his back to the scourge. Each of the bishops then took one of the whips with several lashes used in monasteries for penance, and each in turn struck the king several times on the shoulders, saying, "As Christ was scourged for our sins, so be thou for thine own." The rest of the monks present, to the number of about eighty, then took the whips, and it is said that many of these, who were of Saxon descent, gave their blows with vigour. The scourging did not end the acts of humiliation. Henry remained a day and a night prostrate before the tomb, taking no food, nor did he even quit the place. The fatigue which he thus underwent brought on a fever, which confined him for several days to his chamber. This display of repentance, whether real or assumed, produced a reaction in the king's favour among the people, and he once more recovered the popularity he had lost.

In 1173, Anketil Malore, one of the partisans of Prince Henry in his unnatural rebellion, advanced at the head of a considerable force from Leicester to Northampton, where, having defeated the burgesses with the king's troops, he plundered the town, and returned, carrying off 200 of the inhabitants prisoners. This rebellion was suppressed by the king. In 1174 the Scots invaded the northern borders, and were defeated in an engagement near Alnwick, in Northumberland, and William their king was taken prisoner. He was conducted to King Henry at Northampton, where Roger de Mowbray, Earl Ferrers, and the Bishop of Durham; and Anketil Malore and William Dive, constables of the Earl of Leicester, also attended to surrender the several castles which they held against the king.

Peace having been restored throughout the kingdom, Henry, with his prisoners, retired to Normandy. Councils sat at Northampton in 1176 and 1177: in the latter, where the assembly was mixed and numerous, Henry restored to the Earls of Chester and Leicester their ancient honours and forfeited possessions. In the 26th of this reign (1179) a convention of the barons and prelates was held here, to amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon. By this council the kingdom was divided into six circuits, each to be visited by three justices itinerant, which was the first important approximation to our present constitution. By Henry's command, the King of Scotland, with the bishops and abbots of that kingdom, attended this council, to profess their subjection to the Church of England; but a dispute arising between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Scots were permitted to return home without making any acknowledgment. In the following year the king kept his Christmas at Nottingham, and came from thence to Northampton, where a convention of the States was called to settle his affairs in England before he went to visit his foreign dominions. In 1189 a number of Jews were plundered and cruelly persecuted at Stamford, and a Christian, named John, enriched himself with their spoils; but upon coming to Northampton, he was murdered at night by the master of the house at which he lodged, who threw the body without the walls of the town, and made his escape. The corpse was afterwards buried, and the place of interment was superstitiously visited as the grave of a martyr.

Richard Cœur-de-Lion commenced his reign on the 3d of September of this year, and on the 14th of the same month he held a council at the Abbey of Pipwell, in this county, which was attended by the whole of the English and Irish bishops, and all the abbots and priors throughout England, as well as a numerous assemblage of the nobility and gentry. The object of this great and extraordinary meeting was to organise a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. On the 14th of November, Richard issued a charter from Bury St Edmunds to the burgesses of Northampton, in which he conceded that none of them should be compelled to plead without the walls of the borough, except pleas of outholdings; that they should have acquittance of murder within the borough; that none should be compelled to establish

his own innocence in a criminal, or his rights in a civil cause, by duel; that they should be quit of toll and lastage throughout England, and enjoy all the free customs and liberties of citizens of London. He granted them the town of Northampton, with all its appurtenances, in fee-farm, at an annual rent of £120 (£349 of our money) a year (a hundred years before, at the Domesday survey, the farm of the town was £30; the pound of silver at both periods bore about the same proportion to the pound of the present time, or nearly 2'906 to 1), and the privilege of electing their own magistrate or provost. In 1191, during the absence of the king in the Holy Land, a quarrel arose between Prince John and Longchamp Bishop of Ely, the chancellor; but a regulation having been made with a view to John's interest respecting the custody of the castles in the kingdom, the Castle of Northampton was committed to Simon de Pateshull, who, in the event of the king dying without issue, engaged to deliver it up to John. In 1193, Richard, soon after his return from captivity in Germany, kept the festival of Easter at Northampton, and probably knelt in thankfulness in the round Church of St Sepulchre, so suggestive of the object for which his wars and his perils had been undergone. At this meeting Richard entertained William King of Scotland, who now moved for a grant of the northern counties, under the pretence that his ancestors had formerly enjoyed them. By the advice of his council, Richard rejected this petition; but, as a mark of friendship, granted William and his heirs a charter for defraying their expenses when summoned to attend the councils of England; after which the two kings proceeded from Northampton to Winchester, where Richard was a second time crowned.

In the tenth of this reign (1198), Geoffrey Fitz-Walter paid forty shillings to be discharged from the inspection of the *coinage* here. This is the first official reference to a mint at Northampton, though it is believed to be of greater antiquity. In the seventh of King John (1205), Peter de Stokes paid sixty marks for liberty to work with four stamps for one year; and in 1230 the burgesses paid sixty shillings out of the profits of coinage, and £36 arising from the said profits, which had been due for some years past; but how long it subsisted is quite uncertain.

On the death of Richard I., John, his brother and successor, being then in Normandy, the barons assembled in council at this place, and were induced, by the adherents of the new monarch, to take the oath of allegiance to him upon certain conditions for which they had expressly stipulated. In the beginning of this reign a charter was granted to the town of Northampton, empowering the burgesses to elect a *reeve* from amongst themselves, "and four of the more legal and discreet men from the borough to keep the pleas of the Crown, and all other pleas belonging to it in the same town, and to see that the *reeves* rightly and lawfully treat as well the poor as the rich." "This," says Mr Hartshorne, "is all the burgesses of Northampton appeared to have gained in the present reign, unless we include them in the general advantages ratified by Magna Charta, which expressly defined burgage-tenure as pure socage, and that these tenures and holding by fee-farm exempted the tenants from military service."

John seems to have been particularly partial to the town itself, for with the exception of the third and fourth years of his reign, which he spent exclusively on the Continent, he paid it annual visits, and sometimes three or four visits in the same year; and here Shakespeare, in the historical play of "King John," represents him as bearing the cause of the Falconbridges. Mr Hartshorne says, "We can certainly fix it as his residence for at least sixty-four days after he became sovereign of England. In the tenth year of his reign, having taken umbrage at the citizens of London, he caused the Court of Exchequer to be held here from Michaelmas till Christmas, and an allowance of £5, 1s. was accordingly made to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for their charges in conveying hither the rolls and exchequer of the barons, and the exchequer and rolls of the Jews." In three years after this time, John, returning from an expedition against the Welsh, assembled a council of the nobility here, at which the Papal legates,

Pandulph and Durand, attended for the purpose of adjusting those differences which had long subsisted between him and the Holy See ; but the concessions made by the king not being sufficient, he not being able to restore to the clergy their confiscated effects, the treaty was broken off, and the king was solemnly excommunicated by the nuncios.

In 1210 the king arrived at Northampton on Good Friday (27th April), whither he had ordered the Earls of Hereford and Ferrers to conduct Llewellyn, and issued letters of safe convoy, dated 16th March, from Woodstock for that purpose ; and here he remained to the end of the month. Previous to the war between the king and the barons, the latter bound themselves by an oath to demand a restoration of the rights and liberties granted by the charter of Henry I., and determined, in case of refusal, to force the king to compliance. John, having refused his consent, the barons met in arms at Stamford, and proceeded with a numerous army to Brackley, where commissioners from the king at Oxford were deputed to confer with them. The barons presented a memorial of their grievances at this conference, and the terms of redress being transmitted to the king, he indignantly rejected them. The barons, incensed at the refusal, resolved to seize his fortresses, and, under Robert Fitz-Walter, directed their march to Northampton, where they laid siege to the castle, and endeavoured to reduce it ; but not being provided with battering-engines, they were compelled to retire, after having spent fourteen days in a fruitless attempt to take it. It was, however, one of the four castles placed in their custody as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of Magna Charta in 1215. In the bloody reaction, and the war at the close of John's reign, the enmity of the town and castle broke out ; the townsmen killed many of the garrison under the command of Fulk de Breaut, a valiant but base-born Norman, and then a resolute royalist, and the soldiers in retaliation burnt a great part of the town.

In the second year of his reign, Henry III. kept the festival of Christmas here, being entertained by Fulk de Breaut, who had the year before assembled a body of troops from Northampton and other castles of which he was governor, and assaulted and plundered the town of St Albans, and threatened to burn the abbey and town if his demand for a large sum of money were refused by the abbot. From thence, with a large body of troops and many prisoners, he returned to Bedford. In 1224, in consequence of sentences of excommunication having been pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragan bishops against the disturbers of the public peace, the Earl of Chester and those of his faction made their submission to King Henry at Northampton, and surrendered into his hands the castles and honours which they held of the Crown. Fulk de Breaut, for his misdemeanours and depredations having been fined by Henry de Braybrok and other justices itinerant at Dunstable, sent a party of soldiers, who violently seized Henry de Braybrok and imprisoned him at Bedford. The king and council laid siege to that place, took it by storm, and William the governor, brother to Fulk de Breaut, with some others were hanged ; the castle was destroyed, and Fulk himself was soon after sent out of the country, and sworn never to return. In 1227 the king exacted 1200 marks (£2,320 of our coin) of the burgesses of Northampton, by way of aid, besides the fifteenths generally levied. A council of the barons was held here in the same year, to settle the misunderstanding which arose between Henry and his barons in consequence of cancelling the charter of the forests which had been granted in his minority.

In 1236, the twentieth year of Henry's reign, the Fair, which had been usually, kept in All Saints' Churchyard, was by a royal mandate ordered to be removed and to be held in future in some open place. Fairs are supposed to have had their origin in the great concourse of people at the solemnisation of festivals, and particularly the feast of the patron saint to whom the church was dedicated. This fair was kept on the festival of All Saints, and was of very ancient standing, and probably had its rise before the Conquest, as the second Simon de St Liz gave the tenth of his profits arising from the said fair to the Convent of St Andrew.

Hence the feasts and *wakes* in most parts of the country, and their frequent intrusion on sacred ground.

Staveley, in his "History of Churches in England," gives the following account of the origin of wakes or feasts. He says: "This feast of the *wake* seems to have taken its beginning from an epistle of Pope Gregory the Great to Abbot Mellitus, who came with the monk Austin upon the conversion of the Saxons in this island; wherein his advice was, that the idolatrous temples should be transformed into Christian churches; and whereas the pagan Saxons had used there to sacrifice to their idols, that from thenceforth the Christians, upon the day of consecration, should erect booths of the boughs of trees, near or about the said edifices, wherein to rejoice, feast, and celebrate the memories of the saints and martyrs to whom they were *de novo* to be dedicated, as we find it in Bede; and thenceforth not only upon the very day of dedication, but anniversarily on the *saint's day* the feasting and solemnity was continued, wherein, besides the commemoration of the saint or martyr, the devout munificence of the founder and endower of the church was also gratefully remembered. At which times the use was for many of the inhabitants, and chiefly of the younger sort, to meet together, and going up and down the village, to cry out aloud together, *Holy wakes, holy wakes*, and then to their feasting and sports. But then these festivals in time came to degenerate, the people diverting to gluttony, drunkenness, and other disorders, which occasioned some prohibitions of the solemnity; and Mr Dugdale hath produced an old legend of St John Baptist, whereby some discovery may be made of the *wakes* and *vigils*, and of disorders which usually did attend them, as follows:—

"And yee shall understand and know how the Euyns were first found in old time: In the beginning of Holy Church, it was so that the Pepull cam to the Chirch with Candellys brening, and wold Wake, and coom with Light towards Night to the Chirch in their Devotions: and after, they fell to Songs, Dances, and Harping and Piping, and also to Glotonie and Sin, and so toured the holyness to cursydness; wherefore holi faders ordained the pepull to leue that waking, and to fast the euyn. But it is called Vigilia, that is, waking in English, and it called the Euyn, for at Euyn they were wount to coom to the Chirch."

In 1240, the twenty-fourth year of this reign, the Earl of Cornwall, Gilbert Mareschal, and many other nobles, assembled here; and swearing to each other, resolved upon a journey to Jerusalem. Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, arrived in England about Christmas in the following year, was entertained during the holidays, and knighted by the king at Westminster Abbey. A tournament was appointed to be held at Northampton in April, between De Savoy, who was very vain of his address in arms, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who had previously distinguished himself in the lists. This combat, which appeared to be merely for a trial of skill, was likely to end seriously, as the real object was to determine whether the English or the foreigners were the most dexterous at tilting.

The king seemed to favour the foreigners, who at the place of meeting appeared the stronger party, and fortunately became sensible of his imprudence in time to forbid the tournament. Henry, in the year 1245, gave ten marks (£19, 1s. 3d.) to purchase books for a library, and a chalice for the reception of the blessed sacrament to the Church of All Saints, with small vessels of silver to the other parish churches in the town. In 1252 the Sheriff of Northampton was ordered to have white glass painted with the story of Dives and Lazarus placed in the castle windows. The town had charters from Henry III. in the eleventh, twenty-third, thirty-ninth, forty-first, and fifty-second years of his reign. The *mayor* was made escheator, and had the returns, to the exclusion of the king's sheriffs and bailiffs.

In this reign an attempt was made to establish a university in the town in consequence of disputes among the students of Oxford and Cambridge. A Welsh student in Oxford shot a servant of the Pope's legate in 1238. Quarrels subsequently arose between the scholars and the town, between the northmen and

southmen. Many of the scholars left Oxford and went to Northampton, where they were subsequently joined by some Cambridge scholars about the year 1258, when they commenced a university with the king's permission. Fuller commends "their judgment in choice of so convenient a place, where the air is clear, and not over-sharp; the earth fruitful, yet not over-dirty; water plentiful, yet far from any fennish annoyance; and wood conveniently sufficient in that age. But the main is, Northampton is near the centre of England; so that all travellers coming thither from the remotest parts of the land, may be said to meet by the town in the midst of their journey, so impartial is the situation of it in the navel of the kingdom." The king believed the university would improve the town; but Oxford, the centre of the royalist forces, and only thirty miles off, became alarmed, and complained loudly of the injury. Four years afterwards, Henry, by letters-patent, addressed "*Majori et civibus suis*," ordered the Northampton University to be abolished and the scholars to quit.

The animosity between the king and the barons continuing, and there being no prospect of reconciliation, it was determined by both parties to appeal to arms. In 1263 the royalists assembled at Oxford, and with a well-appointed army made an attack on Northampton, which was defended by Simon de Montfort (son of the Earl of Leicester) and many of the principal barons of that party. Unsuccessful in their first attempts, the besiegers had recourse to stratagem. The king, who was encamped in the meadows on the south-east of the town, invited the barons to a parley from the walls, and in the meantime a breach was made on the opposite side of the town, near St Andrew's Monastery, by Philip Basset and some pioneers, who effected an entrance. The barons being thus surprised, fought desperately—the younger Montfort particularly distinguished himself by his bravery; but the king's party were victorious, took possession of the town and garrison, and made prisoners of fifteen knights bearing banners, with sixty others of an inferior degree, and many officers of note. Several of the soldiers were afterwards accused of having prepared combustibles for burning the city of London, and put to death.

After the defeat of Henry and Prince Edward at Lewes by the Earl of Leicester, the castle was retaken (1264), and the Montforts celebrated a brilliant tournament on the 19th of April, to which all the knights and barons throughout the realm were invited. It is said that the town was retaken again by Henry the same year, and that he made many prisoners.

Burgesses were now summoned to Parliament: "the earliest writs of summons to cities and boroughs of which we can prove the existence are those of Simon de Montfort, bearing date 12th December 1264." Edward held a parliament at Northampton in January 1266, when several of the rebellious barons were deprived of their seats, and De Montfort was banished. Peace being now restored, many of the nobles, at the suggestion of Othoboni, the Pope's legate, determined upon proceeding to the Holy Land; and on Midsummer Day, in the fifty-second year of his father's reign, 1267, Prince Edward, with upwards of a hundred knights, here assumed the cross before his departure. The king, with Queen Eleanor and the Princess Eleanor, the latter probably passing by the site of her present monument of Queen's Cross, were here on this occasion. The burgesses of the town received a singular privilege from the Crown in 1270, by being permitted to keep their dogs in the town and suburbs without *lawing* them. "In the barbarous enactments associated with the forest laws," says Mr Hartshorne, "there was one decreeing that no person should keep a dog without cutting off the three fore-claws, or the ball of each foot, in default of which mutilation the owners were liable to an amercement of three shillings. This mode of effectually preventing dogs running in the forest originated in the laws of Canute."

In 1277 three hundred Jews were executed here for clipping the king's coin; and in two years afterwards, the seventh of Edward I., the Jews of Northampton were accused of having crucified a Christian boy on Good Friday, for which atrocious act fifty of them were drawn at horses' tails and hanged. Edward not

being very favourable to them, having deprived them of many of their liberties, no doubt this was a pretence for plundering and persecuting them.

Grants of a school and houses at Northampton, formerly belonging to the Jews, are upon record, which, by the *offences* and *conviction* of their owners, came into the hands of the Crown; and parts of a Hebrew inscription, said to be to the memory of a rabbi, have been dug up in St Sepulchre's parish.

Two citizens from London and twenty other towns, including Northampton, were summoned by Edward I. to the Parliament of Acton Burnell in 1283-84. David Prince of Wales, the last sovereign prince of one of the most ancient ruling families of Europe, was barbarously executed at Shrewsbury at this time, and Northampton was *favoured* with one of his four quarters. Edward spent some days here in August 1290, when he entertained the monks of the several orders three days successively, and was in the neighbourhood of Northampton nearly a month. Queen Eleanor's remains passed through Northampton this year on its way to London, the cortège resting at the place south of the town where the monumental cross erected to her memory now stands.

In 1298, the twenty-sixth of Edward I., the burgesses of Northampton were commanded by writ to choose two representatives to meet the king at York on the feast of Pentecost, there to consult on the business of the realm. "This is the first instance," says Mr Hartshorne, "of Northampton returning members to Parliament, and also the earliest instance of the town being directed to choose representatives of their feelings in matters concerning the government of the State. It is true that conventions and councils had previously been summoned, and several to Northampton; but, until the present moment, the legislative assemblies of England did not assume a constitutional character. This seems to be the earliest occasion when representatives were freely and independently sent forth to give utterance to the popular voice, and Northampton was one of the seventy-six selected to return members to Parliament." In 1299 the burgesses of Northampton were privileged to elect a mayor and two bailiffs annually on the feast of St Michael.

In the twenty-ninth year of his reign (1300), Edward the First and Margaret his queen kept their Christmas here; and soon after his death, in 1307, a parliament was held at Northampton, in October, to consider the ceremonial of his burial, the coronation and marriage of the prince his successor, and the state of the nation.

"The name of Edward the First," writes Mr Hartshorne, "when regarded in connection with Northampton, is linked with associations commanding an interest far beyond its vicinity, since the sepulchral monument in the neighbourhood, consecrated by sincere affection to the memory of his queen, is a work not only seizing admiration by its just proportions and purity of design, but one to which all Englishmen who are imbued with a lofty feeling for art may proudly refer, as an evidence that at this remote period their own countrymen were capable of conceiving, as well as executing, the most sublime ideas of architectural beauty."

In 1313, the sixth of Edward II., the sheriff of the county was commanded, by royal mandate, to direct public proclamation to be made, that no jousts or tournaments should be held during his absence in Scotland. Another parliament met here in July 1317, in which an impostor or lunatic, named John Poydras, a tanner's son at Exeter, was brought to trial for affirming that he was the son of Edward I., and real heir to the crown of England; that he had been changed at nurse, and that the king was the son of a carter, and substituted in his stead. Producing no evidence in support of his assertions, he was condemned and executed. In 1328, the second year of the reign of Edward III., a parliament was summoned to meet at Northampton three weeks after Easter, for the ratification of the peace concluded with the Scots. Many of the nobility and prelates refused to attend in consequence of the shameful terms of the treaty, which the king, acting under the influence of his mother, Queen Isabella, and her favourite, Mortimer, was induced to sanction, but which was now confirmed and executed, and the famous

evidence, called Ragmas Roll, with all the other records brought by Edward I. from Scotland, were delivered up to the Scotch commissioners. The first statute of Northampton was enacted at this parliament, specifying in what cases pardon of felony should be granted, and who should be justices of assize. Queen Isabella, it is said, was lodged at the Priory of St Andrew during the sitting. In 1336, the tenth of this reign, a council was summoned to meet here on the 25th June, to consider the proper measures to be taken against France, and preparations were now making for war. In the following year (1337) the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton obtained licence for a fair to be held here, beginning on the Monday after the octave of the Holy Trinity, and to continue for the twenty-seven following days. This fair has long fallen into disuse.

In 1338, the twelfth year of his reign, the third parliament assembled at Northampton, when the king, who had previously taken his departure for the Continent, was represented by Edward the Black Prince. Edward, who was appointed keeper of the realm during the absence of his father, effectively urged this great council to supply the necessary aids for carrying on the war abroad. Northampton was the seat of another parliament in the fourth year of Richard II. (1381): it met on the 5th of November. John Kirkeby, who had killed the Genoese envoy during the insurrection which broke out in London in the preceding year, and which crime was declared by both Houses high treason, was brought here to have the law carried into effect, as it was apprehended that a tumult might occur if he had been tried in London. This was the last parliament held at Northampton. It was also remarkable for having originated the capitation, or poll-tax, a levy of three groats per head upon all persons above the age of fifteen, and which led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Bridges tells us that it met in the chancel of All Saints' Church, and continued thirty-three days. The knights of the county received four shillings per day, which was equal in our coin to ten shillings and fourpence, and would then purchase half a quarter of wheat; those of Bedford and Buckingham received the same pay for thirty-five days; those of Lancashire for forty-eight days, and those of Northumberland for fifty-one days,—wages in proportion to their respective distances.

In the second Edward III., the parliament summoned here sat only twenty days, when the knights of the shire of Norfolk, the burgesses of Norwich, had twenty-eight days' wages; those from Cornwall thirty-two days' wages, of which twelve were for going and returning. The allowance to knights of the shire was twice the amount of that to members of boroughs, the former receiving four shillings, the latter two shillings per day. By a charter of eight Richard II. (1384–85), the assize of bread, wine, and beer, the survey of weights and measures, and the cognisance of forestallers and regraters of flesh and fish within the liberty of the town, were confided to the mayor.

The Black Friars of the order of St Augustine, which first came into England in 1221, held provincial chapters at Northampton in the years 1338, 1340, and 1343. A general chapter of the same order, held here in 1359, ordained the number of canons to be sent to Oxford, and a return of the defaulters was made by the visitors to a chapter convened at St James's Abbey in 1446.

About the year 1369 the peculiar doctrines of Wickliffe were first propagated in this county, and seem to have met with much favour in Northampton; for, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of the clergy, it would appear that they were cherished by several of rank, the mayor himself being tainted with the heresy. A formal complaint was made to the king in council by one Richard Stormesworth, a woolman, that the chief magistrate, John Fox, harboured in his house James Collyn, the first maintainer of Lollardy in Northampton, and that he encouraged the preaching of the Lollards contrary to the inhibitions of the Bishop of Lincoln. The result of the complaint is not stated. In the ninth of Henry VI. an Act of Parliament was obtained for paving the town at the expense of the inhabitants, and in the twenty-third of the same reign (1445) the town obtained its first charter of *incorporation*, and the title of mayor, bailiff, and

burgesses ; a grant was also made by which the mayor was appointed escheator. This charter became void in a few years, in consequence of several Acts of legislation passed after it, and a new charter, embodying the like privilege, was received in the thirtieth year of the same reign ; but Mr Hartshorne informs us that it was not until the thirty-eighth year of this reign that Northampton was stated by royal grant to endure in perpetual succession an incorporated town.

In July 1460, during the Wars of the Roses, which deluged the kingdom with blood, a decisive battle was fought in the vicinity of the town, on the south bank of the river Nene, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. Henry came from Coventry with his forces to check the progress of the Earls of March and Warwick, who, with a numerous army, were hastening triumphantly from London into the midland counties ; and having crossed the Nene, posted his army in the plain between Hardingstone and Sandysford, having the river in their rear, the Monastery of De la Pre on their right, and strong entrenchments in front. Henry and Margaret his queen were lodged on this occasion in the Grey Friars. The Yorkist army was perceived advancing on the morning of the 9th of July, in three divisions, commanded by the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the Earl of Warwick (" the King-maker "), and Lord Falconberg. A conference having been refused by the king, the battle commenced on the following day, July 10th. Henry's entrenchments were easily forced, and being deserted by Lord Grey de Ruthyn, his army was completely routed, taken prisoner himself, and upwards of ten thousand of his soldiers slain, or drowned in attempting to cross the river. The slaughter in this sanguinary conflict, says Stow, fell chiefly on the nobility and gentry, the common people being spared by order of the Earls of Warwick and March ; and the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lords Beaumont and Egremont, with Sir William Lucy and several other nobles and officers of distinction, were left dead on the field. Henry was brought a prisoner into Northampton, the hostile earls treating him with great tenderness and respect ; he was received in procession at his entrance, and conveyed to London in a few days. The queen, the young Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Somerset fled into the county of Durham, from thence into Wales, and afterwards into Scotland.

1461. At a parliament convened at Westminster by Edward IV., a charter of pardon was granted under the great seal to the burgesses for any part they had taken in the late wars. A formidable insurrection having broken out in Yorkshire in the ninth year of Edward IV. (1469-70), a party of the insurgents defeated the King's army at Edgcote in this county, and captured Earl Rivers and Sir John Woodville, the father and brother of the queen, at Grafton. They brought their victims to Northampton and beheaded them.

On the death of Edward IV. in 1483, the Prince of Wales, then only thirteen years of age, was at Ludlow. Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., was in the marshes of Scotland. The widowed queen sent immediately for her son, and on the 22d of April he reached Stony Stratford under the escort of Earl Rivers. Richard, who had now determined to usurp the throne, contrived to reach Northampton on the same day, to which place Earl Rivers and Lord Richard Grey came to salute him on the part of the young king. They all met in apparent friendship, and spent the evening convivially. Rivers and Grey had quarters for the night assigned to them, but guards were secretly placed over them, and all the outlets from the town were secured. All rode together next day to Stony Stratford ; but before reaching the town, Earl Rivers was entrapped into an ambuscade and seized. Lord Grey was afterwards arrested in the young king's presence, and with Sir Thomas Vaughan and Sir Richard Hawse brought back to Northampton. The lords were shortly afterwards beheaded at Pontefract.

Richard himself was slain in August 1485, in the decisive battle fought between him and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., at Bosworth field. The army of Henry consisted of six thousand men, that of Richard not less than twelve ; but Lord Stanley, going over to Richmond, turned the fortune of the day. The body of Richard was found among a heap of slain, and

ignominiously thrown across a horse, and carried amidst the insults of a mob to Leicester, where it was interred in the Church of the Grey Friars. His crown being found by one of Henry's soldiers on the field of battle, was immediately placed on the head of the conqueror, the whole army crying out, "Long live King Henry!" With Richard III. ended the race of the Plantagenets, who had possession of the crown for about three hundred and thirty years; and with them the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which more than a hundred thousand men lost their lives either by the sword or the executioner.

The power of the castle declined with the civil wars, and Richard's affectation of popular measures, if it did not secure the support of the north and Northampton, left them disaffected to his successor, Henry VII. An insurrection broke out in the north, in which the Duke of Northumberland was killed. It was suppressed, and the leaders were hanged at York. Leicester and Northampton had shown symptoms of disorder, and advantage was taken of it to alter the popular constitution of the borough. It appears to have been the design to supply the place of the castle and the priory by a Burgess aristocracy with exclusive privileges. In the eleventh year of this king's reign (1495) a charter was granted to the town for two fairs, for regulating the administration of justice within the liberties, and sanctioning the appointment of a recorder.

A little before the dissolution of the religious houses, Henry VIII. despatched his librarian, Leland, on a tour of inspection through England. His commission was dated the 25th of the king's reign (1533-34), and he has left us the following notes of his visit to Northampton in his "Itinerarium:" "The towne of Northampton stondesth on the north side of the Avon Ryver (the Nene), on the browe of a meane hille, and risith still from the south to the north. *At the old building of the towne was of stone, the new of tymbre.* There be in the walls of Northampton four gates. The castelle stondesth hard by the west gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residew is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle gate.—Paroche Churches in Northampton, within the waulles, be seven; whereof the Church of Al-Halowes (All Saints) is principale, standing yn the harte of the towne, and is large and welle builded. There be in the suburbs two Paroche Churches, whereof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the West Bridge, fairly archid with stone, under the which Avon itself, not yet augmented with Wedon water, doth ren.—There is a Chapelle of St Caterine sette in a cemiterie in the towne, longing to the Church of Al-Halowes, where that paroche dooth byri. And I saw the ruins of a large chapelle without the north gate." Leland mentions "St Andreas," the late Priory of Black Monks, White Friars and Grey Friars, the Hospitals of St John and Thomas.

St Andrew's Priory, as has been seen before, was repaired or rebuilt, and endowed in 1084 by Simon de St Liz, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. He is sometimes called the founder, which cannot be correct, since Ingulphus says that among the monks he found at Crowland in 1076, there were two who had been professed here. By whom it was founded and the date of its foundation are equally unknown. It was situated on the north side of the town, bordering on the river, the present modern Church of St Andrew partly occupying its site. It was certainly the most important of the religious establishments in Northampton, and the most amply endowed; for besides possessing the ten churches of the town, with various lands at Hardingstone, Hackleton, Brafield, Ecton, and Yardley, granted by St Liz and his countess Maude, "that they may not, at the day of judgment, before all bystanders, appear with empty hands;" Grimsbold endowed it with the church and tithe of Moulton and Bowden; Otger, with the tithe of Horton; and Acard, with the tithe of Spratton. The Church of St Sepulchre was bestowed upon it by Henry I., who, with King David of Scotland and King Stephen, confirmed many other early grants. The churches of the town included in the above ten which were given to the priory by Simon, and of which no traces are to be found at this day, were called—St Michael's, St Mary's, St Gregory's, St Edmund's, and St Bartholomew's.

Besides the Priory of St Andrew, the Cluniac order possessed an establishment for nuns at De la Pre, and an hospital at Kingsthorpe. The Monastery of St Andrew is thus described by Doctor Richard Layton in a letter to Lord Cromwell: "At St Androse, in Northampton, the howse is in debt gretly, the lands solde and morgagede, the fermes let owte, and the rent recevide beforehand for x, xv, xx yeres. Chauntrey's fowndeth to be paide oute of the londs, and gret bods off forfeitures therupon for non-payment. The howse is iij hundret pownds in revenews. Jhane *Petie*, the prior, now is a bachelor of divinitie, a gret husbonde and a good clerke, and petie it is that ever he cam ther. If he were *promotede to a better thyng*, and the king's grace wolde take hit into his hands, so myght he recover all the lands agayne, which the prior shall never." The quiet play on Petie's name, says a recent writer, the politic way in which the head of the house was gained over, and the cogent reasons for seizing the possessions, are characteristic of the times and the men; but the mismanagement, improvidence, and anticipation of the revenues are easily conceived, as they have been perpetuated, more or less, in the English Church down to the present day. The priory was surrendered in 1538, and the prior was made first dean of Peterborough Cathedral. Thus fell this house of friars, which had been founded and peopled nearly 500 years before by the Count de St Liz and Maude; which held all the churches of Northampton under grant, and innumerable possessions besides. Its revenues were rated, on its surrender, only at £263, 7s. 1½d. clear of all deductions, the gross income being £334, 13s. 7d.

The lease of the edifice, with one water-mill, &c., was renewed at the survey by the commissioners, twenty-ninth Henry VIII. (1st March 1536), at £4; a field of six acres at 8d. an acre, and others at the same rate. The house and the demesne lands of nearly 700 acres were granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith, and it was in this way "the lands were recovered again." The other religious houses within the walls of Northampton which surrendered in 1539 were—the Friars' Manor, Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded in 1245, and supported by the town. In speaking of this order, Bishop Tanner says, "Not long after their coming into England, in 1224, they endeavoured to settle in this pleasant town, and hired first an habitation in the parish of St Giles, but fixed afterwards northward of the market-place, where they had the largest and best house of all the friars in Northampton, built upon ground given them by the town, and therefore the inhabitants are said to be the founders." There are now no remains of this house, but a street in the immediate neighbourhood of its site bears its name, Grey Friars' Street. At the dissolution it was valued at £6, 13s. 4d., and the friary was granted to a Rd. Taverner. Kerr Street occupies the greater part of the site of the church belonging to this monastery. The Friars' Preachers, or Black Friars (Dominicans), founded about 1240 by John Dalynghton. This house was situated in the Horse-Market, of which some wall, and parts of gable ends, and a buttress still remain. Its revenues were worth only £5, 11s. 5d. a year. The Carmelites, or White Friars, founded in 1271 by Simon de Montfort and Thomas Chetwood, stood a little above the Grey Friars and to the east of it; some traces of its site have recently been discovered at the corner of Kerr Street, but there are no remains of the building. It was valued at £10, 10s. per annum. The Augustinian Friars, in Bridge Street, near the south gate, founded in 1322, by John Longville of Wolverton. Some arches of this building existed a few years since, but have now disappeared; but there are some portions of the walls left still, and a part of a gable and buttress, built up among the houses in Court No. 1. Its revenues are unknown.

Besides these religious establishments, there were two of considerable note without the walls, but in the vicinity of the town—namely, St James's Abbey, on the western suburb, founded by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, who gave it forty acres of land, together with the church and mill of Duston. The founder died in 1112, but the exact date of the foundation of the abbey is not known. In the register of this abbey mention is made of St Martin's Chapel, in St Martin's Street, but of which nothing certain is known. Another abbey stood

without the south gate, founded in the reign of Stephen by Simon de St Liz, the second of that name, Earl of Northampton, for nuns of the Cluniac order, and was called St Mary de la Pre. There are no remains of this house now. The mansion of J. A. S. Bouverie, Esq., still called De la Pre Abbey, occupies its site. There were also the five following guilds or fraternities within the walls, mentioned in the survey of 1548: The guild in honour of the body of Christ, within the parish church of All Saints, was valued at £12, 14s. yearly, out of which was paid £5, 6s. 8d. to the officiating priest. A guild to the honour of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded in All Saints' Church in the 16th of Richard II. (1392-93), whose possessions, clear of all deductions and salaries of priests, &c., amounted to £35, 11s. 9d. A fraternity in honour of St Catherine was founded in the same year, in the Church of St Mary, whose revenues were valued at £11, 8s. 6d., out of which was deducted £1, 10d. in rents resolute, and £5, 6s. 8d. to the stipendiary chaplain. In St Giles's Church was the fraternity of St Clement, which at its dissolution was valued at £8, 11s. yearly; of which was deducted in rents resolute 15s. 8d., and in an annual stipend to the priest £4. In 1532, Margaret Wheler, widow, appointed a solemn dirge and mass to be yearly celebrated in the Chapel of Corpus Christi, in All Saints' Church. The revenues for its support in 1548 were valued at £1, 8s. 10d. clear of all deductions.

The College of All Saints was founded in 1459, with liberty of purchasing to the value of twenty marks. It consisted only of two fellows. In 1535 it was found, clear of all reprises, to be worth £1, 19s. 4d. College Lane, now called College Street, in this town, takes its name from it.

King Henry VIII. with a royal train visited Northampton on the 21st of July, 1540, and after sleeping at the house of a Mr Humfrie, without the south gate, proceeded to York.

This town, as well as several other places, seems to have fallen into decay about this time, either from its ceasing to be a resort of the Court, or of the blighting effects of the civil wars, or of Henry the Seventh's interference with the free government of the town, which was now vested in a self-elected body. The preamble of an Act of Parliament, twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. (1535-36), says, "Forsomuche as dyvers and many howses, messages, and tenementis of habitations in the towns of Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Ludlowe, Brydgenorth, Quynborowe, Northampton, and Gloucester, are now and of long time have been in great ruin and decay, and specially in the principal and chief streets there being, in the which streets have been beautiful dwelling-houses there well inhabited, while at this day much part thereof is desolate and void groundis, with piteous cellars and vaults lying open and uncovered, very perilous for people to go by in the night without jeopardy of life." . . . And the Act proposes, "for remedy whereof, be it enacted, that if the owners within three years after proclamation by the mayors, sheriffs, or bailiffs, do not sufficiently re-edify and build the houses, it shall be to the lords of whom such vacant ground is holden to enter immediately and have it to them and their heirs for ever. If the said lords do not re-edify the building on the vacant ground within three years, the mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, or commonalty of the towns are to have and to hold it for ever, clearly discharged of all rents going out of the same; if the mayor, &c. &c., do not build, then the ground is to return to the first owner."

Queen Elizabeth visited Northampton, "as she travelled hence in stately progress to Burleigh," in 1564; was received with great ceremony, and at her departure was presented by the magistrates with £20 in a purse valued at £6. The remainder of the day was spent by the people in bull and bear baiting. The town has still a Bearward Street.

The parish registers of Northampton date from about the period (1603) when Elizabeth obliged the clergy to make a protestation, in which they bound themselves to keep the register-book of births, deaths, and marriages in a proper manner. The parish of St Giles is from 1559; St Peter from 1578 for burials and marriages, and 1596 for baptisms.

A fire broke out in 1566, which destroyed several houses.

Camden, speaking of Northampton in 1607, says, "The town itself seems to have been built entirely of stone, has handsome buildings, is large, and surrounded by walls, from which one has a prospect of a spacious plain every way." This year (in May) while the parliament was sitting, the country people suddenly assembled in great numbers, and "bent all their strength to level and lay open the common, without exercising any measure of theft or violence upon any man's goods or cattle." This lawless multitude of men, women, and children termed themselves "Levellers," and selected for their leader a man named Reynolds, whom they surnamed Captain Pouch, from a large pouch or purse which he wore by his side. This fellow so far imposed upon the credulity of the ignorant peasantry as to make them believe that he possessed a charm that rendered him invulnerable, and would protect them all provided they would refrain from evil deeds and cursing and swearing, and that he had the king's authority for levelling the enclosures of the commons; but eventually the riots were suppressed, and Captain Pouch was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Upon searching the *valuable* pouch, it was found to contain a *piece of cheese*.

Northampton was honoured by a visit from King Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta, in 1634, when some costly pieces of plate were presented to them by the town; and it is stated in the "*Ædes Althorpianæ*" that the queen of James I. and Prince Henry, in their journey from Edinburgh to London, came from Holdenby to Northampton, where they were received in great state by the magistrates.

The Puritans held frequent conferences here in the reign of Elizabeth, relating to the Book of Discipline and other matters, having many abettors in the town and county; and Northampton was a stronghold of the Independents and Baptists in the seventeenth century.

In 1637 the court of eyre for the forests south of the Trent sat here, under the Earl of Holland, chief justice, as head of the commission, assisted by five other judges and many of the nobility and gentry. The plague which ravished London in 1636, where 23,359 persons died, appeared at Northampton in this (the following year), when more than 500 persons perished in five months. On this occasion the market was kept on the heath (supposed to be the site of the present race-course), and the inhabitants were not permitted to attend it without a certificate from the mayor. In the civil wars between the king and the Parliament in 1642, Northampton sided with the latter, and was garrisoned under Lord Brooke; the walls were repaired, and the fortifications strengthened; the south and west bridges were converted into drawbridges, and additional works thrown up in defenceless places. Saltpetre was collected out of the old cellars of the town, and converted into gunpowder at the mill on the brook in Cow Meadow. Fuller states that Northampton, in his time, was famous for saltpetre and pigeons. In a pamphlet published on the 9th of September in that year, we find an account of a skirmish here. It is stated that it is feared the "Cavaliers will make an assault upon Northampton; but that town hath a strong garrison in it, and have repaired their walls, and made strong fortifications in it; and the county hath raised £5000 in money, and 300 horse for the service of the Parliament; and at the time of the Cavaliers' approach they had finished their fortifications, and had placed two pieces of ordnance thereupon, and played against them for the space of two hours, putting the Cavaliers to flight, and slaying about twenty of them." The Earl of Essex arrived here on September 9th, where 15,000 men were assembled, and then marched into Worcestershire. Northampton was the general rendezvous from whence Colonel Whetham, the governor, frequently sent aid to the Parliament forces in their attacks on Banbury and other places. Lieutenant-General Cromwell was here on the 30th of March 1645, with a body of 1500 horse and two regiments of foot, on his way to Rugby, where they intended to quarter that night. General Sir Thomas Fairfax passed through Northampton on the 30th December 1647, at the head of three regiments of horse, three regiments of foot, and 500 dragoons, being sent with

£200,000 to the Scottish army; and Cromwell's infantry marched through Northampton without shoes or stockings in 1648; the town, however, sent 1500 pairs of this useful staple after him to Leicester.

In 1649 a body of mutineers from the Parliamentary authority, called the Levellers, under a man named Thomson, with two troops of horse, took possession of Northampton, and seized the ordnance, magazines, and moneys, but were speedily subdued and put to flight by Cromwell. In 1662, by order of the king in council, the walls of the town were ordered to be demolished (together with the walls of Gloucester, Coventry, Leicester, and Taunton, because these towns had sided with the Parliament), part of the castle was taken down, and the site was sold; and thus "the priory and the castle, raised by the feudal baron of the Conqueror, were destroyed by the Crown." Northampton was visited by a frightful storm of thunder and rain in May 1663, which occasioned a flood, since remembered as the May Flood, which tore away parts of the south and west bridges, and destroyed several houses in Bridge Street.

On the 12th of May 1669, Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, visited this town, and received the respects of the corporation in form. In the account of his travels, Northampton is described as being 2120 paces round the walls; the streets and buildings in a good and respectable style of architecture; the chief part of them built of stone and earth, and a good deal ornamented. A dreadful fire occurred in Northampton on Monday, September the 20th, 1675, when the greater part of the town was consumed, including the market-cross, and All Saints' Church. The fire was first discovered at noon, in the cottage of a poor woman, in a lane near the castle. A strong west wind blew the flames towards some thatched buildings in St Mary's Street, thence communicating to the back of the Horse-Market, spreading its ravages to Durngate, which is nearly half a mile from where it originated; and in the space of six hours upwards of 600 houses, wherein dwelt 700 families, were burnt to the ground, and eleven lives lost. Dr Conant, the vicar of All Saints', says that "in the Drapery it made a noise like thunder, to the terror of all those who were near that place." A singular circumstance is said to have occurred during the fire: the servant of an apothecary brought a barrel of gunpowder out of a cellar, which he carried under his arm through Gold Street whilst it was burning on both sides, covering it only with the skirts of his coat, and, wonderful to relate, he carried it off in safety. The morning after the fire the town lay reeking and burning in every direction, and apprehensions were entertained of a fresh outbreak, when three rainbows appeared in the heavens, the harbingers of a great shower, which fell in torrents over the devoted town, and totally extinguished the fire. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at various figures: Dr Conant estimated it at £250,000, including the Church of All Saints, which was valued at £50,000, whilst others reduce it to £160,000, &c. A subscription was immediately instituted to rebuild the town, when the large sum of £25,000 was collected by briefs and private charity, a sum exceeding by £7000 the general subscription raised after the memorable fire in London; and the king contributed 1000 tons of timber out of the Whittlebury forest, besides remitting the duty of chimney-money to the town for seven years.

The following are amongst the list of benefactors to the sufferers: The Earls of Northampton and Sunderland, £120 each; Lord Arlington, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; Sir William Farmer, Sir William Langham, George Holman, Esq., and Paul Wentworth, Esq., £100 each. The city of London contributed £5000; the town of Manchester, £155; Nottingham, £150; Oxford University, £450; the city of Oxford, £124; Stratford-on-Avon, £180; Warwick, £171; York, £100; Lincoln, £118; Derby, £150; Cambridge University, £286; the town of Cambridge, £85; Coventry, £200; and Banbury, £110. The noble Earl of Northampton, the then recorder, after administering largely to the wants of the sufferers, and opening a subscription for their immediate relief, procured an Act of Parliament for rebuilding the town, which soon rose from its prostrate condition in renewed beauty, with very little difference in the

arrangements of the streets, &c. The judges, the justices of the county, the Mayor of Northampton, and eleven others, were made a court of record to decide cases of dispute, and to make rules in respect of party walls and buildings. The houses were ordered to be covered with lead, slate, or tiles. A man not free might obtain his freedom by building a house worth £300; and places not built on within three years were to be disposed of.—A reminiscence of the Act of Henry the Eighth.

A charter, granted in 1668, placing the government in the hands of a mayor, bailiffs, ex-mayors, ex-bailiffs, and a common council, "the company of '48," was included in a pretty general forfeiture, and a new one was issued in 1683, appointing only forty burgesses, and reserving to the Crown the power of placing or displacing the members; but upon being found impracticable, it was declared void, and the former charter was in force till 1795. In June 1779 another fire broke out, in which eight houses in Sawpit Lane, and a wool warehouse, and two houses in St Sepulchre's Church Lane, were destroyed; and on the 17th February 1792 a calamitous fire occurred at the "Shoulder of Mutton Inn," on the west side of the Market Square (the site of the house now adjoining the Queen's Arms to the north), which entirely consumed it; and the landlady, Mrs Marriott, her five children, and two lodgers perished in the flames, Mr Marriott, the landlord, escaping. The town was visited on the 20th December 1720, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock at night, by "the greatest flood that has been ever known in this age." It broke into several houses, warehouses, and cellars, damaging considerable quantities of goods, and drowning forty sheep. Two shocks of earthquake were felt here on the 30th September 1750 and 28th of October 1776. The former, which was violent, and lasted nearly a minute, threw down part of an old wall in College Street; the latter was felt in the town and neighbourhood for two or three seconds, and a ball of fire was plainly seen by many persons at the same time.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century education made some progress in this place. Dr Doddridge removed his academy from Market Harborough, in 1729, to Northampton, where it continued until after his death in 1752, when it was removed by the trustees under Dr Ashworth to Daventry. The navigation of the river Nene was extended to Peterborough, under an Act of Parliament, 12th of Anne, and another in 1725; to Oundle, Thrapston, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough in 1726, and to Northampton in 1762. The river received an accession of traffic by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal at Blisworth in 1815.

A general infirmary was founded in 1747, a hospital in 1793. In 1844 her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria passed through Northampton, and gave her name to a new dispensary; and in 1858 a homœopathic dispensary was established.

THE CASTLE.—"The *Castel*," says Leland, "stondeth hard by the west gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residue is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castel gate." That this fortress was built by Simon de St Liz soon after the Norman Conquest there is scarcely a doubt. Some antiquarians suppose that it was erected on the site of a more ancient structure—whether of British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish origin is a matter of conjecture. As there is no mention made of the castle in Domesday Book, it could not have been completed till after that survey was taken.

It appears from the account of Norden, that even in the year 1593 this castle was much decayed, and the walls defenceless. "This town," says he, "is a faire towne, with many faire old buildings, large streets, and a very ample and faire market-place; it is walled about with a wall of stone, but meane too of strength: neare unto the towne there standeth an eminent castle, ruynous." Since Norden's time most of these ruins have been swept away or levelled, and now only a few fragments of foundation-walls and parts of the fosses remain. The inner ballium was nearly circular, and surrounded by a lofty wall, with bastion towers at irregular distances. This was again encompassed by a deep and

wide fosse. A broad ballium, or area for the garrison, extended for some distance, and was guarded by an outer vallum, with barbican, &c. The general extent and character of the earthworks may still be traced.

A late writer says, "This fortress, situated on an eminence without the west gate of the town, was defended on three sides by a deep trench or fosse, whilst the river served as a natural barrier on the western side. On the north side was the entrance gate, before which stood the barbican, protecting a road down to the river-side called Castle Lane, and which no doubt was for the use of the garrison. On the south side of the inner ballium are the remains of the round tower, with narrow looped lights, and west of it a postern gate, which formerly had a low elliptical arch of plain Norman mouldings. This communicated with a terrace on that side between the wall and the ditch, and which led round the castle. The outer ballium extended on the south side to the walls facing Black Lion Hill. In this direction and eastward the ferruginous character of the soil may be seen, as well as the construction of the foundations of the walls. On the west side there is an arch of semi-Norman character; and in this part more of the original wall is seen than in any other part of the building. On the east of the castle, until lately, stood a mount called Castle Hill. From its height and situation it no doubt was raised for a communication between the garrison in the castle and the tower in the south-eastern part of the town. It was possessed by the Crown in the reign of Henry II., and afterwards intrusted to some constable or castellan appointed by the sovereign. In the civil war of 1246, Simon de Montfort was its governor on the part of the confederated barons. We have previously related how it was taken by stratagem by the king. The castle again remained in possession of the Crown till the third year of the reign of Edward III. (1329.) Thomas Wake, then sheriff, claimed the custody of it, as annexed to the county, and belonging to his jurisdiction; and it being found by inquisition then taken to have been immemorially attached to that office, it was ordered to be given up to be held by the said sheriff and his successors. Within the castle was a royal free chapel dedicated to St George. Previous to the year 1675 this fortress was used as the county gaol, and the two courts of justice were held here. In 1662, pursuant to an order of the king and council, the walls and gates, and part of the castle, were demolished, and the site of it afterwards sold to Robert Haselrig, Esq., in whose family it remained until recently." In 1730 we find the castle premises advertised to be let, in the *Northampton Mercury* of that time, as well as "the dwelling-house of Sir Arthur Haselrig, Bart., situate in the parish of St Peter, in the town of Northampton, with good gardens, brew-house, stables, coach-houses, and all other conveniences fit for a gentleman's family; and with it, if desired, will be let the Castle of Northampton, and two large orchards, planted with young fruit-trees, and very good and convenient pasture-ground for horses and cows, useful to a family, and also a very commodious kennel for a pack of hounds, with boiling-houses, &c., situated in the said castle orchard." A few years past the house remained unoccupied for a considerable time, when some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, imagining that all property in it was lost, took forcible possession, and did much damage, till at length the magistrates of the town interposed, and some of the misguided people were punished. The house is situated in Marefair: it consists of three bays out of five originally, and was for several years the residence of the late George Baker, Esq., the antiquarian and county historian. His sister, Miss Baker, who compiled the "Northamptonshire Glossary," also died here. There are now no vestiges to indicate the foundation of this ancient baronial castle except the earthworks and the south postern opposite the river.

ANTIQUITIES.—In 1823, upon the removal of an old lamp-post, an ancient stone of memorial was discovered on the Wood Hill, adjoining the south-east corner of All Saints' Churchyard. The inscription is mutilated; there is only a part of it left; it is therefore difficult to form an opinion of its age. It reads something like this, CORRUIT HOSTIS CERE VICTVS ERAT. It has reference to some defeat of an enemy, or to one of those sanguinary conflicts which formerly

occurred here, but the nature of which it is impossible to make out. At the west end of Newland is a field which is considerably sunk, and was called the *Potter's Field*. There is a wall with buttresses, which shows that it must have been in use at an early period, from the necessity of having such a protection to the gardens on that side. From the style of architecture the buttresses are, no doubt, the only vestige remaining above ground of the Monastery of the Grey Friars. The kiln attached probably to this field was found about thirty years ago, in digging out the foundations of houses in Newland; it was similar in construction to those discovered at Castor by Mr E. T. Artis. Fragments of a yellow and red pottery, and some covered with a green glaze, were discovered. In digging out the foundations of a house adjoining Lady Lane or Mount Street in 1846, a part of the church floor was discovered. The encaustic tiles were ornamented with the double *vesica piscis*, interlaced in white on a bluish ground; the bottom of the foundations were about two feet four inches. At six feet from the surface a layer of black ashes, and at that level a skeleton was discovered buried in a grave with stone sides, and a large slab at the top. This was not removed, as the allotment did not extend so far. In forming the present Augustine Street, the site of the Augustinian Friary, several tiles have been found bearing the arms of the Longeville family, one of whom founded the friary in 1322. In deepening a cellar in Gold Street, near the Horse-Market, about twenty-seven years ago, a jug of red pottery was discovered, and with it, but not at so low a depth, burnt wood was found, the remains of some early fire in this locality.

At the north-east corner of the Market Square stands one of the few houses which escaped the fire in 1675. On the front are shields with the following arms over the first floor: 1st, Or, two bars, gules, in chief, three torteauxes. Crest, a knot, commonly called Wake's Knot, for Wake. 2d, A chevron, between three stags' heads cabossed. Crest, a chapeau, or cap of maintenance; if ever surmounted by any device, it has been destroyed. 3d, Three bars ermine. Over the window the second arms are repeated, with a crescent for difference, and without the crest; but a motto in Welsh, HEB DYW. HEB DYM. DWYA DIGON—i.e., *Without God, without everything, God and enough*—surrounds the arms. A similar coat-of-arms is quartered, and the motto used, by Williams of Penryhn. On the left side of the last-named shield is one bearing a chevron between three roses, and on the right hand a shield, with a chevron between three birds. The initials W. E. P., and date 1595, are placed by the side of the motto. Upon excavating the ground in forming Francis Street, interments, apparently Romanised British or Saxon, were found, having appearances of cremation; fragments of urns, of black, grey, and light red ware, were discovered; a large, low, broad-shaped urn, of coarse red ware, contained remains of the funeral rites. It appears that from the corner of Craven Street to Lower Priory Street these and later interments were continued; of the latter, some bodies had been deposited in the rude style of a cist formed of stones on the side of a road, which apparently ran from the castle towards Semi-long (a by-road at the back of the Catholic church), into the Kingsthorpe Road to Leicester. This spot appears to have been the necropolis of the early inhabitants. Stone coffins have been found in the Priory Cemetery, which appears to have extended from the priory buildings at the north end of Francis Street to the corner of Harding Terrace and Priory Street. In one of the coffins, which appears to have been that of a lady, a small wove necklace appeared, the pendant of which was not found. There are some peculiarities in these coffins as to form: the lid of one of them is flat, with a bevelled ridge of about two inches and a half in width running down the middle, containing an inscription in Roman letters—HIC JACET DAVID DE ARMENTIER.

This David Armentier confirmed a benefaction to this priory of two-thirds of the tithes of Stowe and Kislingbury, which had been previously granted to the Convent of St Project of Vermandois, in Normandy, by Henry, his father. He lived about the latter end of the twelfth century. Many, probably, were buried here who fell in the various attacks upon the town and castle, as a great number of bodies were found placed upon each other. The second Simon de St Liz

was interred here, and many persons of rank at various times. Among the encaustic tiles found, were those bearing the Wake knot, and others impressed with the shears, allusive to the staplers. Some very curious specimens of early pottery have been found on this side; among them part of a mediæval jug, of a bluish grey white, very highly finished in the execution, and depicted apparently with the parable of Dives and Lazarus. Human feet, and dogs licking them, seem to be represented; and considering that Henry III. had the same design painted and introduced in St George's Chapel, in the castle, the subject was, perhaps, a favourite one. In the present brick-field, which had been the site of the Vivarium, parts of the vertebræ and paddles of an ichthyosaurus have been discovered in the blue Lias.

The site of a cemetery has also been discovered in Princes Street, in which the bodies had been buried in stone cists. A few encaustic tiles were found at the end towards Newland, and encaustic tiles and foundations of buildings were found in the same street near Grey Friars Street; at the bottom of Albert Street, in Princes Street, also were found stone coffins and other evidences of interments. Whether these foundations were those of St Michael's Church is uncertain. From the space occupied it is possible that two establishments may have existed in this locality.

CRYPTS.—Besides the portion of the ancient crypt beneath the chancel of All Saints' Church, there is a portion of another crypt a little to the south of it, under the residence of H. B. Whitworth, Esq., George Row, and which is supposed to have had a passage, now stopped up, to the former.

At the south-west end of College Street groined arches were found in some cellars. It has been supposed that this was the site of All Saints' College, from which this lane, recently (as in many other instances) promoted to the rank of a street, derived its appellation. And in the drapery beneath the house of Mr Norman was another crypt with groined arches of Decorated architecture. There was also a corbel, consisting of a face with the tongue lolling out, which is now in the museum; and an ambre locker, which no doubt formed a part of the usual arrangement of a chapel to some religious foundation; and in front of the Wheat-Sheaf Inn, Gold Street (now occupied as private houses), was a small corbel head, probably of the time of Henry VII., or earlier, which is now in the Maidstone Museum.

We find no trace of Northampton in the early British history; the Romans have left no monuments. Whether the place was planted by Saxon families, or seized by their warriors from the original Britons, when princes, Druids, bards, and people were driven to the west, is unknown, but it was a town long before history shows it to us as the camp of hostile Danish troopers. In the excitement, perils, and vicissitudes of war it struggled for two centuries; it was totally burnt down by Sweyn; a great part of its inhabitants were once carried away captive; and William the Conqueror divided its lands and houses between himself and his followers. Armed without by embattled walls, bastion towers, and a large baronial fortress, and within by an extensive Norman priory. At the opening of its history we find the disciple of Odin and the Saxon Christian in Northampton. The saints and the Saxons subjugated the war gods; and Leland on "Avon's bridge saw ten churches: numerous priests and friars then passed and repassed each other in the streets." But the Reformation banished the friars; the Reformers seized the houses and property, and the Protestant clergy and nobles were installed into the Church livings. Puritanism triumphed for a short time with the Independents; but now we live in happier times, when the Independents and the Quakers, the Catholics and the Unitarians, the Baptists and the Methodists, enjoy nearly equal rights with the Established Church.

"Let us imagine," says the Rev. H. Rose, in an admirable paper read to the Architectural Society, "a traveller about the middle of the fifteenth century approaching Northampton by the Upton Road, and at the brow of the hill where it would first burst upon his view, in all its length and breadth, what would he behold? The castle with its large and lofty keep and spacious area, surrounded

by outer walls and towers, bidding defiance to the strongest enemy ; the Abbeys of St James and Delapre, and near the latter the beautiful memorial cross of Queen Eleanor ; suburban Northampton, with its churches and hospitals, stretching to the north, south, and west—the embattled walls of the town itself, with their gates and towers, enclosing as much space as that occupied by the present town ; the Priory of St Andrew to the left of the castle, and bordering on the river ; the ten churches, the four houses of friars, the hospitals, and the college, with their various towers, spires, and pinnacles, interspersed with gardens, orchards, and dwellings of the inhabitants. And as he journeyed on, nearing Northampton in all its medieval perfection, what sounds would be wafted by the breeze upon his listening ear ? The flutter of banners and the clang of arms, mingled with the deep and solemn tones of many a church and convent bell ; and when we recollect that every town in England presented, at that time, a picture resembling this in every respect according to its size, one reflection is forced upon the mind, that war and religion, however inconsistently, formed almost the sole occupation of our medieval forefathers. Even commerce had more or less reference to one or other of these two opposite employments, for the workers in all sorts of metals had little else to do than to fabricate all kinds of arms and armour. The druggist or grocer would deal largely in spices and wax for incense and lights in sacred edifices ; the chief occupation of masons, stone-cutters, and carpenters was church and castle building ; and the vitrists were engaged to fill both with painted glass." We shall close this sketch of its early history with the following extract from William Farr, Esq.'s, very interesting notice of Northampton, a work to which we are indebted for much useful information :—

" Every one must be struck with the small place an English county town has in history compared with the city states of Italy and Greece ; yet the population of Florence, Venice, Genoa, and once of Rome itself, of Sparta, Corinth, Athens, and Thebes, either did not equal, or scarcely exceed that of some English cities and counties. The history of England itself is, however, in truth the history of its towns and counties, of which the aggregate is the kingdom."

Northampton took its part in the struggle between the Saxons and the Danes ; in the conflict between the Montforts and Henry ; in the Wars of the Roses. It was the headquarters of the Parliamentary army, and had doubtless men at Naseby ; it sent its quota of money and men to Crecy, Agincourt, Blenheim, Trafalgar, Waterloo ; in peace and war it shared with all others in the achievements and glory of the kingdom. The councils and the parliaments, the great political decisions and events, are dwelt on by the local historians, who have also recorded not only important acts, but the mere presence of kings or great men in such a way as to connect the local with the general life and history of the country. In this course we have followed them. The deeds of the day, the thoughts, the passions of the hour, attach themselves to localities, and live in everlasting remembrance. The home becomes the shrine of genius. The presence of a flourishing place that has records of eight centuries revives the past events of its history ; the river, the streets, the sites of old churches, the country, involuntary recall the crowd of great or royal characters that have passed that way : Sweyn, Harold, and Tostig ; Henry I., Henry II., and Becket ; Richard the Lion-hearted, John, and the great barons ; the Montforts, Prince Edward and his hundred Crusaders ; the Black Prince and Richard the Assassin ; Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Burleigh ; Charles I., Fairfax, and Cromwell ; and in the latter days Victoria. Sweyn with his predatory band, the first of the long procession of warriors, statesmen, and princes, burnt the town to the ground ; Victoria, the Queen of the mighty empire "on which the sun never sets," gave her name to a dispensary for the relief of the sick and suffering. The two acts, the two persons—the relentless chief and the beneficent queen—characterise the epochs.

MANUFACTURES.—Northampton stands and has long stood unrivalled for the manufacture of one of the most useful articles—namely, boots and shoes. Worcester is famed for the manufacture of gloves ; Leicester, stockings ;

Nottingham, lace; Coventry, ribbons; Kidderminster, carpets; Sheffield, knives: boots and shoes are the staple of this town, but a considerable business is done in leather and currying, and since the introduction of machinery the shoe trade has rapidly increased. It is an old saying, that "you know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the noise of the cobblers' lapstones." The army, the colonies, and the principal markets of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are supplied with shoes from Northampton. Immense contracts have been made by the manufacturers, who are the largest in the world; and the demand during the late Continental and American wars has given an impetus to the trade hitherto unexampled, and is perhaps a probable cause of the rapid progress of the population.

"The craft," says a local writer, "claims as venerable an antiquity as any of its compeers; and its articles have changed their contour as much as other parts of the human costume. Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, acquired the surname of 'Short Boots,' no doubt from adopting a style new to the Normans. Sharp-pointed long-piked shoes became the rage under the Plantagenets, till an enactment of Edward IV. restrained their enormous longitude to two inches beyond the toes, exempting, however, the nobles, to some of whom doubtless the joke against the Roman patricians might apply—of carrying their nobility in the feet. What was lost in length was gained in breadth, till a proclamation of Mary restricted the toe expansion to half a foot. Denied extravagance in length and breadth, it then appeared in high soles and heels, increasing the height of the wearers, to which Hamlet's exclamation in Shakespeare has reference—'Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a chopine,' the name of the monstrosity. Through the Stuart age boots with immense pliant folding tops became the glory of the men, till Dutch William introduced the large jack-boot and buckled shoe; the ladies rejoicing to the time of George III. in high red wooden heels, a fashion revived for a night in the present Queen's grand *bal costume*. After a stout battle from the buckles—the buckle-makers petitioning the Prince of Wales to abandon his newly-adopted strings—the old Saxon habit of tied shoes was restored, though with somewhat less glory than when in James the First's time there were those who

" 'Wore a farm in shoe-strings edged with gold,
And spangled garters worth a copyhold.'"

The craftsmen have occasionally cut a figure in history, apart from the martyrology in which their patron Crispin appears, as the "souters" or shoemakers of Selkirk on the fatal field of Flodden, whose bravery their trade song commemorates:—

" Up wi' the Souters of Selkirk,
And down wi' the Earl of Home!
And up wi' a' the braw lads
That sew the single-soled shoon!"

When the shoe trade specially took up its abode in Northampton does not appear, though it seems not to have been of long standing. An entry on the minute-books of the corporation for the year 1550 refers to the shoemaker obtaining the franchise and enjoying the liberties of the borough as a local trader, by which it was ordered that every shoemaker desiring to set up shop in the town, not having been an apprentice in the same, should pay at his setting-up thirty shillings, or 13s. 4d. to the mayor for the time being, 13s. 4d. to the chamberlain, and 3s. 4d. to the fraternity. In former times, when commercial prescription was rigorous and universal, the several trades of the town forming companies had their place of meeting in a room over the old conduit, south of All Saints', to maintain their interests—to guard against unauthorised intrusion. It may not be deemed uninteresting here to add that the cost of a pair of boots for the use of King John in 1213, was ninepence; of a pair of shoes for the leader of Henry III.'s greyhounds, fourpence; of the winter shoes of William de Blatherwyk, fox-hunter to Edward I., and those of his two assistants, seven

shillings. Northampton was famous in the days of "leather bottles" for the manufacture of those obsolete articles, and no less celebrated, until lately, for its manufacture of lace; but the cheapness with which lace is now made by machinery has deprived the industrious poor of a due remuneration for their labour, and hence the decline of that branch of our local trade.

Northampton was also connected with the first invention of the cotton-spinning machine, thirty years before it was rediscovered by Arkwright. The inventor, John Wyatt, after an attempt at Birmingham in 1741, which was unsuccessful for want of means, removed to Northampton, and commenced upon a larger scale, having secured the services of a moneyed partner. This was no less a person than Edward Cave, the original Sylvanus Urban of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, its founder and proprietor. Cave seems to have kept his connection with bobbins and spindles a profound secret, as it never transpired till the present century; and Dr Johnson, who was then on his staff, used to say that he never looked out of his window but with an eye to his journal. The works were erected on the Nene, and employed fifty persons and two hundred and fifty spindles; but the concern was not prosperous, and it was never known what had become of the machinery. The premises are now used as a corn-mill, but still known by the appellation of the *Cotton Mills*. Arkwright's invention, a machine identical in principle with Wyatt's, though not in detail, was patented in 1769, and was the means by which he amassed a princely fortune, obtained a knighthood, and built Willersley Castle.

NORTHAMPTON is a flourishing market town, the capital of the county to which it gives name; it is a borough both corporate and parliamentary, an assize town, and the site of the county institutions. It confers the title of Earl and Marquis on the family of Compton; and it is the place of reunion of the gentry, freeholders, and farmers of the district, as well as the mart at which the agricultural produce of the county is exchanged for furniture, books, clothing, stationery, implements of husbandry, and the various articles of foreign commerce and domestic manufacture. The town, which is rapidly increasing both in size and importance, may be said to be divided into four nearly equal parts by two regular streets, each nearly a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles, and running east and west, and north and south, and having numerous streets diverging from them. The houses are in general well built, chiefly of stone, but the more recently-constructed streets are of brick, with stone or fancy brick dressings. In the principal streets are many good and well-furnished shops. The private residences, villas, terraces, squares, &c., are numerous and commodious; and the public buildings, which will be fully described at subsequent pages, have a very imposing effect. The town is abundantly supplied with water and gaslight, and the streets are well paved.

The market square, one of the finest in the kingdom, occupies the centre of the town, and has an area of about 10,000 square yards. The old market-cross, erected in 1535, stood in the centre previous to the great fire; but this is now substituted by a fine fountain of cast iron of most elaborate design, surmounted by a magnificent lamp. It was erected in 1863, and given to the town by Samuel Isaac, Esq. of London, who for some years carried on an extensive shoe-manufacturing business here. He also established an artisans' volunteer corps in the town, of which he was commanding officer. There is also a handsome drinking-fountain in Regent Square, erected in 1860 by the inhabitants as a tribute of respect to the Rev. Thomas Hutton, M.A., rector of Stelton, in Hunts, and late chaplain to the county gaol.

The limits of the municipal borough, as defined by the Boundary Act of 1835, remain unaltered; but those of the parliamentary borough have been extended by the Act of 1868, and now include those parts of the parishes of Dallington, Duston, Hardingstone, and Kingsthorpe, which border on and form suburbs to the town (see page 2). The population of the municipal borough in 1801 was 7020; in 1831, 15,351; in 1841, 21,242; in 1851, 26,658; in 1861, 32,813; and in 1871, 41,168. It will thus be seen that the town has increased in the

number of its inhabitants nearly sixfold during the last seventy years, a good criterion of its growing prosperity. The parliamentary borough at the last census contained 45,080 inhabitants (see table at a subsequent page).

Northampton is 66 miles N.W. by N. from London by the Leicester road, and 67½ by the London and North-Western Railway, 42 S.S.W. from Peterborough, 21½ from Bedford, 24½ from Banbury, 45 from Leicester, 54 from Birmingham, 81½ from Worcester, 122 from Manchester, 52 from Oxford, 24 from Stamford, 24 from Rugby, 99 from Crewe, 20 from Buckingham, 131 from Gloucester, 124 from Ipswich, 76 from Derby, 47 from Huntingdon, 74 from Nottingham, 48 from Cambridge, 90 from Lincoln, 143 from Leeds, 147 from Bradford, 105 from Sheffield, 128 from Norwich, 166 from Hull, 155 from York, 320 from Glasgow, and 330 from Edinburgh.

CHURCHES.—Northampton formerly possessed within its walls seven parish churches: All Saints', St Giles's, St Gregory's, St Mary's, St Michael's, St Peter's, and St Sepulchre's. There was also within the town St Katharine's, which Bridges calls a chapel of ease to All Saints', and St Edmund's, and St Bartholomew's without the walls. Of these ten churches four only remain—All Saints', St Giles's, St Peter's, and St Sepulchre's; but there are also in the town at present the churches of St Andrew, St Katharine, St Edmund, St James, St Michael, and All Angels, the latter a chapel of ease to St Edmund's. The ancient parish of St Bartholomew, the church of which stood just without the north gate, is united to that of St Sepulchre. The churchyard, now a small field, is called *Lawless Close*, which, according to Bridges, is a corruption from *Lawrence*, by which name it appears to have been known in later times. Leland says that he "saw the ruins of a *large chapelle* without the north gate." The old Church of St Edmund appears to have been standing in the time of Henry the Eighth, immediately without the eastern gate of the town, between the roads leading to Kettering and Wellingborough; and St Gregory's stood near St Peter's Church, the site and buildings of which were granted in 1577 for a grammar-school, with the vicarage-house for the use of the master. In St Mary's Street stood the Church of St Mary, which was united to the Vicarage of All Saints in 1589. St Michael's was situated in St Michael's Lane, now called Wood Street, and the parish is annexed to St Sepulchre's. St Katharine's Chapel was in the parish of All Saints, in the cemetery belonging to which it was customary to inter the bodies of those who died of the plague, and on the site of which now stands the modern church dedicated to the same saint.

The Church of All Saints, situated nearly in the centre of the town, having been consumed by fire in 1675, was rebuilt soon afterwards, and reopened by the Bishop of Peterborough on the 5th of September 1680. Through this the exterior presents a strange mixture of architectural styles, retaining still the old decorated Gothic embattled tower (which escaped destruction at the time of the fire), with a modern Italian body, and an Ionic portico forming the façade of the west front; yet, taking each portion separately, we might admire it. It consists of nave and chancel, with north and south aisles. The length of the nave is 73½ feet, and the breadth 74 feet. The chancel is 34½ feet in length, and 24 in breadth, and is divided from the nave by a richly-carved screen of Norway oak. The portico is a noble piece of work, and extends the whole width of the church; it is supported by ten lofty pillars and two pilasters of the Ionic order, surmounted by a cornice with balustrades, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Charles II. in Roman costume. An inscription commemorates his gift of 1000 tons of timber out of Whittlebury forest towards the rebuilding of this church, and the remission of seven years' chimney-money. The interior presents a bold and elegant appearance; the roof is supported by four majestic Ionic columns, with highly-enriched capitals, having respectively the figures of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle, representing the four Evangelists, standing at the angles of four flat squares, between each of which is a segmental arch, and from these arches rises a fine expansive dome. The ceiling is highly enriched with wreaths of flowers, and various evangelical emblems are introduced into the

panels of the dome and the capitals of the pillars. The walls of the chancel are lined with carved oak, and on each side of the east window are paintings of Moses and Aaron, said to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Beneath the chancel is part of the original crypt, which appears to be coeval with the tower, the arches of which are groined, and the capitals plainly moulded. The pulpit is of carved Norway oak, and the church possesses one of the finest organs in the kingdom. Since its first erection in 1700, thirty-five years after the rebuilding of the church, it has received many important improvements and additions at considerable expense, and a new interior was added to it by Mr Blythe at a cost of £500. It was reconstructed in 1846 by Mr Hill, who added a new swell, nave, and pedal organs, &c., at a cost of £560; subsequent improvements cost £200; and it has recently undergone a thorough restoration, embracing all the modern improvements and additions of Continental builders, at an expense of £150. These, and various other items not included in the above, from its first erection, a period of 172 years, are estimated at nearly £2000. This magnificent instrument contains 3222 pipes, with four manuals, 6 distinct organs, 52 stops, 15 reed stops, and 20 ranks of mixtures. "It possesses power, variety and quality," and is looked upon by the inhabitants as the musical lion of Northampton. There is a peal of eight bells in the tower, an illuminated clock, and a set of chimes; the latter were presented by the corporation in 1809. There are on the walls of the interior monuments commemorative of Dr Conant, the vicar of this parish at the time of the fire; Sir James Stonhouse, Bart., M.D., the projector and physician of the Old County Hospital, established in 1743; Mrs Dorothy Beckett and Mrs Ann Sargeant, who jointly founded and endowed a school for clothing and teaching thirty-five poor girls of this parish; and also one in very elegant Latin of Isabella Haldage, widow of General Stewart, who commanded the left wing of the Pretender's army at the battle of Culloden; John Bales, a native of this town, who, it is stated on a mural slab on the outer west wall of the church, was above 126 years old when he died in 1706; and Catherine, his daughter, who died in this town at the advanced age of 102 years; and another, recording the deaths which occurred at the fire at the George Hotel about a century ago. The church was restored in 1866 at a cost of £4800. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £22; gross income, £145. It originally belonged to the Priory of St Andrew, but passed at the Reformation to the Crown. It subsequently came into the hands of the resident members of the corporation, and was disposed of to a private patron, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. Present patron, Lord Overstone; and the Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A., is the vicar.

St Giles's Church occupies a site immediately within the old wall of the town on the eastern side (Abington street), and is a large cruciform structure with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and chancel, and containing a peal of eight bells. It consists of a nave, two north aisles, one south aisle, two transepts, and chancel with chantry chapels. The length of the church and chancel is 140 feet, the breadth of nave and aisles is 57½ feet, and the length of the cross aisle is 64 feet. The structure comprises various styles of architecture. The Early English, of very good composition, is displayed in the chancel; the east window is of the Decorated style; and several of the other windows are of Perpendicular character. There is a fine Norman west door, and a richly-panelled octagonal font. The chapel on the south is entered from the chancel by a fine lofty arch, and gives a picturesque view of an ancient alabaster altar monument, deprived of its inscription, but supposed to belong to one of the Gobion family, who obtained from King John the possession of a manor without the east gate. A lectern, to which are chained two books, is placed in this chapel, and over the monument is a piscina trefoil headed with credence-shelf, and further to the right is the confessional or offertory arch. This chapel is divided from the south aisle by a screen of good early Perpendicular work, and on the south side of the chancel is a semicircular-headed priest's door. The following description of this church is from a survey made by G. G. Scott, Esq.,

R.A., now Sir Gilbert Scott: "The original structure (so far as can be judged from existing remains) appears to have been a cross church, erected about the beginning of the twelfth century, and there were originally no aisles. The extreme length of the church appears to have remained unaltered, as the western doorway still exists, and there are remains at the east end which seem to be of the original date, though, from their great peculiarity, it is difficult to form any certain idea of their intention. It would appear that, at a very early date, the Norman tower gave way; and that it was in a great measure taken down and rebuilt, leaving, however, the stair, turret, and piers at the north-east angle, the whole of the eastern or chancel arch, and a portion of the southern arch, and of one of its piers. Alterations were probably made during the latter part of the thirteenth century; and it would appear, that at the same time the chancel was in a great measure rebuilt, being increased in width towards the north, and greatly increased in height. The single lancet window on the south side, and another, of which traces are just visible, in the north, are remnants of this age; and the height is indicated by a gable line cut in the remaining Norman work on the east side of the tower. There remain on this side of the tower indications of four different roofs. First, the Norman, which shows the original chancel to have been of very humble elevation. Second, the Early English roof, which is of great height. Third, the succeeding roof (probably of the fourteenth century), of lower pitch, but considerably higher than that now existing. Fourth, the nearly flat roof, which was probably put on during the seventeenth century. The fall of the tower in 1613 seems to have occasioned considerable changes throughout the church. The whole of the nave, aisles, and chancel appear to have been re-roofed, clerestory erected, and the tower rebuilt (with slight exceptions) from the roof upwards; indeed the church must have assumed the present general aspect subsequently to that event." The church was again restored and enlarged in 1855, when the east and west arches of the tower were opened, and the church extended two bays to the west, and a north aisle added to it; the tower was partly re-roofed, the windows and porches renewed, and the whole of the interior furnished with open oak seats. The total cost of the restorations was £5000, towards which the parishioners contributed £3500, and the Incorporated Society £150. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Peter, and a fraternity or *Guild* of St Clement, within this church. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7, 19s., and endowed with a parliamentary grant of £200; the gross income is £111; the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon are the patrons; Rev. W. H. F. Robson, A.K.C., is the vicar.

St Peter's Church is situated in Marefair, near the western extremity of the town, and being contiguous to the site of the ancient castle, it is supposed to have been erected about the same period by one of the Norman lords. No description can do justice to this beautiful monument of antique architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles of equal length, having seven columns on each side, three of which are composed of four semi-columns; a chancel, and massive square tower. It is 90 feet in length, including the chancel, and 34 feet in breadth. The interior of this ancient edifice presents some interesting relics of Norman character; the details are exquisitely wrought, and having been cleared from the plaster and whitewash which concealed their beauty, exhibit some of the finest models in that style of architecture. "All the capitals are charged," says one of the excellent guide-books to Northampton, "with sculpture of scroll-work, heads, animals, &c. On each side of the nave are eight semicircular arches, with indented chevron mouldings on the face and soffits. In the clerestory is a series of six small windows, with semicircular heads on each side. The arch dividing the tower from the nave consists of three receding arches, each charged both on elevation and soffit with chevron mouldings. On each side of the archway are three pilaster columns, some of which are ornamented with spiral and lozenge mouldings. In the south aisle is a recessed sepulchral arch resting on short columns with moulded caps and bases. The font, it will be observed, is very similar in design to Queen's Cross. There

is to the left of the present door on the north side which leads to the chancel, a circular-headed door stopped up, which opened upon an entrance to a vault or crypt, 18 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 feet high, extending a considerable distance under the church and churchyard northward. This probably may have been the sacristy. On the north side of the crypt (whose architectural features are similar to those of the church) is a doorway which is said to be the entrance to a subterranean passage to the castle; and on the north side of the sanctuary is a handsome credence-table, supported by a Norman pillar with polished granite shaft. The exterior of the church is equally interesting. At the south-west and north-west angles of the tower are buttresses of peculiar form, each consisting of three semi-columns, gradually diminishing at every storey. On the north and south sides of the same are two series of arcades; and at the west end, one range corresponding with a blank arch, having three rows of flat stones, charged with varied tracery in panels. At the south side of the church is an ancient doorway with a semicircular arch; and in the clerestory is a continued range of arcades. Over these are corbel-tables, in which are grotesque heads, figures, &c. There is a vacancy for one corbel on the north side, which no doubt contained the corbel engraved by Carter in Bray's Tour." St Peter's is probably one of our best samples of enriched Norman architecture, and may be ranked among the most interesting antique ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. This church had the ancient privilege of *sanctuary* attached to it, which bears out the supposition that it rose under the auspices of some powerful party. At the west end of the north aisle is a monument bearing date 1742, to the memory of John Smith of London, the founder of mezzotinto engraving, and contemporary of Sir Godfrey Kneller, after whom he engraved many portraits; and in the churchyard lie the remains of another "Smith," the father of English geology. This interesting church was thoroughly restored in 1850-52 at a cost of £2060, when the free sittings were increased from 116 to 347, and the chancel and aisles extended eastwards. The restoration was effected under the auspices of the Architectural Society of Northampton, and under the superintendence of Sir George Gilbert Scott. The east wall, which was much dilapidated, and stood where the altar rails now stand, was pulled down, and the chancel thrown out about 15 feet upon the old foundations, which were discovered during the excavation, when several pieces of the old masonry and ornamental work were also disclosed and replaced; the aisles were also lengthened, and the partition wall between the tower and nave removed; a door which had been opened on the west side of the tower was closed, the west window reopened, and the unsightly pews with which the edifice was filled were removed, and the present handsome open oak seats erected. The whole area of the church was laid with concrete, and the old flat roof was taken down, and the present oak roof, extending the whole length of the building, substituted. Since the restorations were effected, a new altar table and rails have been added by the rector, and an open oak screen placed on each side of the chancel, separating it from the aisles. There are seven windows at the east end, and two quatrefoils, all filled with stained glass.

The living, which is a rectory, was given to the Priory of St Andrew by Simon de St Liz, and confirmed to it, with the perpetual curacy of Upton, by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln. In the reign of Henry III. the right of patronage was recovered of the convent by the king, and continued for some time in the hands of the Crown. The advowson was afterwards given by Edward III., in the third year of his reign (1326), to the master and brethren of St Catherine's Hospital, London, with whom it has remained since. It was rated at £34, 2s. 11d., and its gross value is £400. Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, M.A., F.G.S., LL.M., curate in charge.

The Church of St Sepulchre.—This ancient structure, situated on the north side of the town, near the top of Sheep street, is a remarkable specimen of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture, and one of the four round churches still remaining in England. It was built probably about the close of the eleventh or the very beginning of the twelfth century by Simon de St Liz, Earl of North-

ampton, and is, as its name indicates, dedicated in honour of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The original portion of the edifice is of a circular form, to which have been added at different intervals a square east end or chancel, with north and south aisles, the entrance to which from the body or "round" is by an ascent of five steps. It consisted of the round, with aisles and clerestory; aisles with two series of low, narrow lights, and supported by wide, shallow buttresses; a clerestory, also round, and lighted by four or eight windows, not improbably set in an arcade, as at St Peter's, and surmounted by a corbel-table and parapet, the roof being conical and of high pitch; west porch, or rather deep doorway, of many orders, with a gabled top; south door, without a porch; and a chancel without aisles, terminating in an apse at the east end. In all round churches the west door is the principal one, and so it evidently was here; and that it was furnished with some considerable decorations appears probable from an attached Norman shaft in the west end; and from some grotesque carving set upon it, was probably the tympanum of an ancient door, and may have formed some part of the arrangement of the western entrance. There are evidences of a Norman chancel, but none to indicate that aisles were attached to the round, or that they formed any part of the original plan.

The present church consists of a Norman round (the original part), with chancel and aisles, partly semi-Norman and partly Decorated; in the centre of the round is a cupola, supported by eight cylindrical pillars of considerable height, disposed in a circle, and from which eight plain pointed arches spring. The pillars have heavy capitals, varying in form, the four on the west being round, the two eastern ones having a square abacus, and the other two also rectangular and more complicated in plan, but all in perfect agreement with the earliest Norman date. The present octagon of pointed arches, resting on piers, is obviously a substitute (of about the fourteenth century) for an original clerestory, and the interior of the chancel probably contained a richly-moulded arch. Over the columns the wall assumes an octangular shape, and in this respect it differs from the other round churches in this country, and therefore, like St Peter's, it may be considered unique.

The difference between the two series of piers and arches, when viewed from the chancel, is striking: that to the north is of two pointed arches of two plain chamfered orders, resting on a pillar, and two responds; a circle with four attached clusters of three bowtells each, and a moulded capital; the responds rectangular, of two orders in plan, and with semi-Norman foliated capitals. These arches are surmounted by a hood of a very early section—namely, a half round, a little pointed and running up almost into the old Norman corbel-table, the arches being cut out of the walls and underbuilt as they now appear. The hood occurs again in other parts of the church, and will be found at the junction of the north aisle with the round, showing that the aisle then added had the same width that it now has. The same string occurs over the door, which cut into the window at the north side; and a north door to the round, with a north aisle to the chancel, were also added. These changes were made probably about A.D. 1180 or 1190, during the transition era from the Norman to the Pointed style, when the northern wall of the chancel was cut through to form an arcade for the addition of the north aisle, which was then added. The east window of this aisle is a very plain lancet triplet, with the centre light higher than the others. At the same time with the erection of the north aisle, the chancel was also rebuilt; for though the present arch is perpendicular, the bases of the jambs rest on semi-Norman bases older than themselves, but more recent than the round—probably, too, the whole chancel was then remodelled.

The next change which the church underwent was probably an addition to the chancel of a south aisle; the present one is of recent construction, but a string carried round it, and also the moulding of the arches, prove that old materials of the Decorated order were used in it. These changes were effected about the year 1320, and shortly after the north aisle was nearly rebuilt, and the present buttresses and windows added. Thus far the changes were perhaps

judicious enough, but from rashness, or a want of caution in removing the windows, the masonry became dislocated, and the character of the round was destroyed. To save the building which was thus endangered, the two great buttresses at the north-west were built.

This interesting old church has lately undergone a thorough restoration at a cost of £10,066, which includes donations specially given for the ornamental portion of the work; and a further sum of £600 is about to be expended in adding a new roof to the ambulatory. These restorations have been most elaborately carried out, under the auspices of the Architectural Society and the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect. The outer north aisle, or lady chapel, was added on the original foundation, which was discovered during the progress of the restoration, and the apse of the chancel was also extended to its ancient foundation. A magnificent font in the round was erected in 1871, by subscription, to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas James, M.A., vicar of Theddingworth. Amongst the special subscriptions to this great outlay may be noticed £1000 as the proceeds of a bazaar under the patronage of the ladies of the county and town of Northampton, £491 from a concert at which Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gratuitously sang, and an anonymous donation of £400.

At the west end stands the fine broad embattled tower, containing an illuminated clock and a peal of six bells, and surmounted by a pyramidal spire of eight sides. The arrangement of the tower and spire, and the boldly projecting diagonal buttresses at the corners, are admirably adapted to carry the eye up to the spire, and to bring down the line with great effect to the ground. And the same unity of effect is maintained more perfectly by the rather uncommon junction of the tower and spire, than by the ordinary method with angular squinches. The height of the tower and spire (which were built about the last quarter of the fourteenth century) is 116 feet. The length of the church and chancel is $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the breadth of the chancel and aisles 77 feet; and the compass of the circle of the eight pillars of the round, measured outwards, $112\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The west door is of several recessed orders, and its mouldings and those of the belfry windows are in the Decorated character. The present porch to the round is on the south, but a former doorway on the north, for many years blocked up, has been replaced.

Though St Sepulchre's cannot be said to rival in architectural beauty either its sister St Peter's or its namesake at Cambridge, yet it is distinguished on account of its history, its antiquarian interest, and its undoubted origin and peculiar form—an imitation of the circular shrine erected over the Tomb and Resurrection of Christ. Of the few ecclesiastical structures which owe their existence to the crusading spirit of the men by whom they were founded, three have perished—namely, Temple Bruern and Aislaby in Lincolnshire, and the Old Temple Church in Holborn, London. Four yet remain: of these the Church of Little Maplestead in Essex (the most perfect of all the crusadic churches in England), and the New Temple Church in London, owe their foundation to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem (or Hospitallers) and the Knights Templars respectively, two great religious orders of chivalry, the wealthiest and most powerful in Europe, bound by the most solemn vow to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the infidel and protect the pilgrim on his way to it. Of the other two round churches, St Sepulchre's at Cambridge and the Church of St Sepulchre in this town, the former claims priority, having been consecrated in 1101; but the latter, though the exact date is not recorded, followed immediately after, and its erection is justly attributed to Simon de St Liz, the first Norman Earl of Northampton.

These churches owe their peculiar form and arrangement to the desire on the part of the founders to embody their recollection of the sights they had witnessed in Palestine, and to plant upon the soil of Britain images of the far-famed shrine of Jerusalem, to which special sanctity and virtue were attached, and where the Adorable Sacrifice, and the prayers of friends and relatives might be daily offered for the safe return of pilgrims, and the success of the religious chivalry of

Christendom against the Saracen masters of the Holy Land. These were the motives which at that period convulsed Europe to its centre, and awakened in England that spirit of enthusiasm which towards the close of the eleventh century was still further roused by the voice of Peter the Hermit into that military and religious frenzy which resulted in the Crusades. Animated by the popular feeling, the valiant St Liz became a crusader, took the cross, and went to the Holy Land. It was on his return from this crusading expedition, about the close of the reign of William II. or the beginning of that of Henry I., that he is supposed to have built the original or circular portion of the Church of St Sepulchre, in honour of the round Church of the Resurrection in Jerusalem, in which he had devoutly worshipped. Simon, whose zeal for the faith seems to have increased with his years, again took the cross and went to the Holy Land, where he remained for several years ; but the gallant crusader was not fortunate enough to return a second time, having died in 1115, on his homeward way, at the Abbey of Our Lady of Charity, which he had himself founded, on the banks of the Loire, and was there buried.

Some antiquarians attribute the foundation of St Sepulchre's Church to the Knights Templars ; but this opinion must be erroneous, for the order of Templars did not exist prior to the year 1118, nor did they obtain possessions in England until A.D. 1134. In advocating the restoration of this interesting church, the Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A., vicar of Welford, an eminent archæologist, says : " To Simon de St Liz, noble by birth and title, great in power and wealth, the crusader and the devotee, the builder of castles, the founder and benefactor of churches, we may with great probability attribute the first erection of St Sepulchre's, and this presumption agrees with the fact that it belonged to the Convent of St Andrew, which was largely endowed and rebuilt by him. At all events the character of the Norman portion of the fabric agrees with his time, and we may search in vain for another person who had more of the power and of the will to erect such a church, and with the circumstances of whose life its foundation would better agree." The late Rev. Thomas James, M.A., in an " Essay on Round Churches," writes : " In the two churches of Cambridge and Northampton can be traced no connection with either the order of Templars or Hospitallers, but they spring in all likelihood from the unaided bounty of individual benefactors : that at Cambridge from some unknown pilgrim or crusader, whose name has perished, though his good work remains ; and that of our own town, from indirect but very convincing evidence, may surely be attributed to the first great name in Northampton annals, Simon de St Liz, the first Norman earl of the county, the founder of the castle and of St Andrew's Priory, twice a pilgrim to the Holy Land, and whose name has become so identified with Northampton as to have gained a settlement in the racing card of the spring meeting."

Henry I., who commenced his reign in A.D. 1100, gave this church, with four acres of land, to the Priory of St Andrew ; and the gift was confirmed by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, and Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose time the vicarage was ordained. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the patronage continued in the Crown, but about the year 1640 it was possessed by Sir John Lamb. It now belongs to the Rev. William Butlin, M.A., the present vicar, who purchased it of the trustees of T. Butcher, Esq. The living, which is a discharged vicarage rated in the king's books at £6, 1s., was endowed with £200 royal bounty and £1000 parliamentary grant. In 1860 the present vicar sold some garden-land in St Giles's parish belonging to the church for about £5750, which was vested in Queen Anne's Bounty ; and in 1865 he gave £900 as an endowment, which was met by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with a like sum. The living is now worth about £300 per annum.

Amongst the monuments in this church is one to the late Dr Kerr and his wife, and another to George Coles. In 1844 the vicar commenced a suit in Chancery for the recovery of the tithes of the parish. The question at issue is, whether the plaintiff, as vicar, is entitled to a customary payment of *sixpence* in

the pound on all the houses and lands within the parish. At the July assizes of Northampton in 1846 the vicar obtained a verdict, which was not, however, acted upon, and it was afterwards set aside by the Lord Chancellor in consequence of some irregularity at the commencement of the proceedings; a new trial was directed, but the case still remains in an unsettled state.

St Katharine's Church.—This edifice was erected by subscription in 1838, near the site of an ancient chapel of ease of the same dedication. It stands off the Horse-Market, and is in the modern Gothic style; it consists of an open space or body, with a small chancel, is galleried on three sides, and has a low-pitched ceiling, and on the west end is a campanile. It was restored in 1870. The pews are commodious, and the embellishments throughout are in good taste and in character with the building, which is of stone. The windows are of cast iron in the Decorated character, and there is accommodation for about 1200 hearers. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the trustees of Miss Hyndman's Charity, and the Rev. Robert Collins King is the incumbent. The value of the benefice is about £200 a year.

St Andrew's Church, situated at the west end of Regent street, in St Andrew's square, partly on the site of the ancient Priory of St Andrew, was erected in 1841, by public subscription, and is an interesting architectural composition in the Early English style from the pencil of Mr E. F. Law, architect of this town. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a small break of about 12 feet at the east, suiting the purposes of a chancel. The lancet window at the east end is noble and effective; the other windows are very elaborate, having moulded arches and pillars coupled to the jambs; and the tower, very graceful in its proportions, after rising to the height of 96 feet, terminates with four pinnacles, which, in conjunction with those terminating the east end, contribute to the whole an imposing effect. The pinnacles on the east end having fallen to decay were taken down, and have not yet been restored. The roof is open, showing the whole of the timbers and boarding, which are of grained oak; and an arcade is formed round the chancel, on the east panels of which are emblazoned, in Old English characters, with illuminated capitals, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, executed gratuitously by the architect. The church will seat 800 persons on the ground-plan, and 400 in the galleries. The building is of a dark-coloured cut stone, and the cost of the erection, including the purchase of site, &c., amounted to nearly £7000. It was consecrated on November 30, 1842, by the bishop of the diocese. The organ, which is considered an excellent instrument, was built by Mr Barker of this town, who was also the builder of the superior organs at St Katharine's Church and All Saints' School. The living is a vicarage of the annual value of £300, in the patronage of the trustees of Miss Hyndman's Bounty, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Storer, B.A.

St Edmund's Church, on the Wellingborough road, near to the place where stood the ancient Church of St Edmund, "without the eastern gate of the town," was erected in 1850, and consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1852. The building will seat 1000 hearers, and the sittings are all free. The cost of the erection was £4000, raised by subscription aided by grants from the Church Building, Diocesan, and Incorporated Societies. The structure is cruciform, in the Early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, north and south transepts, with porch, and a square tower, in which is one bell. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown and the bishop of the diocese alternately; its value is about £300 per annum, and the Rev. Nathaniel T. Hughes, M.A., is the present vicar. The chancel window, of five lights, is filled with stained glass at a cost of £140. In the centre is a full-sized figure of Our Redeemer, and on each side are also full-sized figures of nine of the apostles. In the south transept there are three windows also filled with stained glass in 1872, at the expense of Mr Wm. Mills of this town, to the memory of his parents. The subjects are the "Agony in Gethsemane," the "Betrayal of Our Lord," "Christ bearing His Cross," and the "Crucifixion." The church was relighted in

beautiful design by Messrs Breedon & Co. of Birmingham in 1873, at a cost of £170.

St James's Church, St James's end (a new district parish recently formed out of parts of Duston and Dallington parishes), is a neat structure of red brick, ornamented with bands of black brick and stone dressings, erected in 1868 at a cost of upwards of £3000. It is in the Early English, and consists of nave, with clerestory, chancel, south aisle, and south chapel. The clerestory, consisting of twelve windows on each side, has an open pitched roof, and a bell-turret at the north-west corner, in which is one bell. The south aisle is separated from the nave by four circular arches supported by columns of polished granite; the seats are open, and of stained deal; the font is of Caen stone, and supported on eight upright shafts; and the pulpit is placed on a base of Ketton stone, composed of Belgian, rouge royal, and Greek marble shafts. The living is a vicarage worth £300 per annum, in the gift of the bishop of the diocese and incumbency of the Rev. Lewis Clayton, M.A.

St Michael and All Angels, situated in the Lower mounts, is a chapel of ease to St Edmund's, but intended ultimately for a district church; is entirely constructed of iron, and will accommodate 350 persons. It was built in 1872 at a cost of £530, exclusive of the site, and is at present under the pastoral care of two missionary clergymen—the Revs. H. G. Parrish, B.A., and Augustus C. Ramsay, B.A.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—For nearly twenty years the Collegiate Chapel of St Felix served the purposes of the Catholic mission of this town. The foundation-stone of this exquisite little Gothic edifice (built from the design of the elder Pugin) was laid in 1844 by the late Father Ignatius of the order of the Passion (the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer). The interior consisted of nave, chancel, and organ-loft, with high-pitched polished oaken roof. A neat open-work screen, surmounted by the rood and figures of the Blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist, divided the nave from the sanctuary. In 1863 this building, having become inadequate to the needs of the greatly-enlarged congregation, and to the proper celebration of episcopal solemnities, was enlarged to three times its former dimensions by the addition at the west end of the greater portion of that which is destined ultimately to be a complete cathedral. The design of this new edifice (dedicated to the patron saints of the diocese, Our Lady Immaculate and St Thomas of Canterbury) is by A. W. N. Pugin, Esq., eldest son of the architect of the chapel, and consists of nave and aisles, with sanctuary, having an apsidal termination. The nave, which is of unusual width and height, is supported by clusters of pillars, of which the shafts are of granite, and the pedestals, capitals, and arches of stone. The roof is unique, being carried half way up in stone panels, formed from the intersection of the rafters, from which springs a higher stage, filled with rafters which interlace each other in a very complex and intricate fashion. The clerestory is composed of arcades of windows of much greater height than is generally met with. The aisles are of a peculiarly elegant construction, being formed of a series of perfect Gothic arches, placed transversely to the arches of the nave, by the pillars of which they are on one side supported. The chapel terminating the south aisle is called the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and is extremely beautiful. Upon the altar, which is built of Caen stone, richly carved, and supported upon marble pillars, are figures representing a pope and an emperor, illustrative of the spiritual and temporal power. The reredos is of white carved stone, having in the centre a richly-decorated Gothic arch, enclosing a brass tabernacle of excellent workmanship, around which are sculptured angels waving thuribles. The chapel on the north aisle is dedicated to the Japanese martyrs canonised in 1862, some of whose relics repose over the altar, beneath which is a figure of the "Dead Christ." The high altar, which is approached from the nave by five steps, is of stone, with super-altar of Carrara marble. The front—elaborately and tastefully gilded—is wrought in three open panels, in which is chiselled the "*Agnus Dei*." The reredos, painted in red and gold, and covered with seraphim with out-stretched

wings, is surmounted by a cornice formed of interlacing Gothic arches, from the centre of which springs a canopy covering the throne of exposition. There is a flight of stone steps behind the high altar. To the left is the bishop's throne; and on each side are the stalls of the canons. On either side of the altar is a large panel-painting by Hess, painter and decorator of the Chapel Royal of the King of Bavaria; one representing the Resurrection of Our Blessed Lord, and the other the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Opposite the bishop's throne is a large crucifix, of immense value, carved in veined ivory by an eminent Spanish artist. The five stained windows in the sanctuary are very large, and were executed by Hardman of Birmingham. That over the high altar represents the saints pleading to God for the restoration to the faith of the old Catholic churches of Northampton, which are represented below (amongst them being the churches of the Holy Sepulchre, of St Peter, &c.) Another, erected to the memory of the late bishop, Dr Wareing, by the clergy of the diocese, displays that prelate in his episcopal vestments, kneeling at the feet of St Felix, and offering to him the chapel called after his name. There are several other stained windows of various degrees of merit, but notable amongst them is one of three lights at the west end, filled with figures of the Virgin Mother, St Thomas of Canterbury, and St Felix, which rest upon a golden ground of peculiar richness; and another of two lights, in the baptistery, representing the Nativity, and Adoration of the Kings, in which the characteristic beauty of the ancient stained glass is happily caught. At the entrance to the cathedral is the baptistery, separated from the rest of the building by an open-work stone screen. The statues generally are of inferior merit, if we except those of the Blessed Virgin and St Thomas, which stand on either side of the entrance to the sanctuary, and are very good, that of the Virgin being especially so. The Stations of the Cross, finely painted upon panel, hang round the walls of the church. The *coup-d'œil* from the organ-loft at the end of the church is really admirable. The warm tint thrown athwart the sanctuary by the stained glass, the bold and lofty nave, with its long arcade of arches and clusters of columns, the graceful aisles, the side chapels, with their richly-decorated altars, the bright banners, pictures, statues, and the rest, combine to produce an effect which not to admire one must be very apathetic indeed.

This cathedral was solemnly opened on April 28, 1864, in the presence of his eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, seven bishops, and upwards of seventy clergy, secular and regular (the latter being represented by Dominicans, Capuchins, Passionists, and members of the Society of Jesus), and of a considerable number of lay Catholics from various parts of the kingdom. Under the hierarchy established by Cardinal Wiseman, England was divided into thirteen sees. The late Dr Wareing, formerly Bishop of Ariopolis, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District, was the first Bishop of Northampton, but resigned his see in February 1858, and was succeeded by the present bishop, the Right Rev. Francis Kerril Amherst, who was born in London, March 21, 1819; consecrated at Oscott by his eminence Cardinal Wiseman, July 4, 1858; appointed Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, June 8, 1862; and present at the Vatican Council, 1870.

Adjoining the cathedral is the sacristy, a good specimen of the Early English style, used in the first days of the mission as a chapel. In a niche on the exterior is a very elegant statue of St Felix, in his pontifical robes, with crosier, and hands outstretched in benediction. Also close by is the residence of the bishop; of the Vicar-General of the Diocese, the Very Rev. Canon Oléron, D.D.; and of the pastor of the mission, the Very Rev. Canon Scott, D.D. The episcopal grounds are extensive, and planted with unexceptionable taste.

THE CONVENT.—The new Convent of "Notre Dame" is an exceedingly spacious and imposing building in Abington street. About twenty years since a few religious from Belgium established themselves in Northampton, and for some years rented a little house in Sheep Street, where they held Sunday and day schools. Having purchased eligible and extensive grounds in Abington Street, the sisters removed thither, and in 1871 the present magnificent structure was reared at a cost of about £6000. Mr W. Hull is the architect. The

religious are sisters of the order of "Notre Dame," founded in the present century for the religious education of the middle classes. The chief convent and novitiate of the order is at Namur, in Belgium, whence have gone forth religious who have founded large and flourishing schools in all parts of the world. At Liverpool they are engaged, under Government, in the management of large normal schools for the education of female teachers in Catholic poor schools, and their system has received the highest approbation from her Majesty's inspectors. The convent at Northampton accommodates, besides a numerous company of religious, about seventy young ladies, boarders, under education. Attached to this institution is a middle-class day-school, and at the back of the convent grounds, on the Mounts, there is also a poor school for the accommodation of infants and children to the number of 300. The present superioress is Sœur Hélène de la Croix (Mademoiselle Jacobs), who succeeded Sœur Clérie in 1862. The exterior of this edifice is in the Gothic style. The façade to the street (which is 117 feet in length) consists of centre block and two side wings, flanked by two towers terminating in angled turrets, upon the apices of which are gilt crosses. The porch is supported upon granite columns, with ornate stone capitals, and forms a triangle-shaped arch, bordered with elaborate crockets and finial. Over the centre window are carved the emblems of the Passion. Severe simplicity is the distinguishing characteristic, the only ornaments being statues of the Blessed Virgin and St Joseph, which stand upon pedestals in the centre block, and are covered with crocketed canopies of most elaborate workmanship. The devotional beauty and expression of the statues are beyond praise. The interior is light and cheerful. A large entrance-hall (the walls of which form arcades of arches) leads to the foot of a massive and handsome stone staircase, reaching to the top of the building, and lighted with stained windows. The dormitories, bath-rooms, lavatories, refectories, studies, music and reception rooms, are all constructed with evident attention to every possible requisite of modern education. Detached from the building is the temporary chapel, destined ere long to give place to a handsome church. The interior is small, but well arranged, and very devotional. Over the convent is a bell-turret, from which three times a day is rung the "Angelus." There is a fine quadrangle at the back, from which you ascend by a terrace of twenty steps into the gardens, on one side of which are the poor schools, erected in 1872, and dedicated to "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart." The building is in red brick, with white dressings, and contains large and lofty schools, class-rooms, &c. Over the porch is a statue of the Blessed Virgin and Child. The chaplain to the convent is the Very Rev. Canon Oléron, D.D.

The Catholic Church in England has been subjected to as many and as great trials and vicissitudes as in any other country. It has been twice swept away, and it has been twice restored. From the death of Dr Thomas Watson of Lincoln, who died in prison in 1584, and who was the last Catholic bishop consecrated in England, after the subversion of the ancient faith in the sixteenth century, when England became a foreign mission under the Holy See, and when the Catholic religion was once more all but swept away, it was for more than two generations without churches or bishops; a handful of priests ministered to a remnant of Catholics, whose number at the end of the last century was supposed to amount to no more than 30,000. In the early part of the seventeenth century the secular clergy were placed under the jurisdiction of an arch-priest, the Rev. George Blackwell, at whose death in 1623, Dr William Bishop, consecrated Bishop of Chalcedon by Gregory XV., was deputed to the government of the English and Scotch Catholics, with the title of Vicar Apostolic. At his death in 1625 the same title and jurisdiction were conferred on Dr Richard Smith, president of the English College at Rome, and who died in 1655. From this period until the year 1685 the Roman Chapter exercised episcopal authority, when, on the accession of James II. to the throne, it appeared a more favourable time had arrived for the Catholic religion, and Innocent XI., profiting by the circumstance, deputed Dr Leburn, Bishop of Adrumentum, as Vicar Apostolic of

all the kingdom of England ; and three years afterwards joined with him three other vicars apostolic, bishops *in partibus*, dividing at the same time England into four districts—London, Western, Midland, and Northern, assigning one district to each vicar apostolic. This arrangement continued until the pontificate of Gregory XVI., who in 1840 found it necessary, from the rapid spread of Catholicity, to subdivide England into eight districts—namely, London, Eastern, Western, Central, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and Northern.

But in 1850 Pius IX. abrogated and annulled all previous arrangements, and restored to England her ancient ecclesiastical constitution, substituting for vicars apostolic appointed by himself and removable at his pleasure, an ordinary hierarchy, consisting of one archbishop, or metropolitan, and twelve bishops his suffragans, who take their titles from sees in this country, and are elected by chapters of the respective dioceses. The ecclesiastical province, therefore, comprises the Archdiocese of Westminster, and the Dioceses of Beverley, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Liverpool, Newport, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark.

CHAPELS.—The places of worship unconnected with the Established Church of England are numerous in Northampton, and some of them are large, commodious, and handsome edifices.

Independent Chapel, Castle hill.—This edifice was erected in the year 1695, and is a large plain building, but one to which a considerable degree of celebrity is attached, in consequence of its having been the scene of the ministerial labours of Dr Doddridge, who officiated here, and superintended an academy for twenty-one years. The chapel remains externally in much the same state as when Doddridge occupied it, and the house in which the academy was held is in Sheep Street, nearly opposite the Ram Inn. In the chapel is a handsome monumental tablet to his memory, with an epitaph written by Gilbert West, Esq., LL.D. Rev. Thomas Arnold is the present minister. The chapel was considerably enlarged in 1865 at an expense of £3000, including the cost of the Sunday school adjoining, which is attended by over 500. There are also two other schools in connection with this attended by 300. A few incidents of the life of Dr Doddridge in immediate connection with the town, by a local writer, may not be considered uninteresting. Doddridge's career in Northampton was far from being an untroubled one ; his occasional preaching in a "certain barn at Kingsthorpe," where some of his hearers resided, produced an angry attack for intruding into a domain the supervision of which was exclusively claimed by another. His keeping an academy was the subject of a prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, which was arrested by the Courts at Westminster, and finally dropped in accordance with the expressed wish of George II. His students were sometimes interrupted in the neighbouring villages in the task of instructing the villagers, and threatened with violence.

Doddridge was not only a divine, and the "author of many excellent writings," but he was also a politician. The same writer says that during the stormy parliamentary elections of 1733, he as a Whig experienced the ill-will of his Tory neighbours, a party then disaffected towards the reigning family, and friendly to the cause of the Pretender. An attack was made upon his house by the mob of the Jacobite candidate during the canvass, a proceeding which the mayor was anxious to screen from judicial investigation, the corporation of that day being largely infected with Jacobitism. At the eleventh hour they secured the return of their candidate against a Hanoverian, by the creation of 171 honorary freemen, among whom were fifty-one of the county clergy. When the time of trial came in 1745, by the Pretender landing in Scotland, Doddridge was one of those who met the Earl of Halifax at the George, to whom he had previously written upon the subject, to concert measures of resistance. This was on Wednesday, September 25, the first day of the races, before the news of the disastrous defeat of the royal forces at Preston-pans had reached the town. A letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of P. D., is evidently his, and gives an account of the meeting. It was

resolved to raise a regiment of volunteers, and five hundred were enlisted within a week. The postscript states: "Northampton, Oct. 9.—This day the newly-enlisted men were sworn, and immediately drew up with great dexterity and sang the memorable song, 'To arms, Britons, strike home!' the Earl of Halifax and many gentlemen of the county joining in the chorus." One of Doddridge's students, a son of Lord Killaran, held a commission. A few days afterwards, a letter from Scotland announced the death of Colonel Gardiner at Prestonpans, whose son, Mr David Gardiner, was then in the academy. Gardiner, with whom he became acquainted in 1739, had been quartered at Northampton in 1742 with Lord Cadogan's regiment of dragoons, and was there for the last time in 1743, with his wife Lady Frances, on a visit to the writer of his life. Doddridge in London had the opportunity of witnessing the last act of the rebellion, having one of the best places near the scaffold offered him on which the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino suffered; but he refused to be a spectator of the dismal tragedy. Close application occasioned a consumption of the lungs, to mitigate or cure which he was advised to visit Lisbon, where he died in 1751, and his remains were interred in the burying-ground of the British factory in that city.

The Independent Chapel, King street, is also a plain commodious edifice, erected in 1776, in which are several small but handsome monumental memorials, amongst which is one to the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd Edwards, upwards of forty-two years pastor of this congregation, who died in 1831, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Sunday schools are attached to the chapel. The Rev. Arthur Vaughan is the minister.

Independent Chapel, Commercial street.—This neat comfortable chapel was erected in 1829, at the sole expense of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Highbury place, London. The Rev. E. T. Prust and the Rev. W. H. Stent are the ministers.

Independent Chapel, Victoria road, is a small iron structure, erected in 1869; is in connection with Commercial street Chapel.

Independent Chapel, St James's end, a small building erected in 1862, is connected with the Doddridge Chapel.

The Baptist Chapel in College street occupies the site of the former chapel, which had become inadequate to the wants of its increasing congregation. The old Meeting-House, built in 1714, was first enlarged in 1760, at a cost of about £300; it was again enlarged in 1774, at an expense of £1250; and in 1830 new schoolrooms were erected, which cost, including purchase of messuages, &c., £1446. The last services were held in it on July 6th, 1862. The first stone of the present noble and graceful structure was laid on the 9th of December 1862 by the Rev. J. T. Brown, the present minister, who also opened it, November 26th, 1863. Its principal front consists of a façade of Bath stone, presenting a large projecting pediment supported by six columns and pilasters with carved enrichments; and the flank walls, extending to the angles of the building, have pilasters, cornices, &c., corresponding with the architectural style of the centre, which is in the Corinthian order. Between the columns are fine circular-headed windows, with richly-moulded imposts, caps, &c.; the whole standing upon a surbase of bold proportions, with a rock face plinth of Derby gritstone. The internal area of the building is seventy-five feet by fifty-four feet, with galleries extending over a spacious vestibule; and its ample dimensions are capable of accommodating 1100 persons. It is admirably furnished with the means of ingress and egress, there being six outlets to the ground-floor and four to the galleries.

In the surbase supporting the columns are three entrance doors opening into the vestibule, from which the doors open into the chapel, and having on either side a flight of stairs leading to the galleries. There are also on the opposite end two other stone staircases leading to the galleries. In the rear of the chapel are the minister's and baptismal vestries, and over them a committee-room and several classrooms, communicating with the gallery of the chapel, and the large room for general meetings over the schools at the rear of the chapel, consisting of an infant schoolroom, a Sunday schoolroom, over which is a large room for

general meetings, capable of seating 500 persons, and communicating with the gallery and classrooms just described. These rooms, as well as the chapel, are furnished with apparatuses by means of which they are supplied with warmth in winter and ventilation in summer. The baptistery in front of the pulpit and under the dais is lined with buff tiles; the pulpit is both novel in treatment and very effective, and the open seats consist of plain deal and polished oak.

The Baptist Chapel, Grey Friars' street, was erected in 1839 at a cost of about £1700, including the site, &c. It is a large brick building, with schoolrooms beneath; the front has a bold pediment supported by pilasters; and the roof, which is 45 feet in span, is constructed of wood and iron, so as to form an elliptical ceiling; and is capable of accommodating 600 persons on the ground-floor. The Rev. Thomas Henry Holyoak is the minister.

The Calvinistic Baptist Chapel, Abington street, is a white brick building, erected in 1860 at a cost of £1500. The Rev. Thomas Shelton is the present minister.

The Baptist Chapel, Grafton street, is a plain brick building erected in 1868; it has a Sunday school attached.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Gold street, erected in 1815 at a cost of £5000; and in 1873 there were added to it new vestries and classrooms at a further cost of £680. The edifice is very appropriately fitted up, and affords sitting space for 900 worshippers.

The Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, Grafton street, erected in 1839 at a cost, including the purchase of the site and additions, of about £2000, is a plain brick building, with a Grecian Doric-porched entrance, and will seat nearly 500 persons. The west end is used as a Sunday school; there is also a Sunday school in connection with this chapel in Scarletwell street, built in 1860, which is used as a place of worship on Sunday evenings.

The Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Wellingborough road, erected in 1852, and rebuilt in 1873 at a cost of about £800. It is of brick, with stone facings, and will seat about 350 persons.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Horse-Market, is a plain brick building, erected in 1840, and rebuilt in 1872, at a cost of about £1600; it will seat between 500 and 600. There is also a Sunday school attached.

The Unitarian Chapel, in King street, is a small plain edifice, enlarged and repaired in 1869, when a new Sunday school was added to it at a cost of £1000. The Rev. Iden Payne is the pastor.

The Friends' Meeting-House, in Wellington street, is a commodious building.

Union Chapel.—In order to meet the religious requirements of the rapidly-increasing population, a new chapel under the above designation, with a Sunday school annexed, is about to be erected under the auspices of some of the leading Nonconformists of the town. The committee have purchased an eligible site on the Kettering road at an expense of £600.

Another body of Dissenters, called "The New Jerusalem Church," first formed a congregation in this town about the year 1863, and at present meet to worship in the Corn Exchange Buildings.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Free Grammar-School.—This institution was founded by Thomas Chipsey, grocer, of Northampton, who, by deed the 1st of June 1552 (33d Henry VIII.), devised lands at Holcot and other places in trust to Lawrence Manley, Lawrence Washington, and eighteen others, for the payment of a schoolmaster, who should teach grammar free; also a moiety of £10, to be paid to the boys singing in All Saints' Church, the residue of profits to be expended in keeping the market-place (then newly paved) in repair. This endowment was augmented by Mr Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, about the year 1634; and Paul Wentworth, Esq., by indenture dated 26th January 1677, charged his estate in Ullingstow Lovell, in Buckinghamshire, with an annual payment of £20, to support an usher to this school. The founder not having provided a schoolhouse Cardinal Pole in 1557 granted the use of the decayed Church of St Gregory for that purpose. In 1840 this ancient schoolroom was in such

a ruinous state that it was necessary to take it down ; when, by the exertions of the head master in obtaining donations, the school was rebuilt, and but few remains of the ancient fabric now exist. The new school, built in 1870 at a cost of £3000, is a good brick building with stone dressings, to which a large playground is attached : it is situated in Abington square. It consists of a central hall, from which five classrooms open, each room affording accommodation for forty boys. The school is conducted on a new scheme, which provides for head and second masters, both of whom must be graduates ; and it further directs the appointment of additional masters as the revenues of the school increase. There are now no free boys, each pupil from the town paying £4 per annum. The principal subjects of instruction are English, French, Latin, Greek, German, mathematics, and several branches of engineering, drawing, physical science, &c. The head master is the Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, M.A., F.G.S., LL.M. Among the eminent men who have been educated here may be mentioned Dr Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, and the Rev. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations." Dr Crewe, Bishop of Durham, gave valuable books from his own collection towards the formation of a library.

The Government School of Art, which occupies rooms in the Grammar-School, was established in 1871 for the instruction of artisans generally in drawing and designing, with the view to enable them to compete successfully with foreign workmen. Day classes are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays from twelve o'clock to half-past three P.M.—the fees are one guinea per quarter ; and the evening classes are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—fee five shillings per quarter. Mr Stephen Thomas, head master ; John Buswell Hensman, Esq., hon. secretary.

Dryden and Herbert's Free Charity or Orange or Blue Coat School, Bridge street, was founded and endowed in 1710 by John Dryden, Esq. of Chesterton, with the premises known as the George Inn, which the trustees were empowered by an Act of Parliament to sell, and invest the money in the funds ; and further endowed by Zachariah Herbert in 1734, with lands in the parish of Burton Latimer, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing twenty boys of the town of Northampton. The present trustees are—Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, the Right Hon. Lord Henley, M.P., Henry Nethercote, Esq., Earl Spencer, K.G., Captain Stopford, W. Thornton, Esq., the mayor, and vicar of All Saints' for the time being. Mr Wm. Tomalin is clerk to the charity. There are eighteen boys on the foundation at present.

Blue-Coat School.—James Earl of Northampton, and several other gentlemen of the county, founded this charity, and endowed it with £1000, which was laid out by the corporation in the purchase of an estate in the parish of Bugbrooke, the rents of which are applied to educate and clothe twenty-five boys of poor freemen, providing also clothing for twenty freemen of advanced age, and ten shillings each in money. Mr Gabriel Newton of Leicester, in 1760, founded a Green-Coat School, and endowed it with a rent charge of £26 per annum, to provide clothing and education for twenty-five poor boys. These charities, which are now amalgamated, being insufficient for their several purposes, have been augmented by the corporation, and are now under the management of the "Church Charities Trustees." The present value of the endowment is about £177 a year. The schoolhouse, built in 1811 at a cost of about £1800, is a good substantial brick building, in niches in the front of which are two figures of Blue-Coat boys. There are twenty-five boys on the foundation at present.

Beckett and Sargeant's (blue) Girls' School, Kingswell street.—This school was founded by Mrs Ann Sargeant and Mrs Dorothy Beckett, who by indentures dated 20th September 1735, endowed it with certain messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Northampton, and in Eakley, in the parish of Stoke Goldington, Buckinghamshire, to trustees (of whom the vicar of All Saints' for the time being is to be one), for the purpose of clothing 30 girls of the parish of All Saints, annually, in blue cloth gowns, &c. ; for paying a schoolmistress to teach

them, and finding books, &c., for the use of the school. The vicar of All Saints' was also to receive one pound for preaching an annual sermon on the 30th of November. The annual rental is £250. There is also belonging to this charity £4, 11s. 8d. per annum as interest upon £200, given by the executors of the late John Allen out of £1000 bequeathed by him for charitable purposes. The school-house was rebuilt in 1813, and restored in 1863 at a cost of £660. There are 35 girls at present (1873) on the foundation.

All Saints' Parochial Schools, in Horseshoe street, were erected in 1839 at a cost of about £1160, exclusive of the site, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. They consist of three rooms, each 60 by 40 feet, having a class-room attached to each school. The north front, which is in the late Tudor style, with Elizabethan gables, surmounted by pinnacles, presents a very classic appearance, and the roof is surmounted by a bell-turret. The schools are well supplied with books, maps, &c. The average number of boys in attendance is 300, girls 160, and infants 120. There is an organ in the schools which cost £129. Divine service is performed here every Sunday. These schools are supported by subscription, government grants, and the pence of the children.

British Schools, Campbell square.—These handsome schools were erected in 1845, in the Elizabethan style, with ornamental chimney-shafts; the dressings of the doors, windows, gables, and coping are of Bath stone, and form a pleasing contrast to the red bricks of which the building is composed. The school consists of three large rooms, which will accommodate 1000 children. The master's apartments occupy the centre. The average number in attendance is 580, and in addition to the usual branches taught in these schools, the children receive lessons in history, geography, &c.

St Sepulchre's Parochial Schools, Leicester road, were built in 1845 at a cost of £1600, including the purchase of site, which sum was raised by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society and the Committee of Council. The building is in the shape of a T, with a class-room at the north-west angle, in the late Tudor or debased Gothic style, with buttresses at the angles and between each window. At the east end is a large Perpendicular window, and the apex of the gable is surmounted by a Tudor cross. The two large rooms are 56 by 27 feet each, and may be thrown into one by a sliding partition, and the roof is open and high pitched, showing all the timbers. Mr E. F. Law was the architect. The average number in attendance is about 300.

St Katharine's Schools (boys, girls, and infants), King street, form a substantial stone building constructed for 500 children. They are in the Elizabethan style pointed with dressed stone, at the cost of £1350 inclusive of the boys' school, which was added in 1872 at a cost of £600.

St Andrew's Schools (boys, girls, and infants), with master's residence attached, are situated in St Andrew's street, and were built in 1858 at a cost of £1200. The infant school and master's house were added in 1871 at a further cost of £600. They are substantial buildings, capable of accommodating 500, and the average attendance is about 250.

St Edmund's Schools (boys, girls, and infants), Church street, are of brick, erected in 1858, enlarged in 1866, 1869, and 1871, at a cost of about £200. They will accommodate 550, and the average attendance is 300.

St Giles's Schools (boys, girls, and infants), St Giles's terrace, are handsome brick buildings, with stone dressings, erected in 1861 at a cost of £3000. They will accommodate 400, and are attended by an average of 360.

St Giles's Mission School, Dychurch lane, was built in 1869 at a cost of £700 including the site, will hold 200, and is attended by an average of 120.

St Peter's School (mixed), situated in Elephant lane, is a good building of stone, erected in 1855 at a cost of £600; it will accommodate 160, and is attended by an average of 130.

St James's School, St James's end, was built of brick in 1866, and enlarged in 1871 to accommodate 300.

The Kingsthorpe Church School, Semilong, was built in 1871 for 150 children—is a pointed building of brick.

Catholic School, Woolmonger street, is a very plain building of brick, which will accommodate 120.

The Wesleyan Day and Sunday Schools, in Katharine street, have an average attendance of 120.

Public Elementary Schools.—Under the provisions of the "Elementary Education Act, 1870," a School Board was established for the borough of Northampton; and, in accordance with these provisions, two schools are now (August 1873) in progress of erection, one in Spring lane, and the other in Vernon terrace; the former, including the purchase of the site, at a cost of about £6000, will accommodate 650 pupils—viz., 200 boys, 200 girls, and 250 infants; and the latter is to cost about £5000, and will accommodate 500—viz., 150 boys, 150 girls, and 200 infants. The Board consists of eleven members, as follow: Mr Edmund Francis Law (chairman), Mr Pickering Phipps Perry (vice-chairman), and Messrs William Adkins, James Butterfield, Joseph Gurney, Charles Lees, Samuel Mason, Francis Mulliner, Pickering Phipps, Edward Rush, and Thomas Wright. *Clerk and Solicitor to the Board*—Mr John Buswell Hensman. *Treasurers*—The Northamptonshire Banking Company. *Offices*—6 St Giles' street.

Amongst the private educational establishments in the town, the following are worthy of special notice, namely—*Abington House School*, Abington street, of which Messrs Kingston and Phillips are the principals; *Clevedon College*, Abington street, Mr Edward Rush, B.A., principal; and *The Trade School*, Waterloo, of which Mr C. Lees, F.C.S., is the principal. An efficient staff of assistant masters is attached to each of these schools.

HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSE.—*St John's Hospital*, Bridge street.—When this ancient hospital was founded has never been precisely ascertained. By an inquisition taken in the first year of Edward III. (1327), it was said to have been founded 189 years prior to that time, by Walter, Archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception and maintenance of the infirm poor. "This hospitale," says Leland, "standith within the waule of the toune, a little above the south gate," and he supposes it to have been founded by William St Clere, Archdeacon of Northampton, who died in 1168. It offered an asylum to seven aged females, who are allowed each 5s. weekly, and firing. The institute was long considered as an ecclesiastical sinecure. The building, which contained originally some very elegant architectural details, consists of a large hall, with apartments for the poor lodgers, and a chapel. In the front is a circular window, under which are the remains of a niche; the low doorway, which had pillars on each side, with good moulded capitals, is under a recessed arch supported by a column on each side with moulded capitals. On the landing of the staircase, which leads to two large rooms, occupying the whole of the upper storey, is a window filled with stained glass, very much displaced; amongst the fragments will be found a full-length figure of a bishop, mitred and bearing the crosier, and another figure in the attitude of prayer. The arms of Grey, Hastings, and Valence appear, but are much misplaced as to their quarterings. These fragments have apparently been removed from the chapel and placed here. The chapel is a plain hall, at the east end of which is a Decorated window of three lights, and at the west end a Perpendicular window, with a richly-panelled door beneath. Near the communion-table lie buried Dr George Wake, second son of Sir Baldwin Wake, who died master in 1682, and John Skelton, Archdeacon of Bedford, who died master in 1704. The whole of these premises was sold in 1872 for nearly £13,000 to the Midland Railway Company, which sum is invested in the three-per-cent. bank annuities. There is a small cemetery in the chapel-ground, and a small postern doorway, a remnant of the ancient walls of the town, is still to be found in the garden wall towards the meadows, the architectural character of which fully agrees with the early date given to the walls. Its style is that of a trefoil-headed arch, and from its size it must have merely been an opening for

the despatch of private messengers, or to allow the master of this hospital an exit towards the fields. This charity has formed the subject in a suit of Chancery for the last thirty years, but a new scheme is now being prepared by the Attorney-General for its administration; it is to be hereafter placed in the hands of trustees. The income derived from the property belonging to this hospital was for many years very small, consequent upon the granting of long leases at mere nominal rents by former masters of the hospital. As the leases run out, however, the income rapidly increases. In 1862 the income was £350, but in 1873 it amounted to £986, including £390 arising from the sale of the hospital. Bridges tells us that "this house had rents and possessions at Slipton, Stoke near Oundle, Rushden, Wellingborough, Whiston, Harrowden, Walgrave, Hannington Parva, Oldthorpe, Wotton, Courteenhall, Hartwell, Abyngton, Thorpe, Kislingbury, Gayton, Tiffield, Blisworth, Holcott, Milton, Piddington, Northampton, Thynden, Queynton, Lawnden, and Wendover in Buckinghamshire; with a pension in the churches of Helmeden and Slipton, and part of the tithes of Podington." The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor, by whom the master is appointed. The hospital is governed by a master and a co-brother, or chaplain; the co-brethren and inmates are appointed by the master. The present master is the Rev. Nathaniel Thomas Hughes, M.A., vicar of St Edmund's, and the Rev. Robert B. Woodward, M.A. is the only co-brother at present; Mr Wm. Hull, secretary. Some of those who were killed at the battle of Northampton, in the reign of Henry VI., were buried in this hospital, and several skeletons were found in digging foundations for the houses adjoining, near the street, some years since, which were supposed to have been a portion of their remains.

St Thomas's Hospital, St Giles' street, was built in 1834 at a cost of about £1300, and is a substantial erection devoid of architectural ornament, save a little Gothic tracery at the head of the windows, and a castellated parapet, whither the inmates were removed from the ancient structure previously occupied by them in Bridge Street, and which is now used as a carpenter's workshop. This hospital was founded in 1450 by the citizens and burgesses, in honour of the celebrated St Thomas à Becket, and endowed as an almshouse for twelve poor people, with an allowance of 1s. 11d. per week, clothing, firing, and washing; an additional revenue was granted by Sir John Langham in 1654, for six more, with an appointment of 1s. 8d. per week; and Richard Massingberd afterwards added another almswoman. The rents have since improved so much that the number has been still further increased, and considerable additions made to their allowance, though there are only fourteen inmates at present, who receive each 4s. per week, besides fuel and 25s. a year for clothing, and forty-five out-pensioners, £8 per annum each. For many years prior to 1873, twenty *in* and fifty *out-pensioners* were maintained upon this establishment; but since that period the charity has been very much abridged in its usefulness, in consequence of a Chancery suit instituted for the recovery of some of the charity property alleged to have been alienated many years since, and which proceedings have saddled the charity with a large amount of costs, to provide for which it became necessary for the trustees to reduce the expenditure by decreasing the number of pensioners, and which has been done to some extent from time to time as the vacancies occurred. This suit has, however, lately terminated in an exchange advantageous to the interests of the charity, the income of which amounts to about £1300 per annum, and the trustees are making the necessary arrangements for putting the hospital upon its full establishment, by the appointment of as many additional pensioners as the income will provide for. The vicar of St Giles' is the chaplain to the hospital.

Sir John Langham's Almshouse, in Bridge street, was a plain house, bearing date 1682, and afforded accommodation to two poor women, appointed by the representatives of the Langham family, and received 1s. 8d. per week; and about 5s. a year each, for coals and clothing, from Wolfrey's Charity in addition. This house was taken down in 1872 to make way for a road to the new cattle-market.

Northamptonshire Orphanage for Girls, St Giles' street, established in 1868 for the maintenance, clothing, and education of destitute orphan girls, who are admitted by election between the age of eight and twelve. Orphan girls of good character are also admitted on payment of £4 per quarter; they are kept in the orphanage until they arrive at the age of sixteen, and are instructed in all kinds of domestic work. Rev. W. H. F. Robson, chaplain; Captain Thomas Rose, hon. secretary. Mrs Annie Stephenson, matron.

The General Infirmary is perhaps the most important monument raised to benevolence in Northampton. This excellent hospital affords medical and surgical aid to the lame and sick poor, both as *in* and *out-patients*, without regard to residence, on the recommendation of a subscriber, but in cases not admitting of delay without any recommendation whatever. It also claims the first place in seniority, having existed here upwards of 128 years. In 1743 a proposal for the erection of a county hospital was made by several benevolent individuals to the sheriff and grand jury during the summer assizes, and on the 20th of September, in the same year, a subscription was opened at a county meeting convened for that purpose, and the result was the purchase of the house in George Row, now the residence of H. B. Whitworth, Esq., for the above-named purpose, in 1747. The accommodation was enlarged in 1750 by an additional building, and the number of in-patients was increased from 40 to 60, and in 1784 the number was still further increased to 70. The prospects of this excellent institution brightened as its real value became known, and in January 1790 the governors resolved to erect a new hospital on an improved plan. The site of the new hospital, which was once part of the lands of the Priory of St Andrew, was soon after purchased for £1000, and the erection of the present beautiful building followed. The estimates for the work amounted to £10,583, exclusive of stone for the foundation, and clay for bricks, found upon the spot, and of the munificent donation of Kingsthorpe stone for facing and building, to the amount of £1000, by Mr Drayton, the proprietor. The building was completed, the former hospital sold, and on the 3d of August 1793 the revised rules and statutes were read. The institution was ordered to be called the General Infirmary of Northampton, and it was opened for the admission of patients on the 12th of October 1793. The whole cost of its completion, including the site, was about £15,000, though nearly all the contractors became bankrupts through loss in the undertaking. The building stands on the eastern side of, but detached from the town, on the brow of a hill which gradually slopes to the south, and consists of a centre and two wings, having three storeys above ground, and one beneath; it is a substantial, well-arranged edifice, and is admirably disposed for the reception and accommodation of the sick. The upper storeys are occupied by the sick-wards, which now afford comfortable accommodation for 138 patients; one side of the house being appropriated to male, and the other to female patients. The medical library consists of upwards of 5000 volumes of most valuable works. On the eastern side of the building convalescent wards were erected in 1849 at a cost of about £3000. The ground-floor, which is used as a committee-room and chapel, contains a splendid collection of anatomical casts bequeathed by Mr Elderton, formerly house-surgeon of the institution, to his executors and residuary legatees, H. Terry, Esq., and the late C. Markham, Esq., and which these gentlemen presented to the institution; and the upper floor contains two wards of fourteen beds. A subterranean passage connects this detached ward with the main building. Additions to the main building were made in 1872 by the extension of the wings to the south, and by building on the north side waiting-rooms for out-patients, and accommodation for pupils and servants. The work has been carried out, in Bath stone, in a most substantial manner, at a cost of about £3500, the sum of £2100 for the extension of the wings having been contributed by gentlemen interested in the institution. In the committee-room hangs a full-length portrait of the late Dr Kerr, painted in 1813 by T. Phillips, R.A., at the instance of the governors, who defrayed the expense by a guinea subscription, as a testimony of

respect for his character and long term of efficient service. Provision is also made for the spiritual instruction and comfort of the patients, by means of several legacies left for that purpose, as well as by an annual grant from the funds of the institution to an assistant chaplain, whose appointment was deemed necessary from the great increase in the number of patients. There are three full services weekly in the chapel of the institution, and prayers daily in the wards for such sick persons as are unable to attend service in the chapel on Sundays. It is also provided that the sick of all persuasions may be attended in the manner they desire.

The affairs of the institution are regulated by a grand visitor, president, and* governors. Subscribers of two guineas or more per annum, or benefactors of twenty-five guineas and upwards at one time, being governors; a committee of whom meet weekly to conduct current business, and whose reports are brought before a quarterly general court, the state of the society being annually submitted to a meeting of all contributors. The establishment is supported by the interest arising from numerous legacies, and by annual subscriptions payable in advance; and it must afford much gratification to the benevolent and humane to contemplate the extensive benefit that has been afforded by this infirmary. Persons desirous of relieving the sufferings of the sick poor here find a safe channel for their contributions, says the committee, and may feel assured that the patients sent to this house will receive the benefit of such medical and surgical skill as even the rich in many situations are unable to obtain; at the same time the greatest care is taken in the appointment of kind and efficient nurses, and the diet, &c., is such as the medical attendants deem suited to the wants of each particular case. The admirable rules state that all sick and lame poor are entitled to admission into this infirmary. That no persons disordered in their senses, or suspected to have the smallpox, measles, itch, or any other infectious distemper—or any who are apprehended to be in a consumption or incurable—be admitted into this infirmary as in-patients; but that all may be admitted and assisted with advice, medicines, &c., as out-patients. That subscribers of one guinea per annum be entitled to recommend three out-patients within the year; that subscribers of a larger sum, for every guinea and a half which they may subscribe, have a right to recommend one in-patient and two out-patients within the year; that donors of fifteen guineas at any one time have the same privileges as subscribers of one guinea and a half per annum; and donors of thirty guineas the same as subscribers of three guineas; and that subscribers and donors of larger sums be privileged according to the same proportion; that benefit societies be entitled to the same privileges as individual subscribers; and that boards of guardians may recommend one in-patient and two out-patients for every three guineas subscribed. Since the opening of the institution in 1744, 68,515 persons have been admitted without recommendation, upon sudden accidents, or cases admitting of no delay. Of these there have been no less than 2252 during the year 1871—namely, 249 in-patients, and 2003 out-patients. The number of in-patients admitted in the year 1872 was 1263, and of out-patients 5621; the daily average number of in-patients during the last year was 108, and the amount of annual subscriptions for the past year was £2835. The income of the year was £6561, and the expenditure amounted to £5409.

The officers of the institution are as follow: Grand Visitor, His Excellency the Earl Spencer, K.G.; President, ———; Trustees, the Duke of Grafton, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lilford, Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., Major Cartwright, M.P., Col. Loyd Lindsay, M.P., J. B. Robinson, Esq., Edward Thornton, Esq., and H. B. Whitworth, Esq. The physicians are D. J. F. Francis, M.D., and John Henry Webster, M.D.; surgeons, James Mash and George Ashdown; house-surgeon, Charles Lewis; chaplains, the Rev. William Butlin, Rev. W. H. F. Robson; matron, Miss Pell; dispenser, Mr H. J. Davies; and Mr S. P. Bennett, secretary.

General Lunatic Hospital and Asylum.—This magnificent edifice was erected

in 1836-37, and opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of August 1838, and has since been much enlarged. The total cost of the building, including the purchase of sixty-four acres of land for the site, amounted to upwards of £80,000, raised by legacies, donations, &c., and by which means it is still supported. Of this sum, the second Earl Spencer, as colonel of the disbanded Northamptonshire yeomanry, transferred to the trustees the splendid donation of £7000. This invaluable institution occupies an elevated situation on the Billing Road about a mile east of the town, and commands a varied and interesting prospect, embracing the park and woods of Delapre, the picturesque vale through which flows the silvery Nene, Queen Eleanor's Cross, and Hunsbury Hill. The building is faced with Bath stone, and its decorations are tastefully executed. The interior is so arranged as to afford the greatest possible amount of comfort to the inmates, the rooms being furnished on the model of ordinary rooms, with fireplaces and other requisites. The system of non-restraint, which is strictly observed in the management of this establishment, has produced satisfactory results, and is found to be much superior to the old system of restraint.

This healthy and agreeable situation, with its large and diversified grounds, affords to the patients a variety of occupations of an attractive and pleasing description, as well as inducements to the study and exercise of mental and bodily recreation and amusement. We therefore feel assured that the humane and enlightened visitors to this noble institution will be gratified in contemplating the happy adaptation of its various arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted.

The constitution of the house is vested in a committee of management, composed of eighteen noblemen and gentlemen, who meet once a month at the asylum: they are elected annually by those who have been benefactors to the house to the extent of £20, this being the qualification for the direction.

This hospital or asylum is mainly a self-supporting institution; but there are many patients who, having fallen in their estate, are received at very small payments, and who participate in the society, the comforts, and the advantages of their more fortunate brethren. This is perhaps the most legitimate stream in which charity can deduce itself, and the benefits thus diffused rescue many from the mortifying trials that might otherwise be their portion. We are glad to hear that it is contemplated by the managers of this excellent institution to greatly extend its advantages, and to receive a much greater number of private patients at small payments.

John Clare, the poet, a native of Helpstone, near Peterborough, was an inmate of this asylum, and died here on the 20th May 1864, aged seventy-one years.

A neat chapel, which stands within the grounds, was erected in 1863 at a cost of £4500, where divine service is performed on week-days.

President of the institution, the Duke of Grafton; vice-chairman and chairman of committee, the Rev. Lord A. Compton; and the resident officers are the medical superintendent, Joseph Bayley, M.R.C.S.; chaplain, Rev. Robt. B. Woodward, M.A.; house surgeon, J. H. Bell, M.D.; secretary and steward, Mr John Godfrey; treasurers, Messrs Boëme and Page; matron, Mrs Grant.

Royal Victoria Dispensary.—This useful institution, situate in Albion place, was founded in 1844 to commemorate the Queen's progress through Northampton to Burleigh House. This handsome building consists of a semicircular bay-like projection in the centre, having Doric pilasters between the windows, and a bold projecting cornice; presenting much the appearance of a little temple itself, it is, upon the whole, very effective. The offices at the two extremities of the building are connected by corridors open to a tastefully laid-out garden in front. The corridors are supported each on four fluted Doric columns.

The institution was opened in August 1845 at a cost of about £1300, raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the gentry and tradesmen of the town; and its "object is to enable the working classes to insure for themselves and their families efficient medical advice and medicine during illness, by their own small periodical payments, with the assistance of contributions from the more opulent."

The funds of the institution, according to the rules, are derived from two sources: the subscriptions and donations of the honorary members, and the payments of the free members. All donors of five pounds or upwards at one time, shall be governors for life; and annual subscribers of ten shillings are governors during the continuance of their subscription. These funds are kept in two distinct accounts: the "honorary fund," derived from the subscriptions and donations of honorary members, bears the general expenses of the institution; the "free members' fund," consisting of the payments of the free members, is applied to defraying the cost of drugs, &c. The free members consist of working persons and servants, their wives and children, not receiving parish relief, and being unable to pay for medical advice in the usual manner. The free members above fourteen years of age pay one penny a week each, under fourteen years, a half-penny; but twopence a week is considered sufficient for a man, his wife, and all his children under fourteen years of age. Servants are required to pay five shillings a year, all payable in advance. All these members are entitled to medical relief and assistance, if necessary, at their own homes, and have the privilege of being attended by any one of the medical officers of the institution whom they may prefer; their wives may obtain the attendance of any one of the medical officers during confinement for the small sum of *five shillings*, and their children are vaccinated without any additional charge. The number of cases attended in the year 1872 was 59,205; of which number 14,600 were attended at the homes of the patients, 10,950 at the medical officers' houses, and 2473 at the dispensary. The number of prescriptions made up in the same year was 63,531; and of dental operations, 1042—viz., permanent teeth extracted, 514; temporary teeth extracted, 528. The amount contributed for the same year by the free members was £2114, 18s. 1d., being the largest sum ever received, and is upwards of 10 per cent. more than the amount paid in 1871.

The general management of the institution, and the superintendence and arrangement of its financial affairs, are intrusted to a committee consisting of eighteen gentlemen, and its property is vested in trustees appointed at a general meeting. President, His Excellency the Earl Spencer, K.G.; vice-presidents, Rev. E. S. Gedge, Rev. E. T. Prust, and H. B. Whitworth, Esq.; and the medical officers in ordinary are Drs Barr, W. Moxon, and C. J. Evans; treasurers, Messrs Boème and Page; honorary secretary, John C. Becke; dispenser, G. C. Osborne; collector, J. D. Page; honorary consulting physician, Dr Faircloth; surgeon-dentist, Mr B. Wilkins; auditors, Mr W. J. Pierce and Mr T. L. Cordeux; trustees, W. B. Gates, H. P. Markham, and W. Williams, Esqs.

The Northampton Union Workhouse, situated a short distance from the town, is a large and commodious building, erected in 1837 at a cost of £7000, to which has been subsequently added a detached hospital at an additional expense of about £1000; an infirmary for men was added in 1869, and a new school built in 1872. The building is capable of accommodating 500 inmates, and is generally full during the winter season. The average weekly expense of each pauper, for maintenance and clothing, is four shillings. The union comprehends eighteen parishes, embracing an area of thirty-one square miles. The parishes, exclusive of the five of which the town is composed, are Abington, Billing Great, Billing Little, Bugbrooke, Dallington, Duston, Harpole, Heyford Nether, Heyford Upper, Kingsthorpe, Kislingbury, Upton, and Weston Favell. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of thirty-five guardians, to whom Mr A. B. Markham is chairman; Mr E. W. Tuffley, vice-chairman; and Mr William Tomalin, clerk. The other officers are Mr and Mrs Brannan, master and matron; Mr G. F. Cotton, medical officer for St Giles and St Sepulchre's district; Mr J. M. Bryan, for All Saints' district; Mr Wm. Percival, for St Andrew's district; and Mr W. H. Walker, for Bugbrooke; Messrs J. W. Parker, Robert Hensher, and J. Lillingbeck are the relieving officers, the latter for Bugbrooke. The Rev. N. T. Hughes, M.A., is chaplain; and John and Mrs Christina Reach are master and mistress of the school. The guardians meet in the board-room every Tuesday at 10 A.M.

The Savings-Bank, in St Giles' square, is a provident institution, which affords a beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes; and though the annual rate of interest allowed to depositors is only 3 per cent., it is still one of the safest and most profitable depositories for the small savings of the poor. It was first established in Northampton in June 1816, with branches at Daventry, Towcester, and Wellingborough. The amount of its deposits on the 20th of November 1872 was £219,898, 19s. 10d., belonging to 6710 individuals, 183 charitable societies, and 100 friendly societies. The sums received within the past year amounted to £30,879, 1s. 11d., whilst that paid to depositors, including interest, was £35,695, 2s. The expenditure during the same year was £533; salaries, printing, and stationery, £54, 6s. 6d; branch banks' books and sundries, £44, 11s. 4d.; and assurance rates and taxes, £36, 18s. 7d.; making a total of £668, 16s. 5d. Balance on the general account invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, including interest, £219,300, 15s. 8d; do. on account of separate surplus fund invested with the commissioners, £3300; do. in the hands of the treasurer, £1149, 4s. 7d. The affairs of the bank are managed by a superintending committee of twelve of the clergy and gentry, exclusive of the patrons. The patrons (who also act as presidents) are the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Northampton, and His Excellency the Earl of Spencer, K.G. There are fourteen trustees, who are also included in the list of managers. The managers number about 180 of the leading clergy and gentry of the county, who act in rotation. The bank is open every Monday and Friday evening from 7 to 8 o'clock, Wednesday from 12 to 1.30 P.M., and on Saturday from 12 till 2.30 P.M. Mr Benjamin Vialls is the actuary. There is a clear surplus of £3851, os. 5d. above all claims upon the bank, besides the bank premises.

NEWSPAPERS, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*Three weekly newspapers*, the *Mercury*, the *Herald*, and the *Albion*. The two former are published every Saturday morning, and the latter every Friday morning. *The Northampton Mercury* was established as early as the 2d of May 1720, and the proprietorship has continued in the same family, descending to the present Mrs Ann Mary Dicey, of 50 Onslow Square, Brompton, London. It advocates Whig or Liberal principles, and has an extensive circulation. *The Northampton Herald* commenced on the 12th of November 1831, on Conservative principles, and has also an extensive circulation. Mr James Butterfield is the proprietor. *The Northampton Albion* issued its first number on the 27th June 1873. Mr Thomas Arlidge is the proprietor and publisher.

Mechanics' Institutes.—Incalculable are the advantages which must inevitably flow from these truly excellent institutions. By means of these the *arcana* of learning are thrown open to all classes of the community; and we are happy to find that this great blessing seems duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Northampton. *The Mechanics' Institute*, situated in the Corn Exchange buildings, where it occupies commodious premises, which supply the necessary rooms for a library, museum, reading classes, and lectures, was established in 1833, and has for its primary object the dissemination of scientific, mechanical, and other useful knowledge among the operative classes. This institution is in a more flourishing state than most establishments of the kind in the kingdom, and is liberally supported by the literary gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. It comprises about 500 members. The library contains about 1300 volumes, for which the members are indebted to the munificence of John Litchfield, Esq., who at different times has contributed nearly the whole of them, together with a considerable supply of apparatus in the several departments of mechanics, electricity, pneumatics, and meteorology, and several valuable curiosities for a museum. Earl Spencer, K.G., in 1853, gave the institute 300 volumes in the French language. The library and reading-room are open daily; lectures on scientific and other subjects are delivered during the winter season; as also mutual improvement classes in music and the languages. Rev. Iden Payne, secretary; Mr Thomas Wright, treasurer; and Mr Joseph Rowlatt, librarian. The amount

of subscriptions to this invaluable institution is 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per quarter, and a ticket admitting a family, 21s. per annum.

"It may not be uninteresting to state," says a local writer, "that somewhat more than a century ago a philosophical society existed at Northampton. It originated at a small meeting, held September 17, 1743, by Messrs S. Paxton, G. Paxton, — Poole, B. Goodman, and — Woolley, who resolved to assemble statedly once a week for improving each other in natural knowledge. The association was soon afterwards joined by Sir Thos. Samwell, Bart., who became the president, Dr Doddridge, John Ferguson, Esq., and Jos. Jekys, Esq., upon which the parties proceeded to a course of philosophical lectures, illustrated by experiments. A report published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* states: 'Mr Poole, in one of its first meetings, after it had grown to any considerable number, entertained the society with some remarks which he made on the comet that appeared in 1743. He has also kept a register of the state of the barometer and of the weather, in order to compute as exactly as possible the quantity of rain which falls here, and to illustrate, by comparing the observations of succeeding months and years, how the changes of the barometer correspond to those of the weather. Dr Doddridge also exhibited two papers—the one on the doctrine of pendulums, the other on the laws of the communication of motion as well in elastic as non-elastic bodies, in which the most material propositions in relation to both were set in so plain and easy a light that he was requested to transcribe them and lay them among the papers belonging to the society.'"

Religious and Useful Knowledge Society.—This is another interesting institution, formed in 1839, its object, as its title implies, being the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge. Its depot in Gold street contains a library of about 5000 volumes, a reading-room, which is supplied with periodicals, and a small museum. The society consists of about 900 members, who pay, some, 4s., others, 2s. 6d., and a third class (mechanics), 1s. per quarter. The lectures of the society are delivered monthly during the winter season. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough is the president of this society; the Archdeacon of Northampton, vice-president; Edward Montague Brown, Esq., secretary; Pickering Phipps, Esq., treasurer; Mr C. Wright, librarian.

Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.—This society was formed in 1844, in consequence of the general revival of taste for ecclesiastical architecture; and as "it will be generally admitted that no district has richer treasures in ecclesiastical architecture than the archdeaconry of Northampton, no district, therefore, would better repay the labours of those who are desirous of preserving what yet remains from further decay, as well as from injudicious repair." The objects, then, of the society, "are to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities, and design, and the restoration of mutilated architectural remains within the archdeaconry, and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of ecclesiastical edifices hereafter to be erected." The members pay each 10s. a year, or £10 for life. The meetings of the society are held on the second Monday in February, and every alternate Monday, at twelve o'clock, in the society's room, Gold Street, or in one of the other towns in the archdeaconry, when papers on subjects of an ecclesiastical character are read. The Bishop of Peterborough is patron of the society; the presidents are the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., the Marquis of Northampton, and the Archdeacon of Northampton. There are twenty-one vice-presidents, among whom are the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl Spencer, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough, the Venerable H. K. Bonney, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford; the Venerable Archdeacon T. K. Bonney, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester; the Rev. Canon Argles, and Sir Rainald Knightly, Bart., M.P., &c. &c. The committee, and committee of editors, are also numerous. Architectural notices of the churches in the archdeaconry of Northampton are published under the superintendence of this society. The depot of the society at Northampton is in Gold street.

The other societies in the town are—the Northamptonshire Society for the

Protection of British Agriculture and Native Industry, established in 1844; the Northamptonshire Agricultural Book Club, who meet at the George Hotel monthly; the Mutual Benefit Building and Investment Society; the Northamptonshire Branch of the Edgbaston Society (which supports five poor deaf-and-dumb children at the asylum near Birmingham at an expense of £100 a year), which holds its meetings at the rooms of the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society. Besides the Sunday schools connected with the churches and chapels here, are several other institutions for the promulgation of Christian knowledge, amongst which are—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Church Pastoral Aid Society; Wesleyan Missionary Societies; Artisan Society; the Ladies' Female Society; and the Dorcas Society. The Tract Society's depository, and the Bible Society's depot are at Mrs Hannen's, Sheep street. In addition to the above is a society called the Northampton Ladies' Association for the Reformation of Female Prisoners, the objects of which are twofold—first, "to promote the reformation of female prisoners during the period of their imprisonment in gaol; and secondly, to provide a temporary refuge, on their discharge, to such as appear to be sincerely penitent, and desirous of returning to the paths of virtue and religion."

Northampton Town and County Benefit Building and Freehold Land Society was formed in 1848, the building department being added in 1857, formed for the purpose, says the circular of the company, of enabling "every mechanic or working man, by small weekly contributions, to purchase a piece of land, on which he may erect a cottage, cultivate a garden, &c. &c., either occupy it himself or let it to others, so that he may possess a 'stake in the country, and a voice in the election of members of Parliament.' The principal object of such a society is, that by the purchase of land in large quantities, it is able to supply each member with a small allotment at a cost considerably less than he would have to pay in the retail land market; thus for the payment of 1s. 6d. per week it is calculated that in five years, and in some cases much less than that period, every member will be in the full possession of a plot of 'freehold land' worth at least 45s. per annum. The society also lend money for the building or purchasing of houses." Joseph Gurney, secretary.

There are also in the town the *Starr Bowkett Building Societies*, Nos. 141 and 144; the former was established in November 1871, and the latter in May 1872. T. C. Manton, secretary.

There are many Loan Societies in the town, which will be found in the Trades' Directory.

The Working Men's Club, St Giles' street, established in 1865, and to which a library of about 700 volumes is annexed, possesses all the advantages of similar institutions. There are at present about 300 members, who pay 2s. each per quarter. The object of this institution is to promote the welfare and add to the comforts of working men, by providing reading and smoking rooms, where refreshments may be obtained, and which will be supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and the free use of a circulating library; by establishing mutual improvement and other classes, by occasional lectures, readings, and various entertainments, with gymnasium, bowling-alleys, and other means of recreation. Major G. J. Whyte-Melville, president; Rev. W. H. F. Robson, vice-president; Mr F. Mulliner, treasurer; and Mr George Hancock, secretary and manager.

Amongst the Provident Institutions of Northampton are the *Freemasons*, who hold their "Pomfret Lodge," the oldest and most numerous lodge in the "province," at the George Hotel on the first Thursday of every month, and of which M. W. Flewitt is worshipful master; a provincial grand lodge, which was formed for the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon on the 10th of May 1842. His Grace the Duke of Manchester is the provincial grandmaster presiding.

The Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, and the Nottingham Order of Odd Fellows hold their meetings at various inns in the town; and besides these there are societies of Foresters, Free Brothers, &c.

In connection with these institutions is the *Friendly Societies' Medical Institute*, St Giles' Street, established in the present year, 1873, and which affords medical advantages to the wives and families of the members at a moderate scale of charges per annum. Mr W. B. Trasler, president; Mr F. Chapman, treasurer; and Mr G. Knight, secretary. Medical officer, Mr John Turner.

The Town Hall.—This beautiful building, in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr E. W. Godwin of Bristol, is situate in St Giles' square; and since it has been finished, owing to the completion of the new station in St John Street, a wide street, named Guildhall Road, has been opened in front of it, which gives it a very commanding appearance to all who come into the town by the Northampton and Bedford Railway. The foundation of this new building was laid on the 22d of October 1861 by the then mayor, Pickering Phipps, Esq.; and the hall was opened in May 1864 by Mark Dorman, Esq., then mayor. The exterior of the building is very fine, the ornamentation being most elaborate. In the lower part of the front some fine carvings are fixed, illustrating the various branches of the staple trade of early days; and they are very interesting, being a strange contrast to the mode adopted now in manufacturing boots and shoes. Along the front are placed eight statues, which were executed by Mr Boulton of Worcester. They represent St George, with a capital representing Una. Richard I.; capital, Minstrel Blundell. Henry III.; capital, foliage. Edward I.; capital, St George and the Dragon. Queen Victoria; capital, a lion. Henry VII.; foliage as the capital. Edward IV.; capital, the head of his queen. St Michael; capital, cross and foliage. Under the statues, on the arches of the four lower windows, are groups illustrative of important events in the history of the town. The first group represents the marriage of Waltheof, Earl of Northampton, with Judith, niece of William the Conqueror; the second represents Henry the Second granting the first charter to Northampton; the third is the granting the charter of the incorporation by Henry VI.; and the fourth, Edward I. pointing out the spot where his queen was to be buried. The tower windows are decorated with foliage, and under the arch of the lower of the two are representatives of nondescript animals. Between the windows a clock is placed, which is a great boon to the inhabitants, the hour being struck upon a large bell. Along the whole of the front of the buildings there are seven central windows, which are geometrical traceries of the oldest character, and extremely handsome; the capitals of the pillars supporting the arches are richly decorated with foliage-sculptured figures illustrative of Æsop's fables. The entrance to the hall is by a vestibule, which is extremely handsome, the pillars and other parts being profusely and richly decorated. On the pillars are sculptured Justice, Mercy, various processes in the building trade, Liberality, St Crispin. There are also some very fine sculptured groups representing Henry the Third's first parliament, Edward the Second's first parliament, Richard the Third's last parliament, Edward the Third's parliament. These groups are very interesting, as all the parliaments represented were held in Northampton. The sculpture in the arches on each side of the grand doorway represent the Danish invasion in the ninth century, and also the Danish invasion in the nineteenth by the Princess Alexandra; grape-gathering in October, a farmyard, a volunteer of 1796, and a volunteer of the present day, are also represented. The interior of the large hall is eighty-one feet by thirty-seven feet, and the walls are beautifully decorated with ornamental oil-painting in the eleventh-century style. At the extreme end there is a gallery in which is placed a large organ. All round the hall are hung shields, on which the coats-of-arms are painted of persons who have been and still are connected with the town and county. There is a spacious sessions court; and on the upper floor is situated a museum, in which is an elegant marble statue, executed by Chantrey, of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, many years member for this borough, and who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons 11th May 1812. It was removed here in 1866 from All Saints' Church. On the upper floor there is also a reading-room, council chamber,

and other official offices. The hall is both in the interior and exterior a fine building, and it is a credit to the town.

The County Hall, on the Wood hill, is a spacious and elegant structure in the Grecian style, which reflects much credit upon its amateur designer, Sir Roger Norwich. It contains courts for the assizes and quarter sessions, and a suite of rooms well adapted for transacting the general business of the county. In the hall, the ceiling of which is richly decorated and ornamented, are portraits of King William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II. This edifice is deservedly admired as a handsome specimen of the Corinthian order. The record-rooms, clerk of the peace and county treasurer's offices, recent erections, adjoin.

Borough Gaol and House of Correction.—This is a large, substantial, and imposing building, and perfectly characteristic, situated upon one of the highest points of the town—the Mounts. It was erected in 1845 from designs by Mr W. Hull, architect, and is constructed to receive 100 prisoners. The front is composed of a massive entrance arch and portcullis, surmounted with the royal arms carved in Bath stone, and the centre of the building is crowned by a lofty ventilating tower, in the Italian style. It contains ninety-four male and sixteen female cells, twenty airing-yards for male, and six airing-yards for female prisoners, with reception and punishment cells. It stands upon two acres of ground, within a boundary wall eighteen feet high; is entirely built of brick, and dressed with stone from the Duke of Devonshire's quarries at Cromford; and the cost of erection was £17,000. The site was given by the corporation. It is a model prison, the plan being of the same character as that at Pentonville; the cells are thirteen feet long, seven feet wide, and ten feet high, lighted with gas, and otherwise fitted up with all conveniences. Prisoners, after trial, are usually employed in the various trades of which they are members, whilst others are taught shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; and those for short periods are employed upon self-labour machines, which are worked by each prisoner in his cell. The female prisoners are employed, after conviction, in knitting, mending, and washing the prison linen; and silence is strictly enforced. The present staff of the prison consists of a governor; a chaplain, who is bound to devote one half of every day to the duties of the gaol; a trades' instructor; a schoolmaster; four wardens; and a night watchman. Divine service is performed in the chapel twice on Sundays, and there are prayers every morning. Mr George Arkesden is governor; Mrs Elizabeth Arkesden, matron; Rev. W. H. F. Robson, chaplain; and Mr Henry Terry, jun., surgeon.

The County Gaol, situated in St Giles' square, was rebuilt at an expense of £25,000, under the superintendence of Mr J. Milne, then the county architect. It was opened in July 1846, and will accommodate 150 prisoners. It is a spacious structure, with a bold, massive, and handsome front, and was built with the view of carrying into effect arrangements similar to those of the Pentonville model prison. The former prison, on the same site, was completed in 1796. The spot was before occupied by a large house built by Sir William Haselwood, and sold by him to the county magistrates. Previous to 1675, the remains of the castle served for a county prison and courts of justice. The building is composed of two wings, which form a right angle with each other, their point of junction affording a means by which the whole can be seen; the cells are thirteen feet one inch in length, six feet eleven inches in width, and nine feet eight inches in height from the floor to the crown of the arch; a water-closet and metal basin, supplied from a reservoir of water at the control of the prisoner, are in every cell; and there are twenty exercising-yards for the male prisoners arranged upon the radiating plan. The tread-wheel is used here, as well as the self-labour machines. The prisoners upon the tread-wheel are separated from each other by wooden partitions, each prisoner being on the wheel twenty minutes, and off the wheel resting five minutes. *Silence* is strictly enforced all through the prison. As various opinions have been entertained respecting the silent and separate system introduced of late years into our prisons, we here quote the opinion of

the rev. chaplain of this gaol from his report to the justices assembled at the general quarter sessions in October 1847. "Now," says he, "that the separate system of imprisonment has been tried in this jail upwards of sixteen months, the inquiry may arise, whether further experience has in any degree modified the favourable opinion of it expressed in my last report. From what I have seen of its operation during the past year, the conviction is still more deeply impressed upon my mind that the separate system is calculated to produce the most beneficial results. If indeed it did no more than put a stop to the contamination of the old prisons—the propagation of vice—the instruction in crime—which were continually carried on under the old system, this alone would be an incalculable gain to society. Formerly, notwithstanding every endeavour to improve the character of the prisoners, jails were found to be establishments in which the younger and less practised among them were educated by the more experienced in the most clever and successful ways of committing crime; but the separate system not only stops at the fountain-head these streams of evil, by preventing the mutual intercourse of the inmates of the jail, but it exercises also an important influence for good over the mind and character of the prisoner who is placed under it. Instead of finding himself surrounded by companions who boast of their skill in crime, and in whose presence he feels in some sense obliged to maintain his credit for consistency in resisting good counsel and professing to despise punishment, he is separated from all evil associations, and left quietly to reflect upon the condition to which his crimes have brought him; he has time to consider the folly of those reasonings by which he used to encourage himself in his former ways; he attends daily at the service in the chapel, and hears the Word of God explained and enforced; he is visited in his cell by those who desire to direct his mind and judgment aright; the Bible, the Prayer-book, and other works of religious tendency are the companions of his leisure hours; and in many cases the result is, through the divine blessing, a reformation of character, and the prisoner returns to his home determined, by God's help, to lead a new life in time to come."

The chaplain performs service every morning in the chapel, giving an exposition of Scripture and reading prayers. There is a fair collection of books in the library, to which he allows all prisoners awaiting trial access; but when tried, he makes a distinction between those whose sentences are short and those whose sentences are for lengthened periods, by allowing the library books to be distributed to the latter, who have ample time to receive general instruction as well as the acquirement of scriptural knowledge; but denying to the former the use of any but religious books, with a view to their being, as it were, compelled to instruct themselves in scriptural truths. To all who are so ignorant as to require it, reading is taught; writing only to those who are well conducted; and to a few the rudiments of arithmetic are imparted. The routine of the prison duties, which we here insert, may not be considered uninteresting. Six o'clock A.M.—bell rings for prisoners to rise, dress, and sling their hammocks. Six o'clock to eight o'clock—cleans cells and corridors, &c. Eight o'clock—breakfast; officers to breakfast. Half-past eight o'clock—prisoners picking oakum; warder to breakfast. Five minutes to nine o'clock—officers muster to be inspected by the governor. Nine o'clock—chapel. Ten o'clock—return from chapel. Ten o'clock—bell for labour and exercise; twenty prisoners to tread-wheel and twenty to exercise. Eleven o'clock—return from tread-wheel and exercise to cell labour (picking oakum). Twelve o'clock—prisoners dine; officers dine, one remains on duty. One o'clock—officers return from dinner and collect the prisoners' tins; prisoners to cell labour. Two o'clock—some to tread-wheel and some to exercise, remainder at cell labour. Three o'clock—school. Four o'clock—cell labour. Six o'clock—supper. Prisoners allowed to read until half-past seven, when the bell rings for the hammock straps to be given out and hammocks to be slung. Quarter to eight o'clock—to prepare for bed. Eight o'clock—bed. Mr Benjamin Rust is governor, and has fourteen subordinate officers under him; the Rev. John Dreaper, M.A., is chaplain; and Dr Barr, surgeon.

The Borough Police Station (the old Borough Gaol) is situate in Fish street; there are four day and eight night cells for prisoners. The Borough Constabulary Force, which is excellent and efficient, consists of a chief-constable (Mr Henry Keenan), two inspectors, six sergeants, and thirty-five officers.

The County Constabulary Station is situate in Angel street. Headquarters and office in St Giles' square. The force stationed here consists of the chief-constable (Mr Henry L. Bayly), one clerk, two inspectors, one sergeant, two constables, and four reserve men.

Barracks.—The inhabitants of Northampton having petitioned Government in 1793 that barracks might be erected in the town, orders were given for building them with all convenient despatch, and the present range of compact stone barracks, situated near the northern extremity of the town, was finished in 1797, for the accommodation of 144 soldiers, 10 officers, and 124 horses. The situation is pleasant, the air pure, and the water excellent.

The Militia Stores, in Great Russell street, are of brick with Bath stone dressings, erected in 1859, at a cost of £7000, for the accommodation of twenty-one staff sergeants, whose dwellings are at the rear of the building, together with an hospital for twelve patients. Thomas Rose, late captain of the 15th Foot, is the adjutant.

The Northampton 4th and 5th Rifle Volunteer Corps were first embodied in 1860 and 1861 respectively, but were amalgamated on the 3d of January 1873 as the Northampton 3d Rifle Volunteers. The corps at present numbers 400 men of all ranks. William G. Hollis, captain commandant; George N. Wetton, Henry Cooper, George Turner, Joseph Muscott, captains; Richard Phipps, William Jackson, lieutenants; E. J. Rice, J. J. Houghton, ensigns; John Vince, sergeant-instructor.

The Northamptonshire Union Bank, in the Drapery, erected in 1841, is a much-admired building. It presents a very handsome front, with a lofty lower storey, surmounted by Grecian Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and pediment of the same character. In the tympanum of the pediment is sculptured, in bold relief, the phoenix, which is the crest of the company. Mr E. F. Law was the architect.

Northamptonshire Banking Company, adjoining the Corn Exchange Buildings, in the Parade, is a substantial stone building erected in 1850.

The Gas Works, situated at the end of Augustine street, were erected pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1823. The capital of the company is £64,000, raised in shares of £20 each. There are three large gasholders, two of 100 and one of 80 feet in diameter, capable of containing upwards of three quarters of a million cubic feet, also 170 retorts, and about 500 public lamps. The annual consumption of gas is 100,000,000 cubic feet, which sell at 4s. per 1000. Mr John Eunson, jun., is manager and engineer.

The Corn Exchange Buildings, in the Italian style, situated on the Parade, were erected in 1850 at a cost of upwards of £15,000, raised in shares of £20 each, and are occupied as shops and offices, and by the Mechanics' Institution. The corn-market, which is numerously attended, is now held in the hall, a noble and commodious building, 140 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 60 feet in height. Arthur B. Markham, Esq., is the secretary.

The Station of the Northampton and Peterborough Branch of the London and North-Western Railway is situate at Cotton end, in the parish of Hardingstone, immediately without the south bridge. This branch railway was opened on the 2d June 1845. *The Castle Station*, bottom of Maresfair, on the Market Harborough branch, was opened in 1859.

Midland Railway Station, St John's street, opened in 1872. This line was first opened in 1866, with a station at Cotton end, which is now used as a goods station.

Water Works.—The town was formerly supplied with water by means of an engine from the corner of the Cow meadow, opposite Thomas à Becket's Well. With reference to these works we find the following paragraph in the *Northampton Mercury* of December 7th, 1722: "This town having ever laboured under

the misfortune of a scarcity of water (as the great conflagration about forty-six years ago, when the town was almost burnt to ashes, can too well testify), William Wykes, Esq., one of our late candidates (to verify his great veneration for us), undertook to supply us with that useful element from a place about half a mile distant from hence, which was thought impossible by many; but after the expense of some thousand pounds, and about nine months' time, it was happily effected by the force of an engine; and this day the pipes began to run, to the general satisfaction of the town; who thereupon immediately caused all the bells to ring, to show their joy and thankfulness, and to sound the praise of that worthy gentleman, for this his glorious and ever-memorable benefaction to the town, which has so dearly paid for the want of it." The old octangular *conduit*, built in 1478, of Gothic architecture, stood at the corner of All Saints' Churchyard and the Drapery, and, which it is to be regretted, was removed a few years since at the time of enclosing the churchyard with iron palisades. The present Water Company was formed in 1837, with a capital of £40,000, raised in shares of £10 each, which are now paying 10 per cent. interest. The reservoir, which is large, and to which several springs contribute, is at the east end of the town, near the Billing road, where there is also a steam-engine, by means of which the water is forced up to another large basin on the Mounts, the highest point of the town, and from thence conveyed through pipes to every part of the town. The water is excellent for all purposes. In order to meet the demand, which the supply was not equal to, the company lately sank an Artesian well to the depth of 130 feet, and then bored 27 feet deeper, when, in a layer of stone beneath a bed of clay, a very fine spring of water was discovered, which immediately rose in the shaft, at an average rate of an inch a minute, or by measure twenty gallons a minute, till it attained an altitude of 73 feet, at which it stands in the well, and yielding a body of water of 17,520 gallons. There have lately been erected two large reservoirs in the highest part of the town, which gives a pressure equal to 77 feet above the level of the Market Square. The company is governed by a board of six directors.

Wells.—At the east end of the town is a beautiful spring of translucent water, known as St Thomas à Becket's Well, rebuilt by the corporation in 1843 in the Early English style. A little below this once existed a medicinal spring, called *Vigo*, to commemorate the capture of the city of that name in 1719; but the supply of this water being lost, the fountain was removed to make the road more convenient. The *Scarlet Well*, at the north-west end of the town, is another fine spring of excellent water, over which a neat brick building was erected for its defence in 1837 by the late Mrs Kerr, widow of the late Dr Kerr. This spring has been celebrated at one time for its peculiar virtues. Morton says, "It is now distinguished for its ancient fame. Hither, according to the tradition of the town, the Londoners sent their clothes to be dyed scarlet, wherein this spring excelled, as they say, all others in the kingdom; but upon the discovery of the scarlet grain it became neglected, and has been so ever since."

The General Cemetery, opened July 18, 1847, is situated on the Billing road opposite the Lunatic Asylum, the grounds of which extend over a space of nine acres, and are laid out with great taste from designs by Mr Marnock of the Regent's Park Botanical Gardens, and divided according to the plan into 16,575 graves. On the east side of the grounds is a neat chapel in the Norman style, with catacombs for the dead beneath, and at the entrance a handsome lodge in the Elizabethan style, not yet finished. At the south-east corner a large public monument was erected in 1848 by the company, and which is 50 feet high; the base, which is octagonal, will be surrounded by tablets for the reception of inscriptions belonging to parties buried in the vicinity, and surmounted by a handsome structure in the Decorative style. The total number of interments up to 31st December 1871 was 8722. The total cost of the cemetery, including the ground, building, planting, &c., was £5250, which sum was raised by one thousand shares of five pounds each. By the deed of settlement of this company, burials are allowed to take place with such funeral service as the friends of the

deceased prefer. The Rev. Joseph Brown is secretary, registrar, and chaplain ; Messrs Becke & Green, solicitors ; and Mr John Kightley, treasurer.

The Post Office, Abington street, is a substantial brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1872 at a cost of £5000.

COURTS OF LAW.—*The Assizes* are held in the County Hall about the latter end of February and the beginning of July, at which two of her Majesty's judges preside. When there are three assizes in the year, the third is held in the middle of December.

Quarter Sessions for the county are also held in the County Hall, generally the first week in January, 24th June, and 11th October. The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., is chairman ; and H. M. Stockdale, Esq., vice-chairman.

The General Quarter Sessions for the borough are held in the Town Hall four times a year, and a special sessions in the same place just prior to the Spring Assizes, at which the recorder, J. Hibberd Brewer, Esq., presides.

The Borough Court of Pleas, or Court of Record, for the recovery of debts, and determining pleas to any amount. Cases are also tried at the Borough Quarter Sessions before the recorder.

Petty Sessions are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the Town Hall, at which two or more of the borough magistrates preside.

The County Court, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held once a month at the County Hall, and at all the principal towns in the county. John Becke, Esq., is treasurer to the circuits of this court, which embrace twenty-three towns.

The following are the parishes and hamlets comprised within the districts of the court :—

Abington, Althorpe, Billing Great, Billing Little, Boughton, Brafield-on-the-Green, Brington Great, Brington Little, Brixworth, Bugbrooke, Castle Ashby, Chapel Brampton, Church Brampton, Coaton, Cogenhoe, Cold Ashby, Collingtree, Cottesbrooke, Cotton End and Far Cotton, Courteenhall, Creaton Great, Creaton Little, Dallington, Denton, Draughton, Duston, East Haddon, Faxon, Gailsborough, Hackleton, Hanging Houghton, Hannington, Hardingstone, Harlestone, Harpole, Heyford Nether, Heyford Upper, Holcot, Holdenby, Horton, Houghton Great, Houghton Little, Kingsthorpe, Kislingbury, Lamport, Maidwell, Milton or Middleton Malzor, Moulton, Moulton Park, Northampton, Old or Wold, Piddington, Pitsford, Preston Deanery, Quinton, Ravensthorpe, Roade, Rothersthorpe, St James' End, Scaldwell, Spratton, Teeton, Thornby, Upton, Walgrave, Weston Favell, Whiston, Wootton, and Yardley Hastings.

CORPORATION, &C.—Northampton, as we have seen at a previous page, received a charter of incorporation from Henry II., which was confirmed in succeeding reigns, and modified and enlarged in the 36th of George III.

Under this Act the borough was governed until 1835, when a bill received the sanction of the Legislature for the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales ;" and by the provisions of this Act the old corporation of the borough was dissolved, and a new body established, which was vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Under the authority of this Municipal Act, the borough was divided into *three wards*, called the east, south, and west wards, the burgesses of each ward electing six councillors, who retain their office for three years, but are eligible to be re-elected. A third of the council retire from office annually, and the vacancies are supplied by annual elections. The aldermen were formerly chosen out of the wealthier classes of citizens, and were *ex officio* justices of the peace. They are now appointed by the councillors, and during their appointment, which is six years, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority above the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council, aldermen and councillors only being eligible. The justices of the peace now act under a commission from the Crown, and are a distinct body from the aldermen. The burgesses are inhabitant householders within the borough, or within seven miles of it, who have occupied premises rated to the relief of the

poor during the year preceding the last day of August, and the whole of each of the two preceding years. The qualification of the councillors consists in the clear possession of property to the amount of £500, or being rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of £15; and the qualification of the aldermen is the same as that of the councillors. The arms of the town are gules on a mount vert, a tower triple towered, supported by two lions rampant, quadrant, or. The following is a list of the present corporation, borough magistrates, &c., for 1873 :—

Mayor—WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Councillors.</i>	<i>Borough Magistrates.</i>
John Errington.	Joseph Gurney.	The Mayor and ex-Mayor.
Henry Smith.	Henry Marshall.	George Buxton.
John Macquire.	William Jones.	William Hensman.
J. M. Vernon.	Pickering Phipps.	William Hollis.
M. P. Manfield.	Edward Tuffley.	E. F. Law.
Wm. Collier.	William Dennis.	John Phipps.
	William Jeffery.	William Adkins.
	Richard Turner.	William Williams.
	James Wetherell.	Mark Dorman.
	Mark Dorman.	James Barry.
	James B. Norman.	Thomas Shepard.
	William J. Peirce.	J. B. Norman.
	John Watkin.	Charles Wickens, <i>Clerk.</i>

Borough Fund Account.—The funds of the corporation for the year ending 31st August 1872 amounted to £11,236, 7s. 1d. (exclusive of a balance due from the treasurer of £1979, 18s. 4d.), derived from rents, tolls, rates, &c. The borough rates of the parish of All Saints were £2638, 17s. 3d.; of the parish of St Giles, £1789, 3s. 4d.; St Sepulchre, £1803, 8s. 4d.; St Peter, £245, 14s. 8d.; St Andrew, £921, 14s. 9d.; making a total for the borough of £7398, 18s. 4d., less one rate at one penny in the pound (£389, 8s. 4d.) transferred to the museum account. The expenditure for the same year was £12,382, 14s. 9½d.; the principal items being the salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers, £680, 10s. (including the mayor's salary for one year, £105, 5s; and the town clerk's salary, £250); the salaries, &c., of the police and constables, £3329, 7s. 3d.; the administration of justice, prosecutions, &c., £734, 17s. 10d.; the Borough Jail—salaries of officers, &c. (including that of the governor, £200; matron, £40; chaplain, £105; surgeon, £72; subsistence of prisoners, £605, 4s. 7d.; and work and repairs, £171, 13s. 6d.), £2289, 0s. 9½d. The expenses of the municipal election, £147, 10s. 9d.; Lunatic Asylum, £386, 10s. 3d.; School Board, £300; sanitary expenses, ordinary, £115, 1s. 11d.; do., extraordinary, £2040, 14s. 7d.; Gas Act, £118, 1s. 7d.; legal expenses, £101, 13s. 8d.; corporation buildings and estates, £830, 8s. 11d., &c.

The following are the names of the Mayors of Northampton under the new municipal regime :—

Charles Freeman,	1836	William Dennis,	1855
George Peach,	1837	Christopher Markham,	1856
do.	1838	William Thomas Higgins,	1857
Thomas Hagger,	1839	William Hensman,	1858
Thomas Sharp,	1840	William Roberts,	1859
William Williams,	1841	Edmund Francis Law,	1860
William Turner,	1842	Pickering Phipps,	1861
Edward Harrison Barwell,	1843	Henry Philip Markham,	1862
do.	1844	John Phipps,	1863
do.	1845	Mark Dorman,	1864
John Groom,	1846	Thomas Osborn,	1865
Thomas Sharp,	1847	James Barry,	1866
Joseph Wykes,	1848	Pickering Phipps,	1867
do.	1849	Jas. Berridge Norman,	1868
Francis Parker,	1850	Jno. Middleton Vernon,	1869
do.	1851	William Adkins,	1870
Thomas Hagger,	1852	Pickering Phipps Perry,	1871
Philadelphus Jeyes,	1853	Henry Marshall,	1872
William Williams,	1854	William Jones,	1873

The earliest entry is in 1421, in the reign of Henry V., when Richard Wemys was elected mayor. But one of the most interesting records is that of Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton in 1533, and again in 1546, in the reign of Henry VIII. Two of Mr Washington's grandsons emigrated to Virginia about the year 1557, and became planters at Bridges' Creek in that province. The grandson of the younger married twice, and by the second wife had six children, the eldest of whom, born in 1732, was the celebrated George Washington, "the father of his country," and the first President of the United States of America. Most of his biographers, however, refer his ancestry to the north of England, but the town of Northampton very justly claims this distinction; and it is somewhat remarkable that Franklin, another distinguished name in American history, was born at Ecton, within six miles of this town.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Northampton, as has been shown at page 103, has sent two representatives to Parliament since the 26th of Edward I. (1298). There have been several strong contests at parliamentary elections in Northampton, and a good deal of party spirit manifested; but, happily, this feeling is not so virulent at present; nor does it appear at all, when anything of a national, patriotic, or charitable object is brought forward: all petty quarrels are then forgotten, and the only emulation manifested is, who shall most conduce to the improvement of the public weal, the encouragement of charitable institutions, or be foremost in complying with the call for their benevolence. The present members of Parliament for the borough are Charles Gilpin, Esq., elected in 1857, and Lord Henley, in 1859. The mayor is the returning officer.

RECREATIVE AMUSEMENTS, &c.—*The Victoria Promenade*, or, as it was originally called, *Vigo Paradise Walk* or the *New Walk*, was made by the corporation in 1783. It was formerly ornamented with large poplars, which being considered dangerous, were cut down some years since, when the walk was extended further towards the river and along the verge of the site of the old town wall as far as Cow lane, and planted with young lime-trees at equal distances, which will form in time a noble sheltering avenue. This beautiful promenade, so advantageously situated, commanding the most picturesque views of the woods of Delapre, and the valley of the Nene, and partly surrounding the pasture called the Cow Meadow, is certainly a valuable acquisition to the inhabitants.

The promenade is now, however, interrupted by the new railway which crosses it, and the Cow Meadow is partly taken up by the New Cattle Market, which occupies a great portion of it.

The Race-Course, which is another source of recreation and amusement, extends over an area of 117 acres, on the north outskirts of the town, and is a part of the freemen's common. The *Pytchley Hunt Races* are held annually, about the 25th of March, at the close of the hunting season, and are now generally well attended: the course is ornamented with a handsome grand stand, and this great national sport has within the last thirty years been resuscitated from a lingering death to the front rank of provincial meetings. The *Assemblies*, which take place at this season, are held at the George Hotel, where there is a fine assembly-room, and the county assemblies during the winter are also held at the same place.

The Theatre, situated at the end of Gold street, in Marefair, is a plain building, erected in 1806; it is opened during the races, and occasionally at other seasons of the year. Robert Higgitt is the present lessee.

The Northampton County Cricket Club play on their ground on the race-course in front of the Grand Stand. His Excellency the Earl Spencer, president; H. O. Nethercote, Esq., and W. G. Hollis, Esq., vice-presidents. There are several cricket clubs in the town. All play and practise on the race-course, where as many as twenty to fifty wickets may be seen pitched at the same time, especially on Saturdays, when the clubs and players belonging to the various establishments turn out and literally cover the course—the juveniles and schools being well represented.

There are excellent *Billiard-rooms* at the *George*, *Peacock*, *Angel*, and *Sultan*

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hotels, which, with the subscription libraries at Messrs Abel & Son's, and Dorman's, the libraries and reading-rooms of the Mechanics' and other institutions, and the healthy and recreative enjoyment of several pleasant and picturesque walks in the vicinity, form an ample source of amusement to the inhabitants.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—The *Market Days* are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for fruit and vegetables and fat stock, and the latter for corn, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all sorts of provisions. The provision market is held in the Market Square, and the Saturday market is very numerously attended.

THE NEW CATTLE MARKET.—This splendid market, situated in the Cow Meadow, on the south side of the town, was opened 17th July 1873, by the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., president of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture, attended by the mayor and corporation in their robes of office, the borough and county members, and an immense concourse of spectators, including many of the nobility and gentry of the county.

The following is an abridgment from the *Northampton Mercury*, of 19th July 1873 :— The market occupies an area of five acres, three acres of which are only fitted up at present—the other two acres are enclosed, but remain as an open space for future extension of pens, &c; there are three approaches to it from different parts of the town. The principal entrance, which is on the north side, has two handsome lodges in front, one for offices, and the other a residence for the market attendant. Between these are two sliding gateways, each 20 feet wide, divided in the centre by a large pier, which is surmounted by a handsome gas standard. Inside to the right, on the west side, are the covered pig market and large beast shed; and behind these, close to the boundary wall, are the horse stand and horse run. The extreme left side, to the east, is wholly occupied with sheds for beasts. In the open area are the pens for beasts and sheep. The main road from the principal entrance on the north side, cuts right through the centre of the market to the southern extremity, and is 304 feet long by 25 feet wide. Running parallel with this are other roads of exactly the same length and width on the east and west, outside the pens, and bounded by the beast sheds and pig market. Crossing the main road, and terminating east and west, are also three roads, one in the centre, and one at the entrance and end of the market, north and south, 192 feet long and 25 feet wide. It will thus be seen that the most ready access may be obtained from all parts of the market. Between the pens there are also intersecting spaces or avenues for communication. All the roads have been made in the most durable manner. On a nine-inch covering of local stone, courses of stone and slag were laid; then a course of Hartshill granite, and finally of gravel. The ground-work of the pens is formed of blue brick, bedded in mortar, and grouted in Portland cement. In the sheep pens they are laid flat, as they are in the pig market, but in the beast pens they are laid on the edges, of a herring-bone pattern. The iron-work of the sheep pens is bedded in York stone. They are two feet eight inches high, of two different sizes, two-thirds of the entire number being ten feet by nine inches, and the remainder eighteen feet by ten inches. They occupy a total space of 128 feet by 90 feet, are divided into 244 pens, and afford accommodation for 5280 sheep.

The iron-work of the beast pens is of a much stouter description. The main pillars are 4 feet 8 inches high, and the pens 24 feet by 18 feet square, and 18 feet by 12 feet. They occupy a total space of 144 feet by 76 feet, are divided into 72 pens, and will afford space for 1296 head of cattle. The pig market is 208 feet by 30 feet, and is divided into 40 pens of similar construction to those for sheep, and will hold 500 pigs. There are a number of sheds for beasts and horses on the east and west sides, averaging 35 feet by 12 feet respectively. The beast sheds will accommodate about 150 animals, and the horse-sheds between 60 and 70. Loose horse-boxes are also provided at each corner of the market. The *horse run* on the east side, behind the pig market, is 382 feet by 62 feet. This has been formed with the greatest care, and is said to be one of the best features in the market: it was pitched first of all with local stone, nine

inches thick ; then followed three inches of broken stone, a quantity of slag, and topped with three inches of sharp gravel. The *horse tie*, 304 feet long, is fixed in the west boundary wall ; the standing place between it and the *run* is 12 feet wide, and is pitched with four-inch granite cubes.

In the centre of the market is the large fountain constructed of Mansfield stone, with red granite polished columns. It stands nine feet high, and will throw a jet to an altitude of 15 to 20 feet. Six of Macfarlane's self-acting drinking troughs, from 25 to 30 feet long, are also placed at different points of the market. Gas is laid in, and posts for lamps are fixed both in the open and covered markets. Besides the principal entrance at the north, there are also entrances from the east and west. The latter communicates with the new road which has been formed from Bridge Street, and as this is one of the chief entrances, a toll collector's office has been erected at the gates. The north-east shed is to be fitted up as a refreshment room, for the exclusive use of those attending the market, and will be closed after market hours. The market was erected pursuant to an Act of Parliament which received the royal assent on the 20th June 1870, and which gave the corporation borrowing powers to the amount of £40,000. The market, it was thought, would not cost half that sum, but the original estimate has been greatly exceeded. Mr E. F. Law was the architect, and Mr R. Dunkley, of Blisworth, the contractor. Mr Dunkley's estimate for the construction of the market was £13,888, including £2444 for new roads, iron fences, &c., and the whole estimated cost, exclusive of the site, is about £25,000.

The fairs are on the second Tuesday in January, February 20th, third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, August 5th and 26th, September 19th, first Thursday in November, 28th of the same month, and December 19th. That of the 19th of September is usually called the cheese fair. A wool fair is held the latter part of June or beginning of July. The market gardens in the vicinity of the town are very extensive, and famed for the production of excellent *asparagus* and *brocoli*, and supply some of the principal markets in the kingdom with the former article.

Bills of Mortality.—An ancient custom prevailed here until 1871 of presenting annually to the mayor, "and the rest of the worthy inhabitants of the town of Northampton," a printed bill of mortality of the town, to which the register of births had been prefixed. The bill closes with an admonitory piece of poetry, set in skulls, bones, and hour-glasses, to which Moore, Wordsworth, and other eminent poets have each contributed in their time, and is addressed to the inhabitants who have not quitted "the Nen's barge-laden wave." Cowper graphically describes his first interview with the clerk of All Saints, who usually published the annual "bill," in a letter addressed to his friend Lady Hesketh. "On Monday last," writes Cowper, "Sam brought me word that there was a man in the kitchen who desired to speak with me. I ordered him in. A plain, decent, elderly figure made his appearance, and being desired to sit, spoke as follows :—'Sir, I am clerk of the parish of All Saints, in Northampton, brother of Mr Cox, the upholsterer. It is customary for the person in my office to annex to a bill of mortality, which he publishes at Christmas, a copy of verses. You would do me a great favour, sir, if you would furnish me with one.' To this I replied, 'Mr Cox, you have several men of genius in your town, why have you not applied to some of them? There is a namesake of yours in particular, Cox, the statuary, who every body knows is a first-rate maker of verses. He surely is the man of all the world for your purpose.' 'Alas! sir, I have heretofore borrowed help from him, but he is a gentleman of so much reading, that the people of our town cannot understand him.'" Seven successive years, from 1787 to 1793, Cowper good-naturedly placed his muse at the service of John Cox, and his successor in office, who came with a "commendatory letter from Joe Rye," thus referring to his first contribution :—"It is pretty well known (the clerk took care it should be so), both at Northampton and in this county, who wrote the mortuary verses. All that I know of their success is, that he sent a bundle of

them to Maurice Smith, of Olney, who sold them for threepence a piece,—a high price for a *memento mori*, a commodity not generally in great request."

WORTHIES.—Amongst the eminent men who occupy niches in the Northampton Temple of Fame, or were famed for their piety, literary attainments, or proficiency in the arts and sciences, and who were born and flourished here, we find the following :—

Richard and *Adam* of Northampton, natives of this town, were both advanced to the episcopal see of Ferns, in Ireland ; the first in 1282, and the second in 1322.

John of Northampton, or, according to his Latin name, *Joannes Avonius*, a Carmelite friar, and author of a work entitled, "The Philosopher's Ring," a sort of perpetual almanac, which was esteemed a masterpiece of that age, was a native of Northampton, and lived about the year 1340.

William Beaufu, a Carmelite friar, wrote a "Lecture of Lentinus," &c., and translated several works from French to Latin. He died in this his native town, and was buried in his monastery in 1390.

Samuel Parker, the son of a shopkeeper at Northampton, who, after practising as a Puritanical minister for eleven years at Lydde in Kent, became an Anabaptist, and zealously inculcated the tenets of that sect ; like a true enthusiast, he also published several pamphlets to promulgate his sentiments and doctrines. The Quakers having attracted his attention, and presenting to his imagination some novelty, he next adopted their creed, and advocated their cause. After the restoration of King Charles the Second, he held a conventicle in London, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but obtaining his release, retired to Hackney, where he died of the plague, in October 1665.

Dr Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford, was born in 1640, and received the first rudiments of his education in this town. In the early part of his life he espoused the cause of the Puritans, but soon deserted them, and zealously advocated the Church of England doctrines. In 1665, he published a work called "Textamina," and was also the author of "A History of his Own Times," which was printed in Latin and English. He was made a privy councillor, and advanced to the Bishopric of Oxford, by King James II., and died in 1687.

William Shipley, a native of Northampton, was projector of the Society of Arts and Manufactures ; and *Fletcher*, the celebrated dramatist, was a native of the town.

Dr Thomas Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, was also a native of Northampton, and, as has been already shown, was educated at the Grammar School here. He gradually advanced himself in the Church, and was progressively appointed Vicar of Waltham-Stow, in Essex ; Domestic Chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester ; Doctor of Divinity ; Prebendary of Twyford, in the Cathedral of St Paul's, London ; Minister of St Thomas Apostle, London ; Dean of Ripon ; and next, Bishop of Chester. King James the Second afterwards made him one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and on the death of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, appointed him Titular Bishop of that see ; following his royal master to Ireland, he died there in 1689, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. Several of his sermons, and a speech spoken at Magdalen College, Oxford, are in print.

Robert Brown, the founder of the Brownists, was a native of this town ; according to Collier, he was the son of Anthony Brown of Tolthorpe, in Rutlandshire, a member of an ancient family, and was nearly allied to the Lord Treasurer, Cecil. After having studied divinity in the University of Cambridge, he became a schoolmaster in Southwark. He was, however, destined to act a more prominent character on the stage of life, and instead of teaching youth the rudiments of language, he undertook to instruct adults in what he deemed the true principles of religion. He therefore determined to preach and practise a new system ; and accordingly, about the year 1580, "he began to inveigh with intemperate vehemence and ardour against the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England." In 1582, he published "A Treatise on the Reformation," "A Treatise upon the 23d Chapter of Matthew," and "A Book which Showeth the Life and Manners of all True Christians." He was much persecuted by the established prelates, and wandered up and down the country ; he was committed to more

than thirty prisons, in some of which "he could not see his hand at noonday;" and enduring great hardships, went at length to live at Northampton. Here he was industriously labouring to establish his sect, when he was cited to appear before the Bishop of Peterborough. Having refused to obey the citation, he was excommunicated. This last stroke produced such an effect upon his mind that he was induced about 1590, at the instance probably of his noble kinsman, to accept the rectory of Achurch, in this county. "His parsonage," says Fuller, "he freely possessed, allowing a sufficient salary for one to discharge the cure; and though against them in his judgment, was contented, and perchance pleased, to take the title of his own parish." Thus was he the founder of a religious sect, and the first apostate from its ranks. He lived, according to Fuller, to the age of eighty, and died the first *rate*-martyr; for having opposed the payment of some parish rate, he was arrested and conveyed to Northampton gaol, in a bed in a cart, where he soon sickened, and died in 1630.

Rev. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations amongst the Tombs," was educated at the Grammar School at Northampton.

George Baker, Esq., the learned antiquarian, who died on the 12th October 1851, published in 1822, but it is much to be regretted only in part, "The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton," a work of great merit.

Miss Ann Elizabeth Baker, sister of the above, who died in 1861, was the authoress of "Words and Phrases of Northamptonshire," and assisted her brother considerably in his history of the county.

CHARITIES.—The amount of bequests belonging to the poor, &c., of Northampton, and the hundred in which it is situated, is specified at a subsequent page.

PRODUCTION OF IRON.—(See also Geology p. 9).—The returns made to the Mining Record Office show that in the year 1871, 21,948 tons of iron ore were produced in Cornwall; 14,125 tons in Devonshire; 32,884 tons in Somersetshire; 207,599 tons in Gloucestershire; 159,894 tons in Wiltshire; 28,330 tons in Oxfordshire; 779,314 tons in Northamptonshire; 290,673 tons in Lincolnshire; 415,972 tons in Shropshire; 34,075 tons in Warwickshire; 1,513,080 tons in North Staffordshire; 705,665 tons in South Staffordshire; 493,973 tons in Derbyshire; 931,048 tons in Lancashire; 1,302,704 tons in Cumberland; 4,581,901 tons in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 407,997 tons in the West Riding; 285,296 tons in Northumberland and Durham; 51,887 tons in North Wales; 969,714 tons in South Wales and Monmouthshire; 75 tons in the Isle of Man; 3,000,000 tons in Scotland; 107,734 tons in Ireland. The total iron ore production of the United Kingdom, of which returns were received, amounted, therefore, to 16,334,874 tons, of the value of £7,670,572. To this quantity may be added 200,000 tons of burnt ore from cupreous pyrites, and 324,175 tons of iron ore imported, bringing the total quantity smelted up to 16,859,064 tons. There were 673 furnaces in blast—namely, 429 in England, 117 in Wales, 127 in Scotland. There were 6,627,179 tons of pig iron produced in Great Britain in 1871—4,379,370 tons in England, 1,086,800 tons in Wales, 1,160,000 tons in Scotland. This total, estimated at the mean average price at the place of production, would have a value of £16,667,947. There were 34,165 tons of pig iron made in Northumberland, 759,244 tons in Durham, 1,029,885 tons in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 114,549 tons in the West Riding; 270,485 tons in Derbyshire, 520,359 tons in Lancashire, 336,569 tons in Cumberland, 129,467 tons in Shropshire, 268,300 tons in North Staffordshire, 725,716 tons in South Staffordshire, 60,512 tons in Northamptonshire, 30,122 tons in Lincolnshire, 99,997 tons in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire; 510,087 tons in Glamorganshire, 470,982 tons in Monmouthshire, 41,893 tons in Denbighshire, 30,086 tons in Brecknockshire, 34,761 tons by anthracite furnaces in South Wales. The list of mills and forges at work in Great Britain in 1871 includes 267 works, and shows 6841 puddling furnaces and 866 rolling mills. There were 19 works in Great Britain having Bessemer converters in 1871; the number of converters at these works varied from 2 to 18, and the capacity of the converters from 3 to 10 tons. It is estimated that there were 2,393,293 boxes of tin, terne, and black plates made in the United Kingdom in 1871.

NORTHAMPTON DIRECTORY.

POST, MONEY-ORDER, & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, & SAVINGS BANK—

14 Abington Street. Mr EDWIN RIGHTON CARTER, *Postmaster*.

There are three town deliveries, — namely, 7 A.M., 10.30 A.M., and 5.45 P.M. The wall letter-boxes and receiving-houses are cleared as follow :— The receiving-houses in Regent Square and Marefair at 12 noon and 7 P.M. on week days only, and the letter-boxes, which are in Abington Square, Billing Road, Bridge Street, Drapery, Kingsthorpe Road, London and North-Western Railway Station, St James' End, Waterloo, and Wellingborough Road, are cleared at 8.30 A.M., 12 noon, and 7 and 9.30 P.M., and on Sunday at 7 P.M. The savings bank, money-order, and insurance business, is transacted daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Saturdays, when orders, &c., may be obtained until 8 P.M. The telegraph office is open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. on week days, and from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. on Sundays. The London mails are despatched at 7.10 A.M., 9.40 A.M., 12.15 P.M., 1.25 P.M., 10 P.M. (night mail). To the North of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Birmingham (day mail), 7.10 A.M. Liverpool and Manchester, North of England, Ireland, and Scotland (night mail) 7.50 P.M. To Coventry, Towcester, Daventry, Leamington, Weedon, &c., 7.10 A.M. Birmingham, Rugby, West of England, and South Wales (night mail), 9 P.M. Bedford, Bletchley, Newport Pagnel, and Stony Stratford, 10 P.M. Thrapston, Wellingborough, Kettering, and Leicester, 8.30 A.M., 4 P.M., 6.45 P.M., 11.35 A.M. Derby, Leicester, Kettering, Market Harborough, Stamford, 7.50 P.M. On Sundays to and from all parts at 10 A.M. The office closes at 10 P.M.

The following ALPHABETICAL arrangement, being a new feature in the Directory of Northampton, will, it is hoped, be of great importance, embracing as it does the names and addresses of all the principal inhabitants, including clerks, journeymen, &c. This arrangement is given in the order of surnames. *The firms* to which partners belong are given in parenthesis, with the residence of each partner. This will be followed by another arrangement classified under the Heads of Trades and Professions.

The CONTRACTIONS used are such as are readily understood. Those most frequently used are the usual abbreviations for Christian names, the others are pl. for place ; ct. for court ; st. for street ; sq. for square ; ln. for lane ; h. or hs. for house ; rd. for road ; gt. for gate ; bdg. for bridge ; bldgs. for buildings, &c.

ABBEY WILLIAM, shoemaker, 3 College street
Abbott Charles, j. Semilong
Abbott Edwin, clicker, 4 William street
Abbott Jph. Mead, corn, &c. dlr. 13 College st.
Abel & Sons, booksellers, stationers, and piano-forte warehouse, 9 Parade
Abel Mrs Elizabeth 17 Langham place
Abel Isaac, shoemaker, 38 Wellingborough rd.
Abel Philip (Abel & Sons), 9 Parade
Abell Edw. relieving-officer for Sts Giles', Andrew's, and Sepulchre's, 8 Pytchley street
Abington House School (Kingston & Phillips, principals), Abington street

Abraham Phil. fried-fish dealer, 7 Horse mkt.
Abraham Rt. & Son (Esau), pwkr. Kettering rd.
Abraham Isaac, pork butcher, Crane street
Abraham James, pawnbroker and grindery dealer, 61 Grafton street
Abram Robert, j. cutter, 15 Grafton street
Acklam James Leighton, collector of inland revenues, h. St Martin's villa, Billing road
Acton Robert, marine store dealer, 4 Broad st.
Adams Fred. shopkeeper, 43 Lawrence st.
Adams Hy. shopkeeper, 128 Scarletwell st.
Adams James, shoe manufacturer, leather seller and grindery dealer, 22 Mayorhold

Adams James, carpenter, &c. 36 Palmerston rd.
 Adams John, shopkeeper, 10 Upper mounts
 Adams Mrs Sarah, laundress, 26 Inkerman ter.
 Adams Thomas, baker, &c. 39 Mount street
 Adamson Francis Charlton, draper's asst. 21 Victoria road
 Addington Jesse, pork butcher, 9 Abington sq.
 Adkins William, Esq. J. P. Springfield
 Admitt Charles, foreman tailor, 39 College st.
 Admitt Erskine, shopkeeper, 42 Marefair
 Admitt Samuel, greengrocer, 45 Bath street
 Adson Edmund, shopkpr. 23 Wellington st.
 Adson Mrs Mary, 13 Sawpit lane
 Ager Mrs Emma, 27 Freehold street
 Ager Mrs Sarah, 20 St Edmund's street
 Ager Thomas, shopkeeper, 3 Fish street
 Ager Thomas, j. currier, 17 Vernon terrace
 Ager William Clerke, clicker, 9 Freehold st.
 Agutter Edw. pork butcher, 62 Horse market
 Ainge James, shoe manuf. 62 Lower mounts
 Ains Frederick James, clerk, 27 Victoria rd.
 Albion Henry, toy dealer, 35 Scarletwell st.
 Alden Joseph, clicker, 12 Broad street
 Alderman Edw. shoemaker, 40 Bearward st.
 Alderman Frederick, beerhouse, 26 The Green
 Alderman Samuel, clerk, 21 Vernon terrace
 Alderman Wm. boot, &c. mkr. 76 Bridge st.
 Aldridge Arthur, j. shoemkr. 58 Kettering rd.
 Aldridge Hy. vict. *Prince of Wales*, 7 Augustn. st.
 Allard Fred. vict. *White Lion*, Kingsthorpe rd.
 Allard James, fishmonger, 6 Crispin street
 Allchin Wm. & Son, engineers, millwrt. boiler makers, iron and brass foundry, *Globe works*
 Allchin Hy. engineer's assist. 25 Pytchley st.
 Allchin William (& Son), h. 27A Newland
 Allchin Wm. Loader (& Son), h 10 Albion cres.
 Allen Charles, costermonger, 5 Fish street
 Allen Mrs Elizabeth, St James' end
 Allen Francis, machine closer, 22 Albert st.
 Allen Fred. warehouseman, 2 Kettering rd. §
 Allen George, jun. clicker, 37 Denmark road
 Allen George, milliner, &c. 54 Abington st.
 Allen Hy. hairdr. and newsagt. 47 Bearward st.
 Allen John, shoe manufacr. 16 St Andrew's st.
 Allen Jph. marine store dealer, 15 Silver st.
 Allen Joseph, manager, 42 Newland
 Allen Philip, brewer (Coales & Allen), house, *Hardingstone*
 Allen Robert, bricklayer, 3 Upper Priory st.
 Allen Miss Sophia, 36 Deal street
 Allen Thomas, plumber and gasfitter, &c. 47 St Giles' street
 Allibone Thomas, j. joiner, 22 Park street
 Allibone Wm. shopkeeper, 33 Melbourne st.
 Alliston Alfred, j. shoemaker, 69 Bailiff street
 Alliston Arthur, machine closer, 2 Lorne rd.
 Alliston Edgar, j. shoemaker, 29 Lawrence st.
 Allwright Jesse, draper, &c. 21 Gold street
 Allum William, carpenter, St James' end
 Alsop Edward, j. painter, 39 Kerr street
 Alsop Frederick, clicker, 8 Victoria street
 Alsop Geo. plumber and beerh. 2 Bellbarn st.
 Alsop Ths. plumber, painter, &c. 40 Silver st.
 Ambidge George, butcher, 67 Grafton street
 Ambidge Jph. Benedict, btchr. 63 Primrose hill
 Amerson Wm. shopkpr. and beerh. 39 Marefair
 Amherst Right Rev. Francis Kerril, D.D. Lord Bishop of Northampton, Bishop's house, Leicester road
 Ancell, Edw. j. carpenter, 21 Palmerston road
 Anderson Henry Thomas, teacher of drawing, 14 St George's terrace

Anderton James, leather dresser, and cow-keeper, 2 St James street
 Andrew Wm. shopkeeper, 43 Wellington st.
 Andrews Alfred, shoe mf. 91 Wellingboro' rd.
 Andrews Alpheus, prof. music, 80 Abington st
 Andrews Miss Harriet, school, 80 Abington st
 Andrews John William, shoe manufacturer (Spencer & Andrews), 5 St Peter's gardens
 Andrews Robert, clothes dealer, 24 Bath st.
 Ansell Jas. vict. *Bird in Hand*, 4 Regent sq.
 Aplin Colonel John Guise Rogers, 1 Albion pl.
 Arch Thos. shopkeeper, 140 Kettering road
 Archer Henry, greengrocer, 56 Abington st.
 Archer Mrs Mary, rent collector, 51 Bull lane
 Archer Wm. painter, 50 Wellingborough road
 Arias Thomas, grocer's assist. 40 Lorne road
 Arkesden George, governor of Borough gaol
 Arlidge Alfred, clicker, 16 Freehold street
 Arlidge Thomas, printer, proprietor, and publisher of *Northampton Albion*, 5 St Giles' st.
 Armitth Arthur, chemist, 37 Abington street
 Armitth Henry, secretary to water works; house, 14 Vernon terrace
 Armstrong Mrs Eliza, 8 Leicester terrace
 Arnold Edw. com. traveller, 24 Denmark road
 Arnold Rev. Thos. (Baptist), 21 Primrose hill
 Arnaby Frank, clicker, 12 Freehold street
 Ash Mrs Matilda, fishmonger, 2 Regent square
 Ashby Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, 43 Lorne road
 Ashby Edward, riveter, 11 Stockley street
 Ashby Fred. shopkpr. 155 Wellingborough rd.
 Ashby George, j. currier, 5 Albert street
 Ashby Isaac, j. shoemaker, 28 Augustine st.
 Ashby Joseph, Peasnall, butcher, 18 Newland
 Ashby Samuel, leather agent, 7 Leicester ter.
 Ashdown & Cogan, surgeons, 50 Sheep street
 Ashdown George (A. & C.), 50 Sheep street
 Ashdowne Mrs Emma Harriet, 23 York parade
 Ashford Evan Chas. chemist, 24 Gold street and 32 Horse market.
 Ashmead Mr George, 40 Lawrence street
 Ashton David, shoemaker and shopkeeper, 46 Woolmonger street
 Ashton Fred. butcher, 20 Horseshoe street
 Ashton Geo. Coles, musician, 35 Park street
 Ashton Mrs Margt. lodgings, 30 Greyfriars' st.
 Askew Thomas, butcher, 5 Gold street; house, 2 St Katharine's terrace
 Aspinall Mrs Eliz. lodgings, 21 Pytchley st.
 Atkins Benjamin, 35 Newland
 Atkins George, clerk, 9 Albion place
 Atkins Henry John, carver and gilder, picture frame maker, printseller, and artists' colourman, 26 Abington street
 Atkins William Thomas, commercial traveller, 21 Denmark road
 Atkinson George, beerhouse, 29 Grafton st.
 Atkinson Wm. designer, 8 Albion place
 Attack Jacob, hosier and haberd. 10 Sheep st.
 Attack Mrs Sarah, dressmr, 12 Greyfriars' st.
 Auckland Thomas, ins. agent, 49 Denmark rd.
 Auld Mrs Mary Ann, 16 Kerr street
 Austin Jno. coal dealer, 116 Wellingboro' rd.
 Austin Jno. Ths. draper's assist. 2 St George's st.
 Austin John, j. carpenter, 12 Harold street
 Austin Miss Clara, school, 64 Abington street
 Austin Robert, dyer, 5 Black Lion hill
 Ayre Henry Mills, chemist and druggist, 43 Gold street

BACCHUS EDMUND, pork butcher, 80 Bridge st.
 Baden and Westall, school, 2 Spencer parade

NORTHAMPTON DIRECTORY.

Elizabeth (Baden and Westall),
 parade
 Mail Mrs Susan, milliner, 44 Marefair
 Bailey Chas. vict. *Red Lion*, 20 Horse market
 Bailey Rev. George (Baptist), 35 Greyfriars' st.
 Bailey Henry, j. painter, 3 King street
 Bailey Joseph, bootmaker, 54 Marefair
 Bailey Samuel, j. leather cutter, 14 King st.
 Baker Charles, painter, 5 Park street
 Baker George, riveter, 27 Lawrence street
 Baker Hy. beerh. and shopkr. 71 Horse mkt.
 Baker Thomas, tailor, Crane street
 Baker William, shopkeeper and beerhouse, 14
 Regent street
 Baldwin George, coal merchant, Midland
 station, and beerhouse, 175 Bridge street
 Baldwin Thomas, timber merchant, 197 Bridge
 street; h. 24 St James' street
 Baile John, beerhouse, 49 Horse market
 Ball Chas. Thos. leather and grindery dealer
 and boot upper manufacturer, 7 Bearward st.
 Ball Mrs Eliza, 69 Newland
 Ball Mr Joseph, 52 Waterloo
 Ball Thomas, agricultural implement maker,
Wellington Works, 4 Wellington place.
 Ball Wm. shopkeeper, 32 Scarletwell street
 Ball William, machine closer, 29 York street
 Ball William, beerhouse, Bailiff street
 Ballentine Thomas, manager, 93 Bailiff st.
 Bamford Dan. j. shoemkr. 120 Up. Thrift st.
 Bamford Wm. greengrocer, 70 Woolmonger st.
 Banks John, plasterer, &c. 40 Abington street
 Banks Joseph, 20 St George's place
 Banks Wm. joiner and builder, 12 Welling-
 borough road
 Bannister Joseph, dyer, 149 Bridge street
 Barber & Sons, house and estate agents, 45
 College street
 Barber John (Barber & Sons), h. 19 Freehold st.
 Barber Samuel (Barber & Sons), 45 College st.
 Barber Thomas, shopkeeper, 69 Lorne road
 Barber Wm. shopkeeper, 108 Kettering road
 Barford Valentine Thomas, ironmonger, 1
 Market sq.; h. 30 Albion ter. Waterloo
 Barker Mrs Ann, shopk. & beerh. 23 Sawpit ln.
 Barker Mrs Charlotte, 9 Wood street
 Barker Edward, greengrocer, 128 Bridge st.
 Barker George, fishmonger, 43 Hope's place
 Barker James, draper and grocer, 143 Welling-
 borough rd. and drpr. &c. 12 Abington ter.
 Barker John, baker, &c. 32 Leicester street
 Barker John, greengrocer, 13 Regent square
 Barker Jph. vict. *Recruiting Serjeant*, 31 St
 Giles' street
 Barker Samuel, letter carrier, 19 Pytchley st.
 Barker Mr William, 8 William street
 Barker Wm. organ builder, 50 Horse market
 Barkway Edward, jobbing gardener, 82 Upper
 Thrift street
 Barnard James, tailor, woollen draper, hosier
 and hatter, 19 Gold street; house, Beaumont
 villa, Billing road
 Barnard Philip Puttrell, tailor, hatter, and
 hosier, 7 Drapery
 Barnard Steph. j. last maker, 19 Inkerman ter.
 Barnard William, j. 24 Commercial street
 Barnard William, water-rate col. h. Alfred st.
 Barnes & Peckover, leather sellers, 6 Newland
 Barnes Joseph & Son (Samuel), marine store
 dealers, 5 Kingswell street
 Barnes Charles, bank porter, 25 Inkerman ter.
 Barnes Chas. station-master, Midland station

Barnes Geo. vict. *Black Lion*, 19 St Giles' st.
 Barnes John, hairdresser, 8 Wellington pl.
 Barnes Thos. (Barnes & Peckover); house,
 41 College street
 Barnes Mr Thomas, 9 Primrose hill
 Barnes Wm. Jph. compositor, 52 Denmark rd.
 Barnett Thornton, com. trav. 55 Denmark rd.
 Barnsley William, file cutter, 43 Cow lane
 Barr & Spurgin, surgeons, 45 Abington street
 Barr Wm. Alex. M.D. (Barr & Spurgin), 45
 Abington street
 Barratt Wm. Edwd. confectioner, 39 Gold st.
 Barratt Wm. j. shoemaker, 88 Up. Thrift st.
 Barrett Mrs Elizabeth, school, 67 Vernon st.
 Barrett Mrs Sarah, dressmkr. 60 Horse mkt.
 Barrit William, butcher, 1 St Giles' street
 Barritt Michl. machn. closer, 62 Wellingboro' rd.
 Barron Mr James, 29 Greyfriars' street
 Barron Mrs Rebecca, shopkeeper, 3 Maple st.
 Barry James, J.P. chemist & drugg. 2 Parade
 Barton Benjamin, j. shoemaker, Victoria road
 Barton Wm. & Robt. shoe mfrs. 12 Quart Pot ln.
 Barton Robert (W. & R.), h. 8 Hester street
 Barton Wm. (W. & R.), house, Billing road
 Bartram, Mr Robert, 1 Adelaide terrace
 Barwell Jas. furniture, &c. dealer, 21 College st.
 Baseley Charles, rate col., 44 Grt. Russell st.
 Baseley George, 'bus driver, 6 Robert street
 Baseley John, butcher, 36 Horse market
 Baseley Wm. gunmkr. 11 Wellingborough rd.
 Bass George & Son (Geo. jun.), watchmakers
 and opticians, 59 Sheep street
 Bass George, shoe manufacturer, 3 Albert
 street; house, 12 Princess street
 Bass John, coal dealer, 87 Scarletwell street
 Bass John, j. shoemaker, 59 Lorne road
 Bassett Absalom, engineer and boilermaker,
 18 Kingswell street
 Bassford Benjamin, shopkeeper and beer-
 house, 40 Compton street
 Bastick Samuel, manager, 5 Market square
 Bastick Wm. Hy. hatter, 5 Market sq. & *Le'ster*
 Bateman Mrs Mary, 25 Lawrence street
 Bates James, newsagent, &c. 3 Bridge street
 Bates John, fish dealer, 7 Horsehoe street
 Bates John, news vendor, 16 Drapery
 Bates Mrs Mary, greengr. 157 Wellingboro' rd.
 Bates Samuel, butcher, 28 Raglan street
 Baxter Mrs Sarah, basketmaker, 42 Bridge st.
 Baxter Wm. basketmaker, 23 College street
 Bayes George, riveter, 56 Kettering road
 Bayes Richd. chimney sweep, 19 Silver street
 Bayley John, clerk, 2 Victoria road
 Bayley John, clerk, 31 Alexandra road
 Bayley Joseph, M.R.C.S. medical superin-
 tendent of lunatic asylum, Billing road
 Bayliss Mrs Hannah, lodgings, 14 Harrison rd.
 Bayly Henry Lambert, chief constable of
 county police, St Giles' square
 Bayner George, baker, &c. 27 Bouverie street
 Bazeley Mrs Charlotte, dressm. 8 Greyfriars' st.
 Bazeley Geo. wheelwrt. & blacksth. Mayorhold
 Bazeley Uriah, brewery clerk, 12 Albion cres.
 Beal Thomas, shoe closer, 39 Lawrence street
 Beal William, groom, 11 York terrace
 Beardmore William, joiner and builder, 18
 Albert street; house, 27 Wood street
 Beasley John, steward to Earl Spencer, 12
 St Giles' street; ho. *Chapel Brampton*
 Beasley Joseph, clicker, 83 Bailiff street
 Beasley Thomas, saddler, 4 George row
 Beattie George, policeman, 31 Lawrence street

- Beck Thos. grocer, &c. 60 Great Russell st.
 Becke & Green, solicitors, 20 Market square
 Becke Charles Cecil, solicitor and borough
 coroner, 20 Market sq.; house, Billing road
 Becke John (Becke & Green), house, The
 Cedars, Billing road
 Beckwith George, coal dealer, 60 Grafton st.
 Bedford Isaac, town missionary, 4 Vernon ter.
 Beeby James, j. shoemaker, 7 Lawrence st.
 Beeby Thomas, shoemaker, 39 Kettering road
 Beeby Thos. Law. j. shoemkr. 39 Bird's piece
 Beeby William Geo. timber merchant (Ward
 & Beeby), Cotton end
 Beesley John, shopkr. 58 Wellingborough road
 Beeton Mr James, 66 St George's street
 Begley Matthias, chimneysweep, 20 Regent sq.
 Bell Mrs Ann, 26 Wellington place
 Bell Edward, shopkeeper, 11 College street
 Bell John H. house surgeon, lunatic asylum,
 Billing road
 Bell Wm. Henry, com. trav. 4 Alexandra rd.
 Bellamy Isaac, warehouseman, 9 Woodford st.
 Belchambers Jos. shoemaker, St James' end
 Belton George, monumental, marble, and
 stone mason, 173 Bridge street
 Belton Henson, warehouseman, Victoria road
 Belton Jas. Fairchild, beerhouse, 171 Bridge st.
 Belton John, hairdresser, 10 Abington street
 Benford Benj. clothes dealer, 77 Horse market
 Benford James, 21 St George's place
 Bennett Mrs Elizabeth, beer retailer, 44
 Wellingborough road
 Bennett Geo. j. stonemason, 16 Palmerston rd.
 Bennett James, baker, shopkeeper, and beer-
 house, 52 Bath street
 Bennett Samuel Pratt, stock and share broker,
 Exchange buildings; h. 1 St George's st.
 Benson Henry, blocker, 22 Vernon terrace
 Bentley Thomas, collector in dispensary, 29
 Pytchley street
 Berridge James, tobacconist, 98 Bridge street
 Berridge William, leather and grindery dealer,
 47 Crispin street
 Berrill & Thornton, hairdressers, 6 Mercer's row
 Berrill Alfred Edward, clothier, hosier, &c.
 10 Abington terrace
 Berrill Mr Edward, 28 York street
 Berrill Frederick, grainer and writer, 30
 Lower mounts
 Berrill Mrs Mary (Berrill & Thornton), house,
 20 St Mary's street
 Berry & Co. homoeopathic chemists, 4 Parade
 Berry Daniel Arthur, machine closer, Stockley
 street; house, Vernon terrace
 Berry John, shopkeeper, 78 Vernon street
 Berry John Alfred, boot upper manufacturer,
 Stockley street
 Berry John Parton (Berry & Co.), veterinary
 surgeon, 4 Parade; house, *Hardingstone*
 Betson Samuel, clicker, 58 Lawrence street
 Betts Joseph, & Son, shoe manuf. 25 Drapery
 Betts Everard R. (& Son), h. 10 Vernon ter.
 Betts Thomas & William, leather and grindery
 sellers, 16 St Mary's street
 Betts Charles, 12 Kerr street
 Betts James, leather seller and grindery dealer,
 15 Bradshaw street
 Betts Thomas (T. & W.) house, 43 Sheep st.
 Betts Mr Thomas, 18 Cyril street
 Betts Wm. vict. *William IV.* 2 Commercial st.
 Betts Wm. (T. & W.) house, 2 Wellington pl.
 Bewis John, shopkeeper, 7 Kingswell street
 Bew Thos. umbrella maker, 8 Market square
 Bex George, j. carpenter, 65 Bailiff street
 Bex Wm. builder, undertaker, wood and stone
 turner, venetian blind, and bat maker, *North-
 end Steam Works*, Bailiff street
 Biddles Jacob, coal and coke merchant (West,
 Biddles & Co.) house, Market Harboro'
 Biddles Robert (West, B. & Co.) h. *Kettering*
 Biden John, printer, bookslr. &c. 41 St Giles' st.
 Biggs Edwin John, clerk, 19 Pytchley street
 Biggs Miss Selina, dressmaker, 30 York street
 Billing Geo. chimney sweep, 51 Wellingbro' rd.
 Billingham Geo. furniture brok., 17 Horse mkt.
 Billingham Wm. old book seller, 52 Marefair
 Billingham Wm., jun., stationer and toy
 dealer, 26 Marefair, and 13 Bridge street
 Bilson John, engine driver, 25 Vernon terrace
 Bingham Robt. hairdr. & tobacnst., 28 Sheep st.
 Bingley John, chemist, 3 Wood hill, & chemical
 laboratory and soda water mnfr. 93 Bailiff st.
 Birch Henry, boot closer, Lady's lane
 Birch Charles, currier, &c. 69 Edith street
 Birch Mrs Mary, clothes dr. 26 Upper mounts
 Birch Thomas, clicker, 73 Bailiff street
 Bird Richd. j. coach builder, 59 St Giles' st.
 Birdsall & Son, bookbinders, and account book
 manufacturers, 44 Wood street
 Birdsall Anthony (B. & Son), ho. 13 York par.
 Birdsall Mrs Sarah, 70 Waterloo
 Birdsall Wm. hatter and tobacconist, 4 Bdge st.
 Bishop Henry, brush manufctr. 4 Market sq.
 Black Wm. jun. wood turner, 15 Albert st.
 Blackwell Misses Jane and Fannie, milliners,
 7 Marefair
 Blackwell John, hosier, &c. 9 Drapery; h.,
 Walton Ville, Billing road
 Blackwell Wm. joiner, &c. 41 Scarletwell st.
 Blake Benj. locomotive engineer, Nene villa
 Blakey E. & Sons, shoe mfs. machinists, and
 leather merchants, Palmerston rd. and *Leeds*
 and *Keighley* (John Rowe Marks, manager)
 Blamire Wm. victualler, *Bell Inn*, 18 Bridge st.
 Bland Elias, beerhouse, 7 Weston street
 Bland Henry, beerhouse, 18 Grafton street
 Bland Rbt. Edmondson, hairdrsr. 127 Bridge st.
 Bland Thomas, shoemaker, 40 Bird's piece
 Blane William, bank clerk, 10 St George's pl.
 Blank Geo. Fred. pork butcher, 17 Sheep st.
 Blasdale Jas. engineer, water works, Billing rd.
 Blasdale Richd. mechanic, 26 Commercial st.
 Blaxley Sam. Partridge, shoe mfr. 30 Louies rd.
 Blaxley Wm. machine closer, 15 Vernon ter.
 Blencowe Mrs Eliza, Denmark road
 Blewitt William & Co. seed crushers, Bridge
 street; house, *Pinner*, near *London*
 Bligh Jph. currier and leather seller, 31 Bath st.
 Bliss Wm. cattle dr. & cow keeper, 9 Newland
 Blundel Luke, riveter, 21 Alexandra road
 Blundell Ibbs Nutter, clicker, 4 Black Lion hill
 Blunsom Miss Sarah, Victoria pl. Billing road
 Blunsom Wm. & Co. drapers, tailors, hatters,
 hosiers, &c. 6 Abington street
 Blunt Mrs Ann, 57 Alexandra road
 Blunt Delense, watchmaker, 14 Bridge street
 Blunt J. H. & Son (Wm. Henry), Electric
 medical practitioners, 28 Drapery
 Blunt John Charles, clerk, 35 Denmark road
 Blunt Wm. jobbing gardener, 11 Woodford st.
 Bodily Thos. j. shoemaker, 71 Denmark road
 Bodily William, servant, 19 Alexandra road
 Boddington George, shoe mfr. Wellington st.
 Boddington Jno. grindery dr. 126 Kettering rd.

- Boddington Joseph, shopkeeper, 69 Vernon st.
 Boddington Joseph, riveter, 28 Bath street
 Boddington Thos. j. shoemr. 113 Up. Thrift st.
 Boeme Alex. Ecklemans, bank clk. 69 York st.
 Boeme Martin Alex. manager, Union bank,
 41 Drapery
 Bolton Chas. trunk maker and cab proprietor,
 27 Bearward street
 Bond John, greengrocer, 146 Bridge street
 Bond Rev. Robert (Wesleyan), 38 Newland
 Bond Robert, horse dealer and breaker, 32
 Lower mounts
 Bond Wm. furniture broker, 27 Mayorhold
 Bonfield Richard, clicker, 24 Lawrence street
 Bonham Mrs Elizabeth, 6 Augustine street
 Bonham George, cab proprietor, 10 Broad st.
 Bonham Mr Henry, 50 Bearward street
 Bonham Hy. shopk. & beerh. 33 Augustine st.
 Bonham Hy. cab propr. coal dlr. &c. 38 Bull ln.
 Bonham Isaac, boot & shoemkr. 33 St Giles' st.
 Bonham Mrs Mary, coal dealer, St James' st.
 Bonham Thomas, joiner and builder and
 shopkeeper, 15 Cyril st.
 Borton Jph. currier & leather selr. 67 Horse mkt.
 Borton Mr William, 9 Leicester terrace
 Bostock Frederick, shoe manufacturer, Vic-
 toria street; house, 47 Sheep st.
 Bostock Mrs Mary Elizabeth, 20 Vernon ter.
 Bosworth Jesse, shopkeeper, 47 Newland
 Bosworth William, carver, gilder, and picture
 frame maker, 17 Kingswell street
 Botfish Mr Joseph, 13 Lawrence street
 Bott Edward, mechanic, 15 King street
 Botterill Chas. shopkpr. 35 Lower Harding st.
 Bottrell Edward, greengrocer, 3 Tanner st.
 Bowden Misses Mildred, Jane, and Elizabeth,
 school, 30 Alexandra road
 Bowman Frederick William, captain of militia,
 20 Primrose hill
 Bowes Walter, j. currier, 4 Robert street
 Bowring Mrs Louisa, beerhs. 26 Wellington st.
 Boyes Wm. last & boot tree mkr. 11 Silver st.
 Boys William, j. plumber, 41 Denmark road
 Boyson Mr James, Belmont House, Billing rd.
 Boyson James, junior, shoe manufacturer, 41
 Alfred street; house, 12 Alfred street
 Bradbury Thos. j. millwright, 4 Western ter.
 Bradford Chas. Watkin, shoe mfr. 23 King st.
 Bradford John, tinner, &c. 3 Mount street
 Bradford Thos. cartman, 35 Commercial st.
 Brady Charles, j. 45 Bull lane
 Brady Henry, j. shoemaker, 15½ Park street
 Brady Mrs Martha, school, 21 Langham place
 Brain Mr William, 14 Alexandra road
 Brain Wm. baker, shopkeeper and beerhouse,
 Kingsthorpe road
 Braines Thomas, riveter, 57 St Edmund's st.
 Braines William, fruiterer, 7½ Marefair
 Brake Matthew Bowles, veterinary surgeon,
 12 Kingswell street
 Bramley William Thomas, closed upper and
 shoe manufacturer, 10 Abington square
 Brannan Michael, master of workhouse,
 Wellingborough road
 Branson George, builder and beerhouse, 36
 St Mary's street.
 Brentnall Mr John, 20 Wood street
 Brice & Sons, drapers and mercers, 43 Drapery.
 Brice John (Brice & Son), h. 4 Langham place
 Brice Mr Robert, 8 Langham place
 Brice Robert Dadford (Brice & Son), house,
 3 Langham place
 Brice Wm. cart proprietor, 45 Woolmonger st.
 Brickett Jno. machine closer, 20 St Andrew st.
 Brickwood Edw. earthenwre. dlr. 19 Market st.
 Bridgewater Edwin, victualler, *Plumbers'*
Arms, 16 Sheep street
 Bridgewater Mr John, 34 Victoria street
 Bridle William, mechanic, 38 Victoria road
 Brightwell Wm. shoemaker, 29 Adelaide st.
 Brinkler Thomas, beerhouse, 101 Bridge st.
 Britten James, j. carpenter, 12 Harrison road
 Britten Mrs Julia Forrester, Springfield
 Britten Samuel, clicker, 44 Kerr street
 Brockett Brothers, shoe manufa. 4 Victoria rd.
 Brockett Caleb (Brothers), 4 Victoria road
 Brockett Joseph (Brothers), h. 35 Louise road
 Brodie Mrs Sarah, 6 Royal terrace
 Broddis Wm. j. shoemaker, Lorne road
 Bromwell Mrs Eliz. milkselr. 42 Kettering rd.
 Brooks & Hughes, tobacco-pipe makers, 18
 Horseshoe street
 Brooks Geo. sewing-machn. agt. 27 Sheep st.
 Brooks Mrs Mary, lodgings, 23 Greyfriars' st.
 Brooks Thos. machine closer, 12 Augustine st.
 Brooks Thos. (B. & Hughes), h. 10 Gregory st.
 Brooks William, shopkeeper, 23 Green lane
 Brown & Thomas, booksellers, printers, dis-
 sinkers, &c. 18 Gold street
 Brown Cave, eating-house, 26 Bridge street
 Brown Edwin Elliott, clerk, 91 Up. Thrift st.
 Brown Mrs Elizabeth, 85 Newland
 Brown Mrs Emma, 39 Louise road
 Brown George, butcher and beer retailer, 212
 Wellingborough road
 Brown Henry (Brown & Thomas), 18 Gold st.
 Brown James, j. shoemaker, 29 Vernon terrace
 Brown John, shopkeeper, 10 Spring lane
 Brown John, butcher, shopkeeper and beer
 retailer, 17 Bailiff street
 Brown Rev. John Turland (Baptist), The
 Elms, Semilong
 Brown Rev. Joseph, chaplain and registrar of
 cemetery, Cemetery lodge
 Brown Jph. baker and shopkpr. 30 Grafton st.
 Brown Joseph, foreman builder, 14 Cyril st.
 Brown Josiah, j. painter, 17 Castle street
 Brown Walter, shopkeeper and coal dealer,
 32 Newtown road
 Browne, Edward Montague, solicitor, 2 St
 Giles' square; house, Lyveden terrace
 Brownbill Henry, sewing-machine agent, 43
 St Giles' street
 Brownless Geo., brush manuf. 52 Bridge st.
 Bryan Charles, house & estate agt. 10 Wood st.
 Bryan Mrs Jane Elizabeth, 45 Newland
 Bryan Jno. Morgan, M.D. surgeon, 36 Marefair
 Bryant Albert, news agent, 9 Bull lane
 Bryant Joshua, news agent, 84 Bridge street
 Buckingham Geo. shopkeeper, 2 Up. Cross st.
 Buckler David, baker and butcher, 2 Phoenix st.
 Bull Mrs Anne, 44 Lorne road
 Bull Mrs Caroline, victualler, *Saracen's Head*,
 1 Lawrence street
 Bull George Charles, reporter for the *Herald*,
 12 Alexandra road
 Bull Thomas, machine closer, 60 Kettering rd.
 Bull William, greengr. 105 Wellingboro' road
 Bullen Joseph Keed, com. trav. 7 Princess st.
 Bullock John, machine closer, 17 Sawpit lane
 Bullock Thos. machine closer, 18 Regent st.
 Bumpus Mrs Maria, governess, 9 Princess st.
 Bumpus Miss Jemima, 17 Freehold street
 Bunting Hy. John, manager, 13 Horse mark et

Bunting William, wool stapler, 8 Royal ter.
 Burch Mrs Mary, clothes dr. 26 Upper mounts]
 Burgeon Ths. collector at Castle railway station
 Burgess Jph. sheriff's messenger, 23 Comrel. st.
 Burnett George, clerk, 11 Thenford street
 Burnett William, chimney sweep, 2 Broad st.
 Burnham Mrs Caroline, 3 Victoria terrace
 Burns William, machine closer, 7 Lady's lane
 Burrell Geo. Thos. beerhouse, 22 Primrose hill
 Burrows Jno. baker & shopkr. 30 Gt. Russell st.
 Burnsill William, police sergeant, 24 Park st.
 Burt John Samuel, beer retailer, 97 Bridge st.
 Burton Charles, chimney sweep, 33 Gregory st.
 Burton Edmund Charles, stamp distributor
 for the counties of Northampton and Rut-
 land, 19 Market square; house, *Daventry*
 Burton Robert, clerk, 36 Kerr street
 Burton Thos. tailor and outfitter, 46 Gold st.
 Burvenich Constant, professor of languages,
 21 York parade
 Busby Benjamin, baker and shopkeeper, 78
 Wellingborough road
 Busby John, shoemaker, 78 Harrold street
 Bush Mrs Abigail, 55 Palmerston road
 Bushell William, beer retailer, 38 Albert st.
 Buswell Mrs Elizabeth, 40 Denmark road
 Buzzard Frank, M.D. surgeon, 43 Abington st.
 Butcher Mrs Anne, 20 Abington street
 Butcher Charles, j. shoemaker, 30 Kerr street
 Butcher Gemariah riveter, 78 Cyril street
 Butcher Henry, clicker, 14 Freehold street
 Butcher Mr Robert, 20 Freehold street
 Butler George, butcher, 14 Commercial street
 Butler Geo. O'Connor, beerho., 31 Crispin st.
 Butler James, butcher, 21 Mayorhold
 Butler Richard, porter, 11 Black Lion hill
 Butlin George, butcher, St James' end
 Butlin George, clerk, 11 Western terrace
 Butlin Mrs Hanh. shopkr. & beerho. 26 Chalk ln.
 Butlin, Rev. William, M.A. vicar of St Se-
 pulchre's, 63 Sheep street
 Butlin, William, servant, 43 Alexandra road
 Butterfield Henry, manager, *Herald* office, 24
 Market square
 Butterfield James, printer, proprietor, and
 publisher of *Northampton Herald*, 24 Market
 square; h. 12 Langham place
 Buxton George, Esq. J.P. 56 Sheep street

CALDWELL Mrs SUSAN, 3 Kettering road
 Camp John, upholstr. cabt. mkr. paper hangr. &
 house decotr. carpet warehs. & furnshg. iron-
 monger, &c. 38 Gold street
 Campion Samuel Smith, reporter for *Herald*,
 Abington street
 Capel Wm. shopkr. 15 Wellingborough road
 Capell Mrs Ann, lodgings, 4 Seymour place
 Caplin Frederick, com. traveller, 27 Cyril st.
 Cardwell Albert, lace manufactr, 27 Newland
 Cardwell Mrs Martha, 69 Abington street
 Carruthers Mrs Mary Ann, 1 Lyveden terrace
 Carter Edn. Righton, postmaster, 2 Adelaide ter.
 Carter Frank Gilbert, grocer (Warren & Carter),
 1 Wellington place
 Carter George William, master of county
 gaol school, York street
 Carter Mr Henry George, 82 Kettering road
 Carter Hy. George, junr. pianoforte maker,
 80 Kettering road
 Carter Wm. machine closer, 52 Lawrence st.
 Cartridge Ben. grindery dealer, 45 Hope's pl.
 Casey Wm. pleasure-boat propr. 181 Bridge st.

Casteldine Joseph, coal dr. 52 Scarletwell st.
 Caswell Richard, j. tailor, 14 Horse market
 Caswell Mrs Sarah, shopkr 15 Augustine st.
 Catling Charles, beer retailer, Market street
 Caulcutt Mrs Eliz. lodgings, 9 Alexandra road
 Cave George & Co. coal merchants, Cotton
 end; h. *Hac kleton hill*
 Cave Benj. rent collector, 49 Alexandra road
 Cave Boyce William, clerk, 4 Victoria street
 Cave Charles, j. shoemaker, 5 Wellingbro' road
 Cave Mrs Charlotte, shopkr. 68 St George's st.
 Cave Elijah, chair bottomer, 5 Bellbarn street
 Cave Mrs Eliz. dressmaker, 11 Alexandra road
 Cave John Leach, builder and paperhanger,
 1 Foundry street
 Cave Thomas, j. bricklayer, 4 Harrison road
 Cavit John, cabinetmaker and upholsterer, 88
 and 40 Bridge street; h. 5 Spence's parade
 Cecil Mrs Elizabeth, 90 Abington street
 Cemetery (General), Billing road, Rev. Joseph
 Brown, chaplain and registrar; Joshua Per-
 cival, superintendent
 Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange build-
 ings, Thomas Cavit Manton, secretary
 Chamberlain Mrs Eleanor, 25 Albert street
 Chambers & Manning, soda-water manufac-
 turers, 21 King street
 Chambers Christr. George, clerk, 21 Lorne rd.
 Chambers Miss Matilda, dressmaker, 10 King st.
 Chambers Thomas, ginger beer manufacturer
 and victualler, *Fish Inn*, 1 Riding
 Chambers Wm. (C. & Manning), h. 4 Cyril st.
 Chance John, riveter, 39 Bearward street
 Chaplin Geo. gardnr. & greengr. 12 Comml. st.
 Chaplin Wm. j. carpenter, 18 Inkerman ter.
 Chandler Hy. oil & colourman and pickle fish
 dr. & grocer, 2 & 4 Mercer's row; h. *London*
 Chandler Hy. Peter, shoe mgr. 8 St Giles' ter.
 Chapman, Arthur, clicker, 71 Lorne road
 Chapman, Frederick, shopkeeper, 27 Bull lane,
 and beerhouse, Kingswell street
 Chapman Mrs —, school, 7 Royal terrace
 Chapman George, shopkeeper, 58 Vernon st.
 Chapman John Vyce, stationer, 4 Abington
 square, and 162 Wellingborough road
 Chapman Samuel, baker, 28 Wellington place
 Chapman Thos. j. maltster, 17 Lawrence st.
 Chapman Thomas, shoe manufacturer (Kent
 & Co.), h. 36 Bath street
 Chapman Wm. Louis, cage maker and bird
 dealer, 11 Marefair
 Charlton Daniel, j. painter, 10 William street
 Chater Joseph, riveter, 27 Pytchley street
 Checkley Christopher, auctioneer and high
 bailiff for borough, 11 Regent square
 Checkley Mrs Mary, butcher, 59 Horse market.
 Checkley George Nelson, cab proprietor and
 tobacconist, 16 Dergate
 Cherry John, j. carpenter, 41 Kerr street
 Cheahire Jas. bonnet blocker, 44 Lawrence st.
 Chester Corns. shoe manuf. 17 St George's st.
 Chester Thomas, hairdresser, 82 Bridge street
 Chesterton Rd. working jeweller, 9 Lady's ln.
 Chevassut Frederick George, master, St James'
 school, 7 Ambush street
 Chick James & Sons (James, jun. & William),
 tobacco pipe manufacturers, Foundry street
 Childs Mrs Mary, 6 Inkerman terrace
 Christy Jas. (sec co-operative stores, Marefair)
 Chubb Wm. tobacconist and beerh. 71 Bridge st.
 Church Alfred & W. m. shoe mfrs. 30 Maple st.
 Church Dd. Berlin wool & fancy rep. 11 Princess st.

- Church Thomas, machine closer, 27 Maple st.
Church Wm. machine closer, 11 Regent st.
Clark George, j. machinist, 32 Denmark road
Clark George, builder, 23 St Giles' street
Clark Francis, clerk, 80 Waterloo
Clark James, cowkeeper, 30 Newtown road
Clark Marcht. pork btchr. 120 Wellingboro' rd.
Clark Rt. baker and shopkr. 30 Gt. Russell st.
Clark Mr Thomas, 42 Cyril street
Clark Thos. baker and beerh. Upper mounts
Clark William, shopkeeper, 29 Compton st.
Clarke Samuel Baylis (C. & Son), plasterers, slaters, &c., Derngate
Clarke Wm. & Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, Black Lion hill
Clarke Alfred, shopkeeper, 17 Brunswick st.
Clarke Mrs Anne, 66 West street
Clarke Edwd. Harry (C. & Son), h. 1 Vernon ter.
Clarke Elias, clicker, 57 Denmark road
Clarke Francis, fishmonger's assist. 51 Lorne rd.
Clarke George, mechanic, 16 Pythchley street
Clarke Henry, boot closer, 17 Park street
Clarke Henry, clicker, 19 Lorne road
Clarke John, fitter, 27 Castle street
Clarke Jno. j. upholsterer, 37 Alexandra rd.
Clarke Jno. fishmonger, &c. 2 George row
Clarke John Wesley, greengrocer, 41 Lorne road; house, *Kingthorpe*
Clarke Joseph Porter, clicker, 16 King street
Clarke Josiah, shoemaker, 22 Gt. Russell st.
Clarke Josiah, machine closer, 25 St Mary's st.
Clarke Miss Kate Eliz. teacher of music, 1 Vernon terrace
Clarke Mrs Mary Ann, milliner, 8 Abington ter.
Clarke Richard, shoe manager, 18 Raglan st.
Clarke Rt. (& Sons), house, 12 Black Lion hill
Clarke Saml. Baylis (C. & Son), h. 1 Vernon ter.
Clarke Stephen, shoe agent, 7 Charles street
Clarke William, com. traveller, 45 Lorne rd.
Clarke Wm. saddler, 23 Gold st. & 111 Bridge st
Clarke Wm. Jackman, j. brewer, 63 Denmark rd.
Clarke Wm. Richard, chemist, 3 Sheep street,
Clay James, confectioner, 181 Bridge street
Clay Mr Joseph, 41 Wood street
Clayson Cooper, j. painter, 6 William street
Clayson Hy. j. shoemkr. 106 Wellingboro' rd.
Clayson Jas. vict. *Race Horse*, 6 Abington sq.
Clayton Rev. Lewis, M.A., incumbent of St James', 7 Western terrace
Clayton Philip (Harrison & C.), 31 Comrcial. st.
Cleaver Richard, plumber, &c. 14 Wood st.
Clegg Chas. hardware dealer, &c. 25 Silver st.
Clements Thomas, shopkeeper, 23 Bellbarn st.
Clements William, tailor, 3 Inkerman terrace
Clevedon College (Edward Rush, B.A. principal), Abington street
Clifton Arthur Crowen, surgn. 65 Abington st.
Clifton George Herbert, M.D. medical officer at Barracks
Clifton James, coal dealer, 1 Navigation row
Clifton Jno. James, coal dealer, 29 Augustine st.
Clifton Samuel, 6 Victoria terrace
Clifton Mrs Sarah Ann, hosier, &c. 30 Wellingborough road
Coales & Allen, brewers and spirit merchants, *Lion Brewery*
Coales Thos. (C. & Allen), h. *Great Houghton*
Cockerill Alfred, fruiterer, seedsman, and florist, 18 Drapery; h. Wellingborough rd.
Cockerill Benjamin, shopkeeper, St John's st.
Cockerill Wm. pork butcher, 56 Wellingboro' rd.
Coe Charles, beerhouse, 51 Hope's place
Cogan Lee Fyson, surgeon (Ashdown & Cogan), house, 4 Royal terrace
Coldwell Fracs. shopkr. & beerh. 3 Newtown rd.
Cole Benj. Wm. shopkr. & beerh. 138 Bridge st.
Cole Thomas, solicitor's clerk, 25 Horse mkt.
Coleman Wm. engineer, machinist, & implement maker, St John st. and *Chapel Bampton*
Coles Alf. vict. *Coach & Horses*, 3 George row
Coles Alfred, j. coach builder, 15 Alexandra rd.
Coles Edward, baker, &c. 49 Primrose hill
Coles Mr Henry, 57 York street
Coles Jonathan, shopkeeper and beerhouse, 147 Wellingborough road
Coles Thos. machine clsr. 137 Wellingboro' rd.
Coles William, greengrocer, 27 Silver street
Colledge Henry, butcher, 39 Abington street
Colledge Mr Joseph, 9 Royal terrace
Colledge William, butcher, 8 Regent street
Collier John, vict. *Melbourne Tavern and Gardens*, St James' end
Collier Simon, shoe manufactr. 2 Craven st.
Collier Mr William, 19 Primrose hill
Collier Mr William, 19 Vernon terrace
Collier William Thomas, currier and leather seller, 7 Kerr street; house, *Kingthorpe*
Collins Chas. & Walter, boat builders and proprietors, 180 Bridge st. and *Wellingborough*
Collins & Whatcott, shoe mfrs. Albert street
Collins Mrs Ann, 24 St Edmund's street
Collins Edward, greengrocer, 25 Gas street
Collins Mrs Eliza, furntr. bkr. 12 Bearward st.
Collins John (Collins & Whatcott), 32 Kerr st.
Collins Thomas, trunk and packing case manufacturer, undertaker, &c. Inkerman terrace; house, 28 Wood street
Collins Walter, butcher and beer retailer, 61 Palmerston road
Collins William, Esq. *Monk's Park*
Collins William, greengrocer, 19 Grafton st.
Colson Wm. porkman & bacon factor, 32 Gold st.
Comber John, butcher, 1 Ash street
Comfield Mr William, 65 Newland
Compton Mr Samuel, 132 Kettering road
Constable Mrs Harriet, 9 Western terrace
Convent (Sisters of Notre Dame), Odile Jacobs, superioress, Abington street
Cooch Geo. carpenter, &c. 16 Wellington pl.
Cooch Samuel, j. shoemaker, 18 Fish street
Cook William, baker and confectioner, and hay and straw dealer, 39 Bridge street
Cooke Charles, shopr. & beerh. 1 Alexandra rd.
Cooke Edward, manager, 23 Denmark road
Cooke Edward, compositor, 44 Denmark road
Cooke George Fox, basket maker, 50 Gold st.
Cooke Saml. builder, painter, &c. 56 Marefair
Cookson, Thomas Chorley, M.A. second master of Grammar School, Norfolk villa, Billing rd.
Cooley William Shuttlewood, hatter, hosier, and outfitter, 19 Drapery
Cooper Misses Fanny & Sarah, milnrs. 60 Gold st.
Cooper Arthur, cab proprietor, 5 Cow lane
Cooper Mrs Hannah, 56 Waterloo
Cooper Benjamin, beerhouse, 3 Castle street
Cooper Edward Rand, hosier & haberdasher, 34A Gold street
Cooper Geo. glass & china dealer, 2 Bridge st.
Cooper John Fowler, clicker, 67 Lorne road
Cooper Joseph, farmer, at *Irchester*; house, Albion terrace
Cooper Miss Sarah, dressmaker, 17 Gas street
Cooper Thomas, earthenware dealer and machine closer, 12 Thomas street

Cooper Thos. Alfred, cab proprietor, 30 Wood st.
 Cooper Walter Rylands, j. shoemr. 23 Alfred st.
 Cooper William, clothes dealer, 54 Bridge street
 Cooper Wm. Chas. Fullard, fishmonger and earthenware dealer, 5 St James' street
 Co-operative Northampton West End Industrial Society (Limited), grocers, provision and sundry dealers, 43 Marefair; Ephraim Spires, manager; Jas. Christy, secretary
 Co-operative Society (Phoenix), grocers, &c. 11 St Andrew's square, and 164 Wellingborough road; George Knight, secretary
 Co-operative Northampton Equitable Society shopkeepers, 49 Grafton st. and Oak st.; John Ashby and Job Dickins, managers
 Coote William, tobacconist, 51 Drapery
 Copeland Alexander, trav. draper, 83 Newland
 Copeland John, trav. draper, 24 Greyfriars' st.
 Corby Charles, vict. *Eagle Tavern*, 9 Bridge st.
 Corby Charles, j. 39 Semilong
 Corby John, greengrocer, 17 Mayorhold
 Corby John, newsagent, 20 Mayorhold
 Corby Samuel, j. shoemaker, 6 Edith street
 Corby Samuel, plumber, painter, &c. 1 Kerr st.
 Corby Thos. shopkr. & beerh. 78 Kettering rd.
 Cordeux & Sons, printers, Swan yard, Drapery
 Cordeux Francis (Cordeux & Sons), Drapery
 Cordeux Mr Thomas Lindsay, Chain walk
 Cory Henry, j. tailor, 29 Wellingborough rd.
 Cory Samuel, tailor, 46 Marefair
 Cosford Mrs Ann, 6 Victoria street
 Cosford Edward, fitter, 11 Charles street
 Cosford Geo. shoe manufacturer, 19 Maple st.
 Cosford Robert, joiner and builder, contractor, mineral merchant, plumber, glazier, and painter, 112 Abington street
 Cosford Thos. joiner & builder, contractor, plumber, glazier, & painter, 4 Lady's lane
 Cosford Thos. shopkeeper, 28 St Peter's st.
 Cotechin Mrs Martha, laundress, 41 Marefair
 Cottingham Wm. shopkeeper, 28 Lorne road
 Cottingham Wm. jun. confectioner, 12 Sheep street and 2 Gold street
 Cotton George, surgeon, 47 Abington street
 Coughlan Thos. coal dealer, shopkeeper, and beerhouse, 25 Grafton street
 Coulson Joseph, fruiterer, 12 Silver street
 Coulson Wm. shoemaker, 23 Sawpit lane
 Coulson Wm. jun. shoe manufacr. Sawpit lane
 Coulton Mrs Grace, clothes dlr. 3 St Giles' st.
 Course Josiah, j. upholsterer, Victoria road
 Cove John, shoe mfr, Chalk ln; h. 7 Langham pl.
 Covington Geo. Samuel, tailor, &c. 23 Sheep st.
 Covington Fred. tailor, &c. 61 Wellingboro' rd.
 Cowgrave Samuel, riveter, 22 Freehold street
 Cox & Sons, watchmakers, jewellers, and opticians, 1 Mercer's row
 Cox Mrs Anna Maria, 8 Western terrace
 Cox Chas. Humphrey (C. & Sons), h. *Moulton*
 Cox Henry (Cox & Sons), h. 2 Mercer's row
 Cox Chas. Humphrey, jun. (Cox & Sons), 1 Mercer's row
 Cox George, finisher, 34 Park street
 Cox Frederick, hairdresser, St James' end
 Cox Hy. Saml. baker & groc. 6 Palmerston rd.
 Cox Richard, solicitor's clerk, 8 Alfred street
 Cox Wm. photographer, 13 Bridge street
 Crabtree Chas. travelling draper, 24 Cyril st.
 Craddock Edward Chapman, vict. *Knightley Arms*, 9 Commercial street
 Craddock George, beerhouse, 3 The Green
 Craddock Geo. bootcloser, 28 Bearward st.

Craddock Wm. & Son, tailors, &c. 47 Gold street
 Crane Wm., saddler, 44 Bridge street
 Crane William, riveter, 7 Upper mounts
 Crewe Mrs Jane, 17 Alexandra road
 Crewe Robert, clicker, 16 Inkerman terrace
 Cretney Robt. S. military, clerical, fashionable tailor, robe, & habit maker, 25 Greyfriars' st.
 Crick Alfred Wm. cooper and vict. *Queen's Head*, 14 Gold street
 Crick Mr Wm. 16 Langham place
 Crisp George, clicker, 59 Lawrence street
 Critchett Henry, beerhouse, 46 Grafton st.
 Cross James, builder, 28 Louise road
 Cross Jonas, vict. *Half Moon*, 163 Bridge st.
 Cross Thomas, j. plumber. &c. Albion cottage
 Crowder Hy. assistant farmer, St James' end
 Crutchley Mrs My. Ann, mach. closr. 28 Bailiff st.
 Curl Jno. & Son, fishmgs. & fruits. 41 Horse mkt
 Curl John, jun. (C. & Son), beerhs. 31 Horse mkt
 Currall Jph. tailor and draper, 18 Abington st.
 Curtis James, riveter, 46 Lorne road
 Curtis Thomas, shopkeeper, 18 Adelaide st.
 Curtis Thos. hardware dealer, 185 Bridge st.
 Curtis William, shopkeeper, 8 Moat street
 Curtis William, draper, 6 Abington terrace
 Cutler Henry, shopkeeper, 5 Woodford st.
 Cutts John, shoe foreman, 16 Harrold street
 Cutts William, cab-driver, 3 William street

 DADFORD THOMAS, chemist, and soda-water manufacturer, 33 Gold street
 Dale Jno. beerhouse and coal dealer, 25 Gas st.
 Dalingwater Mr William, 5 Victoria street
 Dando Mrs Rebecca, staymaker, 16 Market square; house, 21 Albion place
 Daniel Abraham, j. paperhanger, 21 Alfred st.
 Daniels Mrs Elizabeth, 5 Western terrace
 Danolds Mrs Rebecca, 23 Victoria road
 Darby Fred. corn and flour dealer, 44 Sheep st.
 Darley Wm. pork butcher, 27 Horse market
 Darlow John, tailor, 55 Wellingborough road
 Darnell Joseph, accountant, 48 Abington st.; house, 7 Abington terrace
 Darnell Wm. shopkeeper, 13 The Green
 Dartnell Geo. coal dealer, 5 Upper Priory st.
 Davies & Sons, coachbuilders, 17 Abington st.
 Davies Mrs Ann, house, 4 Primrose hill
 Davies Thos. (Davies & Sons), h. 48 Wood st.
 Davies Thomas, upholsterer, 89 Upper Thrift st.
 Davis & Irons, last makers, Sawpit lane
 Davis Chas. (Davis & Irons), h. 7 Bath sq.
 Davis Miss Emma, clothes dlr. 27 Wellingbro' rd
 Davis John Wigston, baker & shopkr. Bailiff st.
 Davis Jph. hardw. dlr. (Gonaki & D.), 24 Sheep st
 Davis Thos. police sergeant, 26 Mount street
 Davis Mr Welling, 45 Marefair
 Davison Miss Priscilla, smlw. dlr. 88 Abington st.
 Dawkins Thos. policeman, 16 Pytchley st.
 Dawson Joseph (& Sons), shoe manufacturers, 10 Park street, and *London*
 Dawson Geo. machine closer, Woolmonger st.
 Dawson John, boot blocker, 27 Sawpit lane
 Dawson Thos. j. paperhanger, 15 Lorne rd.
 Day John, teacher of prison school, 61 Lawrence street
 Day John, j. carpenter, 8 Harrold street
 Daykir Samuel, com. traveller, 20 Cyril street
 Dazeley Geo. j. tailor, 23 Maple street
 Dean Edward, colliery agent, 14 Langham pl.
 Dean William, beerhouse, 14 Deal street
 Deeley George, coal and coke merchant, and private and commercial hotel, 108 Bridge st.

Delworth Wm. drill sergt. to co. police, Angel st.
 Dennis William, solicitor, 38 Sheep street
 Dennis Rev. Wm. Benj. (Wesleyan), 32 Waterloo
 Denton Geo. furniture bkr. 42 Horse market
 Denton Levi, carpenter, 52 Horse market
 Derby Robert, & Sons, shoe mfrs. Pike lane
 Derby Arthur, currier, 26½ Kingswell street
 Derby Chas. (Rt. & Sons), house, 22 Marriot st.
 Derby Joseph, clicker, 43 Wood street
 Derby Peter, insurance agent, 12 Albion place
 Derby Rbt. (Robert & Sons), house, 34 Marefair
 Derby Wm. Rt. warehouseman, 6 Elysium ter.
 Derby Wm. Rt. (R. & Sons), h. 6 Elysium ter.
 Derham Bros. shoe mfrs. Marefair and Bristol
 Devonshire John, house and land agent, 139
 Bridge street; house, 26 Horse market
 Desborough Enoch, beerho. 150 Kettering rd.
 De Wilde Mrs Louisa, 43 York street
 Dicey Mrs Anne Mary, printer, proprietor, and
 a publisher of *Northampton Mercury*, 11
 Parade; house, London
 Dickens Fred. j. tailor, 100 Upper Thrift st.
 Dickins Alex. Chs. tinplate wrkr. 13 Kingswell st.
 Dickins Dnl. Dd. shopk. & beerho. 5 Sawpit la.
 Dickins Wm. btchr, 32 Marefair and *Harpole*
 Dickins William, fireman, 39 Victoria road
 Dickinson Jno. shopkr. & beerho. 59 Bouverie st
 Dimpleby John, & Co. outfitters, 1 Gold street;
 house, 18 Wood street
 Disbury Geo. vict. *Warwick Arms*, 55 Bridge st.
 Disher Henry, clicker, 2 Mount street
 Dispensary, Royal Victoria, Albion place
 Dispensary (Homœopathic), Abington street
 Dix John, j. brewer, 21 Broad street
 Dodgson Josiah (Northampton Coal, Iron, and
 Wagon Company), house, 55 Sheep street
 Dodman Jno. carpr. & furn. bro. 72 Wellingbro'rd.
 Dorman Charles, j. carpenter, Alfred street
 Dorman Mark, J.P. printer, bookseller, station-
 er, newspaper agent, library & reading room,
 photo. gall. and general emporium for glass,
 china, &c., and wine spirit, ale & porter mer-
 chant, 27 Drapery; h. Melbourne crescent
 Dorr Henry, shoe manufr., 54 Vernon street
 Dorr John, machine closer, 16 Lawrence street
 Dorrell Alfred, dancing master, 32 Newland
 Douce Joseph, clerk, 45 Louise road
 Douglas Mrs Ann, 107 Lower Thrift street
 Douglas Jn. foreman shoemkr. 8 Alexandr rd.
 Douglas Mr John, 18 Albion crescent
 Douglas Mrs Mary Ann, beerho. 1 Augustine st.
 Douglas Mr Neal, 92 Upper Thrift street
 Douglas Thos. solicitor's clerk, 10 Royal ter.
 Douglas Wm. shopkeeper, 87 Wellingboro' rd.
 Dove William, boot closer, 25 Sawpit lane
 Dove Mr William, 11 Primrose hill
 Dowdy Thomas, baker, 12 Wood street
 Downes Charles, baker, 22 Market street
 Downing Edwd. brazier & turner, 67 Bridge st.
 Downs Cyrus, carpr. & furn. bkr. 9 Wellington pl.
 Downs Emanuel, tinner, 37½ Horse market
 Dowsett Edward, machine closer, 37 Lorne rd.
 Drage Alfred, baker, &c. 51 Scarletwell st.
 Drage Binyoun, coal manager, 37 Sheep street
 Drage John, pawnbroker, 49 Scarletwell st.
 Drage Jno. Morgan, porkbtchr. 27 Grafton st.
 Drage Joseph, vict. *Stag's Head*, 7 Abington st.
 Drakeford Israel, comman. agent, warehouseman,
 leather seller, & shipping agent, 39 Sheep st.
 Draper Elijah, master of St Giles' school, 2
 Primrose hill
 Draper John, currier, 4 Mount street

Dreaper Rev. John, B.A. chaplain of county
 gaol, 3 Lyveden terrace
 Drinkwater Thos. j. shoemaker, 5 Pytchley st.
 Driver John, j. shoemaker, 33 Park street
 Duckenfield Edward, saw mfr. and mechanics',
 engineers', & amateurs' tool dlr. 31 Gold st.
 Duckett Richard, dyer, 44 Abington street
 Dudley Jas. master of St Katharine's school,
 house, 4 Horse market
 Duke Mrs Eliza, 6 Kerr street
 Dumayne Charles, j. shoemaker, 64, Cyril st.
 Duncley Joseph, j. carpenter, 2 Western ter.
 Dunham Alfred, cashier of gas works, 13 St
 George's terrace
 Dunham Hy. carpenter and shopkr, 21 Gas st.
 Dunham Robert, joiner and builder, 104 Wel-
 lingtonborough road
 Dunkley Mrs Ann Alice, school, 77 St Giles' st
 Dunkley Charles, butcher, 34 Abington street
 Dunkley Charles, draper's assistant, 8 Cyril st.
 Dunkley Edwd. Thos. beerho. 19 Wellington pl.
 Dunkley Fredk. j. carpenter, 78 Up. Thrift st.
 Dunkley George, grocer & tea dlr. 36 Sheep st.
 Dunkley Henry, grocer, 2 Wood hill
 Dunkley Mrs Maria, 59 York street
 Dunkley Miss Marianne, school, 4 Marriott st.
 Dunkley Mrs Mary, 4 Marriott street
 Dunkley Miss Sophia, 41 Sheep street
 Dunkley Thos. shop. & beerho. 60 Scarletwell st.
 Dunkley William, tailor, 15 Adelaide street
 Dunmore Edwd. shoe manufr. grindery and
 leather seller, sewing machine agent, and
 shopkeeper, 33 St Mary's street
 Dunmore William, beerhouse, 46 Kerr street
 Dunn Chas. Fredk. draper's asst. 3 Thenford st.
 Dunn Saml. j. cabinetmaker, 19 St Mary's st.
 Dunster William, cutter, St Edmund street
 Durham Mr Edward, St Andrew's villa
 Durham Frank, M.A. boarding school, St
 Andrew's villa
 Dyer Caleb, & Co. pawnbrokers, silversmiths,
 tailors and outfitters, 36 Bridge street
 Dyer Silas, grocer and provision dealer, 39
 St Giles' street
 Dyer Thos. currier and leather seller, Mount
 street; house, 14 Wellington street
 Dykes Robert, auctioneer, glass, china, and
 furniture dealer, 148 Wellingtonborough road
 Dyson Cornelius, baker & confec. 49 Bridge st.
 Dyson James, shoe manufr. 10 Pytchley st.

EADON ALFRED shoe mangr. 12 St George's ter.
 Eales William, j. shoemaker, 3 Harrold street
 Ealey Thomas, j. shoemaker, 33 Vernon ter.
 Earl Wm. grocr. (Hensman & E.) 8 Abington st
 Early Hy. baker and shopkeeper, 4 The Green
 East John, j. carpenter, 13 Woodford street
 Eaton Mrs Charlotte, greengr. 17 Wellington pl.
 Eaton Wm. baker, 17 Wellington place
 Eayrs Mrs Sarah, 41 Louise road
 Edens Joel, boot manuf., 41 St Mary's street
 Edgar Thomas, j. upholsterer, 48 Denmark rd.
 Edlow Samuel, lastmaker, 12 Horseshoe st.
 Edmonds Mrs Sarah, 21 Wellington place
 Edmunds William, furniture broker and
 victualler, *White Horse*, 64 Sheep street
 Edwards Chas. machine closer, 6 Lawrence st.
 Edwards George, shoe and upper manufacturer
 and pawnbroker, York street and 46 New-
 land; house, 110 Abington street
 Edwards Geo. machine clr. 10 Wellington pl.
 Edwards John, coml. traveller, 15 Albion pl.

Edwards Mrs Mary, laundress, 8 Lawrence st.
 Edwards Rd. j. shoemaker, Up. Newland ter.
 Edwards Wm. j. gardener, 7 South street
 Egg Charles, 24 St George's terrace
 Eldridge Charles, grocer, &c. 23 Marefair
 Eldridge Wm. clothier and hatter, 16 Gold st.
 Ellard Jas. shoe mfr. 9 Bath st.; h. Billing rd.
 Ellard John, shoe manager, 15 Marriott street
 Ellen Charles, master of St Edmund's School,
 135 Wellingborough road
 Elley, Gibson, & Woolley, shoe mnfrs. 70 New-
 land, *Kettering & Stafford* (W. Smith, mgr.)
 Elliot John, machine closer, 22 Lorne road
 Elliot Mrs Phoebe, shopkpr. 13 Horseshoe st.
 Elliott Edward, clicker, 8 Lorne road
 Elliott James Henry, clicker, 34 Albert street
 Ellis George, com. traveller, 5 Vernon terrace
 Elson Wm. furniture broker, 57 Grafton st.
 Emerton Henry, hosier and glover, 24
 Drapery; house, 23 Albion place
 Emerton Rd. hosier and glover, 9 Market sq.
 Emery Rowland, confectioner, 26 Drapery
 Emery William, builder, 62 Marefair
 England James, clicker, 61 Lorne road
 England Major, boot maker, 64 Newland
 England Septimus, shopkeeper, St James' end
 Errington John, grocer and provision dealer,
 43 Bridge street and *Yardley Hastings*
 Errington John Jerome, shoe manufacturer
 (Rice & Errington); house, 43 Bridge street
 Esery Robert, tailor and draper, 15 Fish st.
 Eunson John, jun., engineer and manager of
 gasworks; house, 20 St Giles' street
 Evans William & Eli, shoe manufacturers,
 Denmark road; house, Billing road
 Evans Charles, clicker, 5 Charles street
 Evans Chas. Jewel, surgeon, 82 Abington st.
 Evans Joseph, machine closer, 2 Oakley street
 Evans Thos. Brown, clicker, 59 Denmark rd.
 Evans William, clicker, 12 Lorne road
 Evans Wm. Freeman, eating-house, Cotton end
 Everitt Ths. goods agt. (L. & N.W.) 36 Cyril st.
 Eves Wm. hardware, gls. & china dl. 25b Bridge
 street
 Eyers John, insurance agent, 90 Bailiff st.
 Eyers William, currier and leather seller, 34
 St Mary's street; house, 26 Lawrence street

FAIRCLOTH JOHN MARLBOROUGH COWELL, Esq.
 M.D. paper mfr. (Wise & Co.) h. 3 Willingtn. pl.
 Fairey James, riveter, 15 Victoria road
 Farey George, blacksmith, 36 Kingswell street
 Farmer Harry, coal mer. Cotnend. h. Harding ter
 Farndon Thomas, shopkeeper, 1 Lorne road
 Farndon Wm. baker, 72 Bailiff street
 Farr Augustus, surveyor of taxes, 16 St Geo. pl.
 Fathers Thomas, tripe dresser, 39 Bellbarn st.
 Faulkner Ezekiel, hairdresser and fishing-
 tackle maker, 10 Marefair
 Faulkner John, clicker, 2 Seymour place
 Faulkner John Joseph, solicitor, 18 Market
 square; house, Kingsthorpe
 Faulkner Sl. trv. tea dlr. & shopk. 12 Exeter rd
 Faulkner Thomas, confectioner, 14 Regent sq.
 Faulkner Wm., j. brewer, 114 Upper Thrift st.
 Faulkner Wm. shoe mfr. (Mead & F.) h. 6 Albion cr
 Fauson Wm. furniture brkr. 10 Inkerman ter.
 Fawcett William, coal dealer, 89 Bath street
 Fear John, j. shoe fitter, 15 Freeschool street
 Feary Miss Mary, shopkeeper, 75 Bird's piece
 Felce Reuben, clicker, 8 The Green
 Ferneyhough Thos. j. bookbndr. 27 Albert st.

Field Mrs Caroline, lodgings, 40 Kingswell st.
 Field Thomas Waller, ironmonger's assistant,
 14 Palmerston road
 Field Wm. shopkeeper, 3 Abington terrace
 Fielding Mrs Phoebe, 18 St James' street
 Finch Geo. j. cabinetmaker, 36 Denmark rd.
 Finlayson Benjamin, j. tailor, 9 Victoria st.
 Fisher John, machine closer, 21 Maple street
 Fisher Mrs Sophia Wootton, 10 Elysium ter.
 Fisher Thomas, mechanic, 54 Horse market
 Fitch Zacariah, clicker, 78 Lower Thrift street
 Fitzhugh John, butcher & grazier, 33 Bridge st.
 Fitzhugh John, j. plasterer, 26 Greyfriars' st.
 Fitzhugh John, j. bricklayer, 4 Inkerman ter.
 Fitzpatrick James, surgeon, 1 Wood street
 Fitzpatrick Thomas, surgeon, 53 Sheep street
 Flavell Thomas, shoemaker, 25 Regent square
 Flawn Miss Eliza, machine closer, 9 Lorne rd.
 Fleckney Wm. blksn. Angel st. h. 59 Kingswel st
 Flecher Mrs Emma, lodgings, 28 Newland
 Fletcher Jas. Hy. manager, 60 Denmark rd.
 Flewitt Motteram Wm. surgeon, 27 Gold st.
 Flint Edward, clerk, 16 Allison crescent
 Flint Thos. j. saddler, 29 Spring gardens
 Flint Chas. warehouseman, 9 Denmark road
 Flower Mrs Eliza Ann, 6 Princess street
 Floyd Wm. shoemkr. 52 Wellingborough rd.
 Foddy Joseph, lace manufacturer (Kightley
 & Foddy), house, 63 Abington street
 Ford Ebenezer, newsagt. 133 Wellingboro' rd.
 Ford Jno., tailor and draper, 19 Marefair
 Forth Wm. victlr. *Peacock & Midland* and
 Comrcl. and Family *Hotel*, 28 Market sq.
 Foster Mr John, 89 Kettering road
 Foster Wm. soda water, &c. manufacturer,
 44 Deal street; house, 17 Maple street
 Foster George, shopkeeper, 7 Freehold street
 Foster Chas. j. carpenter, 122 Up. Thrift st.
 Foster Jno. machine upr. closer, 32 Louise rd.
 Foulsham William, wholesale and retail tobac-
 conist, 36 Drapery
 Fountain Barnard, j. currier, 6 Seymour place
 Fountain Miss Ann, dressmaker, 28 Regent st.
 Fountain John, greengrocer, 12 Wood street
 Fountain Jacob, draper, 5 Drapery
 Fowkes Mrs Elizabeth, 7 Elysium terrace
 Fowkes John Wm. clerk, 23 St George's ter.
 Fowler Charles, clerk, 89 Bridge street
 Fowler John Charles, j. currier, 56 Bailiff st.
 Fox Mr Benjamin, 3 Victoria street
 Fox Charles William, butcher, market; house,
 14 Albion place
 Fox Geo. gls. & china dlr. & fur. bkr. 48 Marefair
 Fox Mrs Harriet, 4 Mayorhold
 Fox Hy., furniture broker, 72 Bridge street
 Fox James, greengrocer, 83 Horse market
 Fox Mr Thomas, 55 Lorne road
 Fox William, clerk, 36 Lower mounts
 Fox William, butcher, 85 Bridge street
 Fox William, jun. butcher, 37 Marefair
 Fox Wm. Wrighton, foreman, 1 St Peter's grdns
 Frampton Chas. clothes, &c. dlr. 41 Grafton st.
 Francis & Gammage, boot upper manufac-
 turers, 64A Abington street
 Francis Bryan, btchr. 4 Drapery; h. 30 Sheep st.
 Francis Dayrell Joseph Thackwell, physician,
 32 Bridge street
 Francis Frederick, butcher, 73 Wellingborough
 road, and Abington square
 Francis John (Francis & G.), house, 41 Kerr st.
 Francis Joseph, butcher, 52 Hope's place
 Franklin Mr Frdk. Burleigh House, Billing rd.

- Franklin John Campbell, dining rooms, confectioner and victu. *Franklin's Restaurant*, Guildhall road
- Franklin John Thomas, clerk, 56 Denmark rd.
- Franklin Wm. clerk, 51 Palmerston road
- Franks & Tebbutt, shoe mnufters, 3 Broad st.
- Franks Thos. (Franks & T.), 79 Wellingboro' rd.
- Freear Hy. butcher, Spring Ln; h. 3 Abington pl
- Freear Thomas, baker, 2 Wellingborough rd.
- Freear Wm., confectioner, 4 Marefair
- Freeman & James, curriers & leatherslrs. Oak st.
- Freeman Chas., j. painter, 12 Victoria street
- Freeman George, shopman, 9 Fish street
- Freeman Henry, j. shoemaker, 1 William st.
- Freeman James, greengrocer, 5 College street
- Freeman Mr John, 24 Newland
- Freeman John, hairdresser, 30 St Giles' street
- Freeman Rd. baker & beerho. 19 Bradshaw st.
- Freeman Thos. (F. & James); ho. 84 Louise rd.
- French Thos. stonemason, 7 Albert street
- Frisby, Dyke, & Co. drapers, 21 Market square, and *Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne*
- Frisby Rd. shopkeeper & beerho. 49 Broad st.
- Frisby Rt. Wm. compositor, 62 Abington st.
- Frisby Samuel, parcels agent to Midland Railway Co. omnibus, cab, and livery stable propr. Peacock Hotel yard; h. 81 Newland
- Frith George, moulder, 178 Bridge street
- Frith John, j. lastmaker, 47 Lorne road
- Frost Dan. currier & leather slr. 10 Horse mkt.
- Frost John, police, 115 Lower Thrift street
- Frost Jas. boot and shoe maker, 59 Gold st.
- Frost John, j. leather cutter, 31 Newland
- Frost Jonathan, coal merchant, 23 Grafton st.
- Frost Jph. j. currier, 57 Wellingborough rd.
- Frost Joseph, 25 Vernon street
- Frost Mrs Martha, 3 Albion place
- Frost Noah Pratt, shoemaker, 91 Horse mkt.
- Frost Richard, greengrocer, 20 Green lane
- Frost Thos. vict. *Hare & Hounds*, 1 Lady's lane
- Frost Thomas, porter, 40 Lorne road
- Fudger Fredk. kid leather dyer and dresser, 62 Lower mounts
- Fudger George, kid leather dyer and dresser, and baker, and shopkeeper, St James' end
- Fuller Robert, j. shoemaker, 12 Denmark rd.
- Furniss Miss Helen, school, 65 Lawrence st.
- Furniss Jabez, shoe manufacturer, Mayorhold; house, 12 Western terrace.
- Furniss Thomas, clicker, 4 Thomas street
- Furniss Wm. j. carpenter, 37 Lawrence st.
- GADSBY EDWARD, sewing machine maker, 24 Bearward street
- Gadsby Frederick, coml. trav. 13 Park street
- Gale Rev. William, B.A. 50 Wood street
- Gamble George, j. shoemaker, 12 Abington sq.
- Gamble John, j. coachbuilder, 9 Horse mkt.
- Gammage Chas. house, &c. agt. 76 Abington st.
- Gammage Thomas, boot upper manufacturer (Francis & Gammage), house, 1 York ter.
- Gander Benj. scrip. reader, 66 Wellingboro' rd.
- Gardner Charles, shoe manufacturer and beer retailer, 66 Wellingborough road
- Gardner Chas. j. tailor, 13 Wellington place
- Gardner George, shoemaker, 33 Green street
- Gardner Hy. Jas. hairdrrs. 25 Wellington pl.
- Gardner Robert, shoemaker, 4 Victoria street
- Gardner Mrs Sarah, beerhouse, Cotton end
- Gardner Thomas, bricklayer, 19 Gas street
- Gardner Wm. inspector of nuisance, 19 Kerr st.
- Gardner Wm. foreman shoemaker, Lorne rd.
- Garland Mrs Elis. shopkeeper, 86 Bath street
- Garlick Carrington, shopkeeper, 24 Victoria st.
- Garment Jthn. Wm. post-offices clk. 44 Cyril st.
- Garner James, poultry & game dlr. Swan yard
- Garner Miss Sarah, 10 Alexandra road
- Garnett & King, curriers, &c. Spring lane
- Garnett Jas. Fras. (G. & K.), h. 9 Elysium ter.
- Garratt Messrs Geo. & Thos. 73 Denmark rd.
- Garratt Saml. shopk. & beerho. 2 Portland st.
- Garratt William, shopkeeper, 46 Denmark rd.
- Garratt William, shoe mfr. 23 Broad street
- Garratt Wm. veterinary surgeon, 35 Sheep st
- Garrett Geo. lodgings & waiter, 13 Princess st.
- Garrod James, greengrocer, 13 Newland
- Garvey John, shopk. & beerho. 33 Up. Priory st.
- Gas Works*, Mill lane; John Eunson, junior, engineer and manager.
- Gascoigne Mrs Ann. vict. *Admiral Rodney*, 48 Drapery
- Gascoigne Stephen, coal dlr. 12 St Peter's st.
- Gates Wm. Brooks, solicitor, district registrar of Court of Probate, 6 Dergate; h. 69 St Giles' st.
- Gawthorn Hy. boot maker, 59 Bridge street
- Gawthorn Stephen Edwd. shopk. 2 Pytchley st.
- Gawthorn Mrs, Wellingboro' road
- Gedge Rev. Hugh Somerville, B.A. curate of All-Saints, 72 Waterloo
- Gedge Rev. Sydney, M.A. vicar of All-Saints, 44 Waterloo
- Gee Miss Catherine, shopkeeper, 187 Bridge st.
- Gent Alpha, carpenter, &c. 11 Inkerman ter.
- Gent George, shoemaker, 12 Market square
- Gent Thos. grocer and tea dealer, 5 George row
- George Mr Charles Henry, 73 Palmerston road
- Geyton Albert, shopkeeper, 3 Black Lion hill
- Gibbins Francis, warehouseman, 12 Albert st.
- Gibbins Thos. j. shoemaker, 74 Upper Thrift st.
- Gibbins Wm. boot, &c. maker, 66 Bridge st.
- Gibbons John, j. shoemaker, 38 Lorne road
- Gibbs Charles, machine closer, Ash street
- Gibbs Mr John, 61 Abington street
- Gibbs John, boot maker, 41 Bridge street
- Gibbs Jph. shoe manufacturer, 96 Cyril st.
- Gibbs Mr Richard, 23 Silver street
- Gibbs William, shopkeeper, 37 Cyril street
- Gibbs William, j. currier, 3 Western terrace
- Gibbs Wm., j. shoemaker, 34 Palmerston road
- Gibbs William Barnwell, 56 Lawrence street
- Gibson Christopher, com. travlr. 4 Adelaide ter.
- Gibson Rev. William Louis, B.A. curate of St Andrew's, 44 Sheep street
- Gilbert Edwin, beerhouse, Maple street
- Gilbert Jno. Jas. confectioner, 1 Abington ter.
- Gilbert John Loughton, confs' asst. 49 Cyril st.
- Gilbert Jph. boot upper mfr. 41 Bearward st.
- Giles Mrs Eliz. clothes dealer, 9 College st.
- Gilkes Jph. baker & shopkeeper, St James' end
- Gill Hubert, gdnr. & seedsman, 28 Cleveland rd.
- Gillham James, manager, 4 Leicester terrace
- Gilling Charles Faulkner, butcher, Cotton end and Far Cotton
- Gilling Mrs Sarah, 41 Louise road
- Gillson Wm. Hy. beerho. 44 Up. Harding st.
- Gillitt Mr Charles, 23 Vernon terrace
- Glover Wm. shoemaker, 88 Upper Thrift st.
- Goddard Hy. Heygate, dentist, 42 Waterloo
- Godden Phil. machine closer, 23 St George's st.
- Godfrey Mrs Emily, 4 Lyveden ter. Billing rd.
- Godfrey John, carpenter, 16 Abington street
- Godfrey Mr John Archibald, 3 Royal terrace
- Godfrey Miss My. dressmaker, 60 Abington st.

- Godfrey Wm. joiner and builder, 38 Wood st.
 Goff George, machine closer, 19 Freeschool st.
 Goff William, porter, 58 Lower mounts
 Going Ths. machine closer. *Bristol*; h. 30 Bath st.
 Gonski & Davis, hardware, toy, &c. dealers, 24 Sheep street
 Gonski Adolph (Gonski & Davis), 24 Sheep st.
 Good George, clerk, 4 Pytchley street
 Goodacre Rev. Fred. Wm. M.A. curate of St Sepulchre's, 28 Newland
 Goode Benj. baker & beerho. 50 Lawrence st.
 Goode George, clerk, 31 Regent square
 Goode Mrs Harriet, 13 Grafton street
 Goode Jah. temperance house, 6 Commercial st.
 Goode Thomas, j. tailor, 41 Lawrence street
 Goodger Henry, shoe manager, 34 Lawrence st.
 Gooderidge Rev. Wm. (Wealn.) 24 Langham pl.
 Goodman Frederick, leather & grindery dealer, 30 Abington street
 Goodman Mr George, 6 St Giles' terrace
 Goodman Henry, tailor, 2 Quart Pot lane
 Goodman John, clerk, 6 Alexandra road
 Goodman Jno. baker & shopkr. 5 Augustine st.
 Goodman John, shopkr. & beerho. 3 Adelaide st.
 Goodman Thos. j. shoemaker, 68 Kettering rd.
 Gordon Joseph, j. tailor, 6 Albert Street
 Gordon William, clicker, 25 Victoria road
 Gorton Robert, clicker, 27 Vernon terrace
 Goss Jno, shoe manufacturer, 24 Augustine st.
 Gotch Miss Ann, shopkr. & beerho. 2 Green st.
 Gotch Mrs Sarah, laundress, 10 Freehold st.
 Gourlay & Muscott, tailors & drapers, 4 Gold st.
 Goulding John, levant dresser, skin dealer, &c. Crane street
 Goy Hy. plumber, painter, &c. 9 King street
Grammar School, Abington square, Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, M.A. F.G.S. LL.M. head master; T. C. Cookson, M.A. second master,
 Grand Junction Canal Co. general carriers, 136 Bridge street; James Hughes, agent
 Grant George, draper, 20 Bridge street
 Grant Mr James, 14 Lawrence street
 Gray & Hodges, whols. grocers, 58 Abington st.
 Gray Chas. shoe manager, 36 Woolmonger st.
 Gray Parker, grocer and provision dealer, 3 Parade; and wine, spirit, ale, and porter merchant, 17 Drapery.
 Gray Miss Rebecca, milliner, 29 Bearward st.
 Gray Mr William, 12 Vernon terrace
 Gray Mr William, 1 Royal terrace
 Gray Wm. jn. (Gray & Hodges), 58 Abington st.
 Greaves John, shoe manufacturer, 4 Kettering road, and *London and Norwich*
 Greaves Jonathan, currier (T. P. Stroulger & Co.), h. 4 Abington terrace
 Green Brothers, provision dealers, 1 Bridge st.
 Green & Son, saddlers and harness makers, 9 Gold street
 Green Ed. & H. joiners & bldrs. Palmerston rd.
 Green Abm. currier & leather slr. 13 Lady's ln.
 Green Mrs Agnes, travg. draper, 26 Newland
 Green Charles, currier and levant dresser, Maple street; h. 13 Wellington place
 Green Edward (Ed. & Hy.), 30 St Edmund st.
 Green Frederick, clicker, 4 Freeschool street
 Green Fred. Walter, grocer and provision dlr. (Green Brothers), 17 & 19 Leicester street
 Green George, beerhouse, 14 Freeschool street
 Green Henry, painter, &c. 27 Upper mounts
 Green John Townley (& Son), h. 14 Castilian st.
 Green Hy. (Ed. & Hy.), h. 17 Palmerston road.
 Green Joseph, shopkeeper, 67 Bailiff street
 Green Mr Joseph Cogblan, 17 Princess street
 Green Rd. county court bailiff, 67 Kettering rd.
 Green Mrs Rosannah, butcher, 34 Up. mounts
 Green Stephen, brick manuf. 2 Upper mounts
 Green Thos. solicitor (Becke & G.), h. Norfolk villa, Billing road
 Green Mr Thomas, 21 St George's terrace
 Green Wm. tinman & ironmng. 29 Abington st.
 Green Wm. George, brazier, iron, and tinplate worker, &c. 81 Horse market
 Greenough Mrs Catherine, baker, 91 Bridge st.
 Greenough Geo. j. fitter at gas wks. 40 Cyril st.
 Greenough Geo. butcher & shopkr. 35 Victoria rd.
 Greenough Hy. draper, &c. 20 Gold street
 Greenough Rand Edward, coal, coke, slate, & salt merchant, corn dealer, & miller, 112 Bridge st.
 Gregg Mrs Charlotte, clothes dlr. 18 King st.
 Greville Mrs Mary Agnes, Castilian street
 Griffin George, machine closer, 13 Thomas st.
 Griffin James, j. tailor, 47 Bailiff street
 Griffin Robert, cattle dealer, 8 Freehold st.
 Griffiths Mrs Sarah; shopkeeper, Angel street
 Grocock Mrs Catherine, 2 Vernon terrace
 Grocock Mrs Martha, shopkr. 39 Adelaide st.
 Grocock Thomas, j. joiner, 65 Lorne road
 Groom Mrs Ann, 13 Albion place
 Gross Henry, shoe manufacturer, St Andrew's street; h. 28 Horse market.
 Gross John, greengrocer, 80 Wellingboro' rd.
 Gross Joseph, j. greengrocer, 7 Derrigate
 Gross Joseph, j. greengrocer, 19 Castle street
 Grove James, coal dealer, 21 Freeschool st.
 Grove George, j. shoemaker, 9 William street
 Groves Thos. Beverley, j. painter, 11 Albert st.
 Gubbins Mrs Eliza, 14 Robert street
 Gudgeon Mrs Ann, vict. *Old Duke of Clarence*, 11 Mercer's row
 Guest Henry, j. carpenter, 22 Pytchley street
 Guest Jph. goods manager & dist. superintendent (L. & N.W.R.), Cotton end
 Guignard Joseph Jules, vict. *Fleece Commercial Inn*, 115 Bridge street
 Gulliver Mrs Ann, 6 Leicester terrace
 Gulliver Geo. beer retr. Vigo crea. Bedford rd.
 Gulliver Mrs Sarah, 17 Victoria street
 Gunn Miss Emma, straw-bon. mkr. 99 Bailiff st.
 Gurney Alfred, com. trav. 26 Alexandra rd.
 Gurney Mr Joseph, 1 Freehold street
 Gutteridge Ja. Wright, basket. mr. 42 St Giles' st.
 Gutteridge Wm. solicitor's clerk, 51 Denmark rd.
 HADDON GEO. Hy. watchmaker, 48 St Giles' st.
 Haddon John, upholsterer and clerk of St Giles', 48 St Giles' street
 Hadland Mrs Sarah J. milliner, 10 Regent sq.
 Hall Charles, plumber, &c. 51 Abington st.
 Hall David, confectioner, 12 Abington st.
 Hall John, milk dealer, 16 Pine street
 Hall Sidney, & Co. grocers & tea dlrs. 6 Gold st.
 Hall Sidney Kirk (& Co.), h. 37 College street
 Hall Samuel, brewery cashier, 42 York street
 Hall Thos. j. shoemaker, 14 St Andrew's st.
 Hall Thomas Douglas, shawl and mantle warehouse, 12 Parade
 Hall Mr William Barker, Alfred street
 Hall William, shopkr. & beerho. St James' end
 Hallam William, baker, &c. 39 Horse market
 Hallam Wm. confectioner, &c. 11 Lady's lane
 Hambleton Geo. herbalist, 175 Bridge street
 Hambridge Geo. Hy. butcher, 151 Bridge st.
 Hamlet James, vict. *Black Boy*, 4 Wood hill
 Hamp Geo. machine closer, 23 St Mary's st.

Hancock George, secretary and librarian to Working Men's Club, St Giles' street.
 Hancock Geo. Wm. machine closer, 46 Bailiff st.
 Hancock Joseph, shoe manufacturer, 1A Kerr street; h. 16 Lady's lane
 Hancock Thomas, beerhouse, 49 St Mary's st.
 Hand William, compositor, 1 Victoria road
 Handscomb Alf. Price, draper's asst. 39 Vic. rd.
 Hanger William, j. shoemaker, 1 Seymour pl.
 Hannell Thomas, shopkeeper, 113 Bridge st.
 Hannen Robert, inspector of gas meters, 17 Freeschool street
 Hannen Mrs Sarah Ann, bookseller, stationer, fancy repository, 6 Sheep street
 Hansell Henry Rous, clerk, 12 Robert street
 Hansell Thomas, clerk, 10 Robert street
 Hanson & Son, wine and spirit merchants, Abington street
 Hanson Jos. (Hanson & Son), h. 1 Woodhill
 Hanson Charles, upper mfr. 46 Horse market
 Hanson Miss Eliza, 31 Marefair
 Hanson Thos. Fascutt (& Son); h. 1 Woodhill
 Harday Hy. & Co. shoe mfrs. 19 Regent st.
 Harday Hy. (Harday & Co.); h. 5 Langham pl.
 Harding Mr John, 2 Princess street
 Harding Joseph, furniture dlr. 21 Horse mkt.
 Hardwick E. baker & shopk. 170 Wellingbro' rd.
 Hardwick Henry, closed upper manufacturer and shoemaker, 58 Wellingborough road
 Hardwick Mr John, 14 Royal terrace
 Hardwick Mrs Mary Ann, 27 Langham place
 Hardwick William, j. carpenter, Harrison rd.
 Hardwick William Edward, currier and leather seller, Tanner street; h. 4 St Peter's gardens
 Hardy Mrs Caroline, 22 Cyril street
 Hardy John Strover, tobacconist, 14 Sheep street and 21 Abington street
 Hargrave W. J. Hall, butcher, 164 Wellingbro' rd.
 Harker William, vict. *Rose and Punch Bowl*, 18 Marefair
 Harris Alf. Geo. baker & shopkr. St James' end
 Harris Mrs Ann, Alfred street
 Harris Mrs Catherine, 7 Grafton street
 Harris Charles, beerhouse, 26 Bailiff street
 Harris Charles, milliner, 57 Bearward street
 Harris Charles, j. stone cutter, 3 Thomas st.
 Harris Edwin, vict. *Burghley Arms*, 33 Bearward street
 Harris George, hairdresser, 134 Bridge street
 Harris Mr George, 7 Semilong terrace
 Harris Hy. shoe mfr. Marefair; h. 33 Semilong
 Harris Joseph, grocer, 67 Wellingborough rd.
 Harris Miss Mary, 20 Kerr street
 Harris Richard, bookseller, printer, &c. 6 Bridge street; h. 16 York parade
 Harris Samuel, saddler, 29 St Giles' street
 Harris Mrs Sophia, lodgings, 15 Thenford st.
 Harris Thos. vict. *King's Head*, 15 Mayorhold
 Harris William, shopkeeper & beerhouse, 55 Lower Harding street
 Harris William, finisher, 40 Palmerston road
 Harrison & Clayton, ironfounders and engineers, *Grand Junction Works*, Cotton end
 Harrison Benjamin Fletcher, mechanical engineer, Cotton end
 Harrison Joseph, beerhouse, 47 Hope's place
 Harrison Vincent, beerhouse, 25 Marefair
 Harriss John, hay & straw dealer, 5 Harrold st.
 Hart Chas. shoe mfr. Church ln. h. 79 Newland
 Hart Joseph, carpenter, 67 Newland
 Hartwell Chas. j. shoemaker, 21 Freehold st.
 Hartwell John, j. shoemaker, 18 St Edmund st.

Hartwell Wm. shoe manufactr. 35 Regent st.
 Harvey Ebenezer, corn and seed merchant, 15 Sheep street and 68 Wellingborough road
 Harvey John, j. currier, 85 Bailiff street
 Hasdell & Marlow, shoe mfrs. Victoria road
 Hasdell Wm. shopkeeper, 42 Maple street
 Hasdell Wm. Mortimer (H. & M.), house, 7 Victoria road
 Hasler Jno. shopkr. & beerho. 15 Riding
 Hatton Miss Mary, ldgs. 6 St Katharine's ter.
 Hawgood Obediah. greenr. 17 Kettering rd.
 Hawgood Job Gardner, clerk, 3 Woodford st.
 Hawkes Joseph, greengrocer, 51 Grafton st.
 Hawthorn Thos. tailor, 7 Park street
 Hawthorne Fred. j. shoemaker, 15 Woodford st.
 Haynes Ed. shoe manufacturer, 76 Newland
 Haynes Geo. corn miller, St Andrew's mill, St George's st. & bkr. & shopk. 80 Kettering rd.
 Haynes William, shoe mfr. 21 St George's st.
 Hayward Geo. Abraham, shopkr. 42 Exeter rd.
 Hayward Francis Hawksworth, land agent and survr. 50A Drapery; h. 17 Princess st.
 Heap Geo. carpenter & builder, 18 St James' st.
 Heap George, j. carpenter, 3 Horseshoe street
 Hefford George, baker, 46 Wellington street
 Heggs Thos. currier, (Robinson & H.) h. Elm st.
 Heel John, finisher, 72 Lower Thrift street
 Heel George, finisher, 86 Lower Thrift street
 Hemmings Edwin Jesse, clicker, 2 Robert st.
 Hemmings Thos. confectioner, 28 Abington street, and 7 George row
 Henley Jas. greengrocer, 47 Horse market
 Henman Edward, beerhouse, 25 Mayorhold
 Henshaw Charles, beerhouse, Weston street
 Henshaw Mrs Sarah, poulterer. 7 Breadshaw st.
 Hensman & Earl, tea dealers and grocers, 8 Abington street
 Hensman J. & J. B. solicitors, 6 St Giles' st.
 Hensman Henry Peach, solicitor, 6 St Giles' street; house, Springhill
 Hensman John (J. & J. B.), h. Springhill
 Hensman John Buswell (J. & J. B.), house, 52 Sheep street
 Hensman Wm. J.P. (H. & Earl), h. *Winwick*
 Henson Chas. leather seller, shopkeeper and beerhouse, 55 Horse market
 Henson Thomas, clerk, 4 Albion crescent
 Herbert Chas. machine closer, 28 Cleveland rd.
 Heritage Wm. shopkeeper, 58 Bouverie st.
 Hern Thos. j. wheelwright, 21 Commercial st.
 Hesleden Bryan, bank clerk, 34 Waterloo
 Hewett James, milliner, draper and men's mercer, 47 Bridge st.
 Hewitt Chas. carpenter, 60 Marefair
 Hewitt Edward, plumber, 34 Bearward st.
 Hewitt Eli, tinner & brazier, Maple street
 Hewitt Robert, solicitor, 32 Abington st.
 Hewitt Wm. Litchfield, bank clerk, 74 Waterloo
 Hewlett James, shoemaker, Church lane
 Hewlett John, j. carpenter, 75 Bailiff street
 Heycock Mrs Hannah, shopkr. 8 Spring lane
 Heydon Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, butcher and beerhouse, 45 Brunswick street
 Heygate Mrs Eliza, 12 Castilian street
 Hiam Charles, dentist, 10 Newland
 Hibbard Ebenezer Ths. trv. draper, 33 Albert st.
 Hibbitt Wm. Albert, sugar boiler, Church st.
 Hickman Alfred, clerk, 68 Cyril street
 Hickman Geo. machine clsr. 76 Wellingbro' rd.
 Hickman John, shopkeeper, 11 Melbourne st.
 Hickman Robt. j. bricklayer, 94 Up. Thrift st.
 Hicks Miss Elizabeth, dressmkr. 2 Bedford pl.

- Hicks Mrs Ellen, 29 Wood street
Hicks Wm. Sladdin, shopkr. 17 Quart Pot ln.
Hickson Wm. & Sons, shoe manufacturers, 36 Woolmonger, and *London*
Higgins John & Geo. drapers, silk mercers, hosiers, machine agents, &c. 7 Parade
Higgins Chas. Talbot, j. carpenter, 17 Louise rd.
Higgins Mrs Elizabeth, 2 Campbell square
Higgins Mrs Elizabeth, 106 Abington street
Higgins Hy. coal, coke, & corn mercht. maltster & wharfinger, Weston st.; h. 3 Victoria pl. Billing road
Higgins John Knight, vict. *George Hotel*, George row
Higgins Mrs Sarah, lodgings, 17 Victoria rd.
Higgitt Robt. vict. *Alhambra Music Hall*, 63 Gold street
Hill Wm. & Co. timber and slate merchants, Cotton end; house, 6 Albion place
Hill Alex. Fraser, coml. traveller, 22 Albion pl.
Hill Hy. Augus. corn mer. &c. 25 Langham pl.
Hill John, foreman shoemaker, 42 Kerr st.
Hill Rowland, ironmonger, 7 Bridge street; h. 11 Albion place
Hill Thos. shopkeeper, 31st square, Nelson st.
Hill Walter, insurance agent, 16 Maple street
Hill William, j. shoemaker, 44 Hope's place
Hillier Frederick, coal merchant, 33 Wood st.
Hillson Ephraim, bath proprietor, 29 Deal st.
Hillyard Benjamin, beerhouse, St James' end
Hillyer George, coal merchant, 28 Bouverie st.
Hilyard Lemuel, newsagent, 43 Grafton st.
Hines John, baker & shopkeeper, 17 Kerr st.
Hinton Daniel, currier, &c. Vernon street; h. 38 Waterloo
Hinton Miss Euphemia, school, 38 Waterloo
Hiron Henry, upholsterer, 18 Bailiff street
Hitchcox Jno. iron scrap dlr. 31 Woolmonger st.
Hitchcox Robt. milkman, 37 Woolmonger st.
Hoare Jno. milliner, &c. 48 Wellingboro' rd.
Hoare Joseph, sawyer, 48 Bailiff street
Hobbs Henry, railway guard, 2 Thomas street
Hobbs Wm. vict. *Bantam Cock*, 1 Abington sq.
Hobbs William, clicker, 7 Seymour place
Hobkirk Mrs Jane, 5 Leicester terrace
Hockley Wm. Rt. leather seller, 54 Gold st.
Hodde William, clicker, 57 Lawrence street
Hodges Hy. grindery dlr. 152 Wellingboro' rd.
Hodges Wm. Edwd. greengr. 126 Wellingboro' rd.
Hodges Harry, grocer (Gray & H.), h. 46 York st.
Hoere Lester Harry, baker & confr. 25 Gold st.
Hoerie Chas. pork butcher, 77 Wellingbro' rd.
Hoerie Geo. pork butcher, 92 Bridge street
Holding Hy. & Son (Matthew), builders, 50 Abington street
Holding Joshua, vict. *Two Brewers*, 25 Abington street
Holding Wm. boot maker, 165 Bridge street
Holdsworth John, painter, &c. 41 Waterloo
Holland Rev. Burdwood (Baptist), 15 Freehold street
Holland Wm. brewer's trav. 14 Bull. Head ln.
Hollands Jabez, machine closer, 21 Park st.
Hollands John, beerhouse, 10 St Edmund's st.
Holliday William, j. shoemaker, 2 William st.
Hollis & Son, shoe manufacturers, Silver st.
Hollis Miss Eliza, 28 Albion terrace
Hollis Fred. hatter, hosier, &c., 1 Parade
Hollis Wm. J.P. (H. & Son), h. Brunswick pl.
Hollis William Griffiths (& Son), h. 1 Sheep st.
Holloway John, shopkeeper, & beer hs. Cow ln.
Holloway John, greengr. 154 Kettering rd.
Hollowell Mrs Ann, cowkeeper, 3 Lawrence st.
Hollowell Wm. & Son (Wm. Cromwell), scrap leather dealers, 3 Market street
Holmes, Wm., & Son (Jno. Stanley), spring cart makers, 27 St George's street
Holmes George, j. currier, 21 Inkerman ter.
Holmes Hy. vict. *Royal Hotel*, 25 Gold st.
Holmes Jno. brassfoundr. 42 Kingswell street
Holt Henry, watchmaker, 16 Bailiff street
Holt John, shopkeeper, Cotton end
Holt William, j. shoemaker, 9 Harrold street
Holton Saul, j. tailor, 11 Wellington place
Holyoak Brothers (Chamberlain & David), grocers, 22 Market square
Holyoak Rev. Thos. Hy. (Baptist), 40 York st.
Homan Ebenezer, & Co. shoe manufacturers, 54 St Giles' street, and *London*
Homan Thos. vict. *Green Dragon*, 54 Bearward street
Homœopathic Dispensary, Abington st.; A.C. Clifton, surgeon
Hooton Thos. baker and beer retailer, Cow ln.
Horlock Phineas, cab proprietor, 11 Broad st.
Horn Mrs Dinah, 18 Augustine street
Hornby Thomas, clicker, 28 Victoria street
Hornaby Henry, butcher, 4 Denmark road; house, 14 Harrison road
Hornsey Henry, boot blocker, 7 Thenford st.
Hornsey William, shopkeeper, 10 Nelson st.
Horsley William, whitesmith and bellhanger, St Giles' street; house, 4 Adelaide place
Hough Wm. shopkeeper and beerhs. 54 Bath st.
Houghton Mrs Ellen, 47 York street
Houghton James, maltster and hop merchant, 19 Horse market
Houghton John, beerhouse, and secretary to the Beer Retail Association, 43 Horse market
Houghton Mrs Naomi, 54 Sheep street
Houghton Nathan, machine closer, 83 Wellingborough road
Houghton Samuel, baker and corn dealer, 28 Pytchley street
Howard Edwin, vict. *Wagon & Horses* 34 Bdg. st.
Howard Frederick, shopman, 11 Harrold st.
Howard John, beerhouse, St John's terrace
Howard Richard, j. brewer, 16 Fish street
Howard Robert, j. shoemaker, 5 Lawrence st.
Howard Thos. machine closer, 48 Lawrence st.
Howard Thos. j. shoemaker, 38 Palmerston rd.
Howard Thos. shopkr. & beerh. 47 Newtown rd.
Howe, Major, & Co. shoe manufacturers, 12 Bull lane; house, 12 Regent square
Howe Alfred, boot and shoe manufacturer, 10 Bull lane; house, 6 St George's street
Howell Mrs Sarah, 31 York street
Howes Alfred, clicker, 19 Louise road
Howes Mr Charles, 36 Waterloo
Howes John, butcher, 5 The Green
Howes John Baron, Esq. 9 Spencer parade
Howes Jph. shopkr. & beerh. 1 L. Langham st.
Howes Mrs Mary Ann, 80 Newland
Howes Richard, solicitor, 14 Abington street and *Towcester*; house, 9 Spencer parade
Howes Stephen, hallkeeper, Town hall
Howes William, shopkeeper, 22 Marefair
Hoxley Rev. John (Independ.), 18 Langham pl.
Hughes Christopr. solicitor, clerk of the peace for borough, 23 Newland; h. 80 Waterloo
Hughes Fras. pipemaker (Brooks & Hughes); house, 18 Horseshoe street
Hughes Frederick, j. carpenter, 101 Upper Thrift

Hughes James, agent to Grand Junction Canal Company, 136 Bridge street
 Hughes Rev. Nathaniel Thomas, M.A., vicar of St Edmund's, St Martin's villa, Billing rd.
 Hughes Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper, St Giles' ter.
 Hughes Wm. shopkr. & beer ret. 32 Vernon st.
 Hull Mrs Ann, draper, 22 Abington street
 Hull Chas. Lovell, builder & surv. 71 Waterloo
 Hull Mrs Elizabeth, 36 Albert street
 Hull John, riveter, 59 Newland
 Hull Miss Jemima Adin, school, Castilian st.
 Hull Saml, clerk to boro' treasurer, 41 York at
 Hull Thos. inspector of gas meters, 23 Gas st.
 Hull Wm. architect & surveyor, 12 St Giles' st
 Humphrey James, j. plumber, Upper mounts
 Humphreys Mrs Sophia, 30 Newland
 Humphreys Ths. music slr. & statr. 68 Bridge st.
 Hunt George, watchmaker, 63 Bridge street
 Hunt John Fredk. j. bookbinder, 17 Wood st.
 Hunter William, riveter, 28 Freehold street
 Hurry Jph. Johnson, shopkeeper, 17 Lady's ln.
 Hutchings Wm. beerhouse, 1 Black Lion ter.
 Hyde Henry Augustus, shoe manufacturer (Turner Brothers, Hyde, & Co.), h. London
 Hyde William, shopkeeper, 58 Regent street

ILIFFE MRS HARRIET, 10 Kerr street
 Ingman Jno. cooper & carpnt. 36 Bearward st.
 Ingram Edward, shopkeeper, 143 Bridge st.
 Ingram William, eating-house, 27 Market sq.
 Inskip Jas. painter, plmbr. &c. 22 Augustine st.
 Inwood Edwin, clicker, 82 Cyril street
 Ireson Daniel, builder, contractor, plumber & house decorator, Waterloo
 Ireson Miss Emma, school, 12 Victoria terrace
 Ireson Josiah, builder and brick mfr. contrctr. 36 Bath street; house, 30 Regent sq.
 Ireson Mrs Mary, 29 Regent square
 Irons Elijah, shoe manufacturer, Bird's piece
 Irons Wm. lastmr. (Davis & Irons), h. 7 Bath sq.
 Ives William, machine closer, 1 Ethel street
 Izzett John, travelling draper, 3 Campbell sq.

JACKLIN JOHN CHEETHAM, cashier, 120 Lower Thrift street
 Jackson Alfred, master of All Saints' school, Denmark road
 Jackson Chas. shopkr. & beerh. 53 Wellingbro' rd.
 Jackson Henry, sergeant paymaster, 40 Kerr at
 Jackson John, furniture broker, 26 Grafton st
 Jackson Miss Mary, 13 Thenford street
 Jackson Wm. beerhouse, 69 Woolmonger st.
 Jackson William Chas. tailor, St James' end
 Jacob James, j. joiner, 16 Denmark road
 James Eli, butcher, 123 Bridge street
 James George, j. wheelwright, 47 Bath street
 James Samuel, ironmonger, 6 Lady's lane
 James Thomas, currier, &c. (Freeman & James), house, 5 Louise road
 Jardine John, trav. draper, 7 Black Lion hill
 Jarman Amos, butcher, coal dealer, and beer-house, 51 Castle street
 Jecks Mr Charles, 26 Langham place
 Jeffery Alfred John, solicitor, 1 Market square; house, 71 St Giles' street
 Jeffery Edwd. curator, museum, 47 Victoria rd.
 Jeffery James, vict. *Bear Inn*, 11 Sheep street
 Jeffery John, j. shoemaker, 9 Lawrence street
 Jeffery John, solicitor, 1 Newland; house, 7 Spencer parade
 Jeffery Mrs Sarah, 32 Albion terrace
 Jeffery Wm. brewer (Ratliffe & J.), h. 5 Bath st.

Jeffery Wm. beerhouse, 89 Wellingborough rd.
 Jeffs Thomas, victualler, *Princess Royal*, 172 Wellingborough road
 Jeffs William, boot and shoe maker, 14 Parade
 Jelley Sam. Cosford, coml. trav. 14 Augustine st.
 Jelley William, tobaccoist, 56 Bridge street
 Jelley William, com. trav. 4 Augustine street
 Jellerman Wm. Fred. rope mfr. 3 Kingswell st.
 Jenkinson John, greengrocer, 14 Bouverie st.
 Jewers Fredk. j. shoemaker, 11 Lawrence st.
 Jeyes Philadelphus, chemist & wholesale druggist, 6 Drapery; ho. *Holly Lodge*, Moulton
 Johnson & Wright, ironmongers, hop, seed, oil and colour merchants, 3 Gold street
 Johnson Benjamin, finisher, 30 Lorne road
 Johnson Benj. Saml. j. plumber, 37 Alfred st.
 Johnson Charles, butcher, 1 King street
 Johnson Charles Thos. (J. & Wright), 3 Gold st.
 Johnson George, finisher, 36 Bailiff street
 Johnson Mr Eli, 45 Victoria road
 Johnson Eli, greengrocer, 102 Bridge street
 Johnson John, com. trav. 11 Denmark road
 Johnson Mr John, 6 Cyril street
 Johnson John, milkman, 48 Vernon street
 Johnson John Thos. j. upholsterer, 5 Seymour pl.
 Johnson Rd. Steph. confr. & tobact. 7 St Giles' st.
 Johnson Thos. brick mfr. 27 Scarletwell street
 Johnson William, tailor and draper, 8 Parade
 Johnson Wm. j. shoemaker, 74 Newland
 Johnson Wm. bricklyr. & paperhr. 31 Sheep st.
 Johnson, Wm., j. shoemaker, 11 Augustine st.
 Jolliffe & Son, watchmrs. & jewllrs. 34 Drapery
 Jones Charles, warehouseman, 33 Lawrence st.
 Jones Charles, railway porter, Victoria road
 Jones Edward, boot maker, 13 Marefair
 Jones Mrs Elizabeth, 5 Lorne road
 Jones Mrs Elizabeth, 44 King street
 Jones Mrs Emma, clothes dlr. 124 Wellingbro' rd.
 Jones George, plumber, 13 Victoria street
 Jones George, beerhouse, 14 Gas street
 Jones Mr George, 32 Bearward street
 Jones James, finisher, 44 Palmerston road
 Jones John, butcher, 166 Wellingborough rd.
 Jones Jno. master, corporn. school, 60 Bridge st.
 Jones Miss Matilda, 2 Lyvenden terrace
 Jones Robert, clerk, 43 St Mary's street
 Jones Septimus, j. currier, 26 Lorne road
 Jones Mr Spencer, 9 Semilong terrace
 Jones Thomas, clerk, 50 York street
 Jones Thomas, boot closer, 78 Newland
 Jones William, shoe manufacturer, Newland; house, Sydney House, Billing road
 Jones Wm. shoe mfr., 74 Wellingborough rd.
 Jones Wm. j. cabinetmaker, 60 Lawrence st.
 Jones Wm. clothier and outfitter, 29 Gold-st.
 Joyce Frederick, baker, 8 Charles street
 Juggins John, machine closer, 20 Lorne road
 Juggins Jph. machine closer, 32 Victoria st.

KADDY JOHN, inland revenue clerk, 6 Wellingington place
 Katters Jas. photographer & tobact. 7 Gold st.
 Keeble John, j. carver, 2 St Peter's gardens
 Keenan Henry, chief constable, Fish street
 Kemp William, shopkeeper, 8 Upper mounts
 Kempson Augustus, manager of Northamptonshire bank, 6 Parade
 Kemahed Joseph, & Sons, musicsellers and newsagents, 19 Bridge street
 Kendall Chas. Edwin, bootmaker, 50 Drapery
 Kendall Edwin Joseph, shoe manufacturer, 3 Market street; house, Billing road

Kenning George, baker & confctr. 1 Regent sq.
 Kent & Chapman, shoe manufra. 7 Castle st.
 Kent James (K. & Chapman) h. 13 St George's pl.
 Kent Wm. furniture broker, 12 Horse market
 Kent William, baker, 63 Marefair
 Kent Wm. jun. leather and grindery dealer,
 85 Horse market
 Kerridge Bros. shoe manufacturers, leather
 and grindery dealers, 70 Horse market
 Kerridge Daniel (Bros.) house, 1 Portland st.
 Kerridge George (Brothers) 70 Horse market
 Kettle Joseph, porter, 24 Freehold street
 Kew Mr William, 9 Castilian street
 Keynes Wm. shoemaker, 11 Freeschool st.
 Kightley & Foddy, lace mfra. 63 Abington st.
 Kightley & Son, wheelwrights, Leicester street
 Kightley Charles, beer retailer, 9 Leicester st.
 Kightley Daniel (K. & Son), h. 44 Leicester st.
 Kightley Edward (K. & Son), h. 44 Leicester st.
 Kightley Jno. machine clo. 70 Wellingboro' rd.
 Kightley John (K. & Foddy), h. 63 Abington
 street
 Kightley Jph. joiner and builder, St Giles' ter.
 Kilborn Alfred, grocer, 169 Bridge street
 Kilborn Mrs Catherine, lodgings, 10 Victoria st.
 Kilburn Robert John, clothes and marine store
 dealer, 61 Broad street
 Kilby Joseph, mechanic, 41 Cow lane
 Kilpin Mrs Rebecca, 7 St Giles' terrace
 Kilsby Mrs Elizabeth, 128 Upper Thrift street
 King Alfred, higgler, 39 Cyril street
 King Chas. Dawson, accountant, 38 Newland
 King Mrs Jane, shopkeeper, 1 Bristol street
 King Jas. confectnr. 70 Abington st. & 1 Fish st.
 King Jno. currier (Garnett & K.) h. 94 Louise rd
 King Richard, jobbing gardener, 41 Semilong
 King Rev. Robert Collins, M.A. vicar of St
 Katharine's, Chain walk
 King Thomas, boot and shoe tool maker, 41
 Scarletwell street ; house, 13 Weston place
 King William, j. tailor, 31 Albert street
 Kingston John, foreman of water works, 87
 Newland
 Kingston Stephen, finisher, 34 Bailiff street
 Kingston William, (Abington House School)
 house, 104 Abington street
 Kinlay David, j. coach paintr. 34 St James' st.
 Kirby Mrs Ann, dressmaker, 20 Wellington pl.
 Kirby Frederick, clerk, 30 Denmark road
 Kirby Mrs Rebecca, 10 Alexandra road
 Kirby Robert, machine closer, 56 Cyril street
 Kirby Mrs Sarah, 14 Maple street
 Kirby William, warehouseman, 43 Kerr street
 Kirby William, shopkeeper, 53 St Mary's st.
 Kirton John, grocer, &c. 62 Bridge street
 Klits Mrs Sarah, musiceller, 7 Mercer's row
 Knibb Jph. boot & shoemaker, 9 Abington ter.
 Knight Alfred, pork butcher, 17 Crispin st.
 Knight Jas. & Son (Alf.), watchmks. 9 Marefair
 Knight John Austin, foreman engineer, 25
 St John's street
 Knight John, beerhouse, 17 Cyril street
 Knight Jph. riveter, 102 Wellingborough rd.
 Knight Samuel, butcher, 5 Horse market
 Knight Thos. bricklayer, 84 Lower Thrift st.
 Knight Thomas, clerk, 14 Albert street
 Knight Thos. shopkeeper, 226 Wellingboro' rd.
 Knight Thomas jun. shopkeeper, 1 Ash st.
 Knight Wm. Charles, riveter, 11 Vernon ter.
 Knighton Mrs Eliza, 12 Royal terrace
 Knights Ling, beerhouse, 64 Primrose hill
 Konow Charles, vict. *Crosseys*, 25 Sheep st.

LABRAM JONATHAN, builder, 27 Grafton street
 Labrum Wm. cowkpr. & beerho. 23 Francis st.
 Lack William, moulder, 15 Gas street
 Laing Mrs Susan, 10 Victoria terrace
 Laird Thomas, machine closer, 9 Charles st.
 Lalor William Turner, chief clerk to county
 police ; house, 25 Wood street
 Lamb Mrs Marie, 59 Abington street
 Lambert Ed. Hewitt, j. currier, 35 Wood st.
 Lamburne Charles, beerhouse, 14 College st.
 Lancaster Jas. vict. *Boot Inn*, 12 College st.
 Landen John, inland rev. officer, 6 Freehold st.
 Lane James, j. finisher, 32 Albert street
 Lane Wm. machine closer, 72 Wellingboro' rd.
 Langdell Geo. Alfred, shopkeeper, 43 Riding
 Langore John, j. currier, 8 Freeschool street
 Langley Fred. Wm. tailor & draper, 11 Marefair
 Langton Mrs Mary, seamstress, 20 Park street
 Latchmore Fredk. confectioner, 16 Bridge st.
 Latimer Wm. machine closer, 27 Green st.
 Latterway David. j. shoemkr. 69 Kettering rd.
 Laundon Geo. gardener, &c. 110 Wellingboro' rd.
 Law E. F. & Sons, architects and surveyors,
 29 Abington street
 Law W. Wilby & Son, photogrhrs. 12 Bridge st.
 Law Wm. Wilby, & Sons (Wilby & Sidney),
 engravers and lithographers, 49 Gold street
 Law Alex. shopkr. & beerho. 26 Up. Priory st.
 Law Alf. printer & bookalr. 11A Abington st.
 Law Benj. gardener and beerhouse, 2 Regent st.
 Law Charles (Wm. Wilby, Law, & Son),
 house, 117 Upper Thrift street
 Law David, greengrocer, 51 Upper mounts
 Law Edward, clicker, 7 Alexandra road
 Law Edmd. (E. F. Law & Sons), h. 27 Langham pl
 Law Edmund Francis, J.P. (E. F. Law & Sons)
 house, 84 Wood street
 Law Frank, ironmonger, 2 Abington street
 Law Mrs Harriet, greengrocer, 33 Bath street
 Law Hy. milliner & straw hat mkr. 36A Gold st.
 Law Henry, greengrocer, 58 Horse market
 Law James, machine closer, 62 Louise road
 Law John, farmer, and vict. *Crispin Arms*,
 53 Scarletwell street
 Law John, butcher, 37 Castle street
 Law John, j. machinist, 23 Alexandra road
 Law Peter John, shoe foreman, 6 Vernon ter.
 Law Wm. coml. traveller, 9 Langham place
 Law William, auctioneer, 33 Abington street ;
 house, 17 York parade
 Law William, butcher, 10 Mercer's row
 Law William, clicker, Semilong
 Law William Henry, butcher, 35 Bath street
 Law William Thomas (E. F. Law & Sons)
 house, 29 Abington street
 Lawman George, confectioner, 3 Bearward st.
 Lawman Thomas, turner, &c., 25 Newland
 Lawrence Jph. cook, confectioner, and dlr. in
 British wines, 35 St Giles' st. & 5 Bridge st.
 Lawrence Wm. tailor and draper, 7 Wood hill
 Lawrence William, butcher, shopkeeper, and
 beer retailer, 40 West street
 Lawson Rev. Frederick Pike, M.A. diocesan
 inspector of schools for Northamptonshire,
 Castle cottage
 Lawton Chas. com. traveller, 31 Freehold st.
 Lawton Leonard, shopkeeper, 32 Deal street
 Lay John, tailor, hatter and bootmaker, 13
 Market square
 Lay William, vict. *Quart Pot*, Quart Pot lane
 Lea Charles, printer and stationer, 41 Gold st.
 Lea Chas. Samuel, j. shoemkr. 46 Primrose hill

Lea Henry Charles, tobacconist, 2 Abington ter.
 Leach Daniel, j. cooper, 13 Greyfriars' street
 Leach William, j. shoemaker, 66 Vernon street
 Leadbeater Mr John, 33 Pytchley street
 Leadbeater Samuel, marine store dealer, 46
 Wellingborough road
 Lee George, machine closer, 38 Freehold street
 Lee Jeremiah, shopkr. & beerho. 6 Victoria rd.
 Lees Charles, F.C.S. principal of Trade
 school, Waterloo
 Lees Thomas, hat manufacturer, 30 Drapery
 Leeson Mr Thomas, 13 Gas street
 Legg Rt. Lovell, inland rev. clk. 42 Denmark rd.
 Leigh George, shoemaker, 52 Abington street,
 and shoe manufacturer, Dychurch lane
 Leigh Miss Mary, school, Ellesmere house,
 Billing road
 Lenton Mrs Elizabeth, 39 Denmark road
 Lenton Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper, 65 Grafton st.
 Lenton Isaac, j. boot closer, 8 St Peter's st.
 Lepper John (Northampton Coal, Iron, and
 Wagon Co.) h. 6 Western terrace
 Lester Ambrose, tobact. & beerh. 26 Market sq.
 Letherland William, reporter for *Mercury*, 16
 Alfred street
 Letts Daniel, pork butcher and beerhouse, 65
 Wellingborough road
 Letts George, chimney sweep, violin string
 manufacturer, and shopkeeper, 16 Mayorhold
 Letts Geo. Knight, whitesmith, 44 Silver street
 Letts John, j. shoemaker, 98 Lower Thrift st.
 Letts Joseph, blacksmith, 33 Broad street; h.
 1 Sawpit lane
 Levi Wm. beerhouse, 52 Broad street
 Lewin Edward, greengrocer, 2 Woodford street
 Lewin Enos, greengrocer, 70 Bailiff street
 Lewin Rd. shoe mfr. 16 Queen st; h. 4 Russell st.
 Lewis & Smith, leather factors & curriers, 19
 Newland
 Lewis Chas. house surgeon, General Infirmary
 Lewis Chas. Aby. cabt. mkr. paint. 6 Woodhill
 Lewis Ebenex. j. shoemaker, 3 Stockley street
 Lightfoot Wm. grocer, tea, & provision dealer,
 5 Regent square
 Lightwood John, riveter, 32 Lawrence street
 Lightwood Wm. shoemaker, 66 Lower mounts
 Lilleman Mr David Charles, 80 Cyril street
 Lillyman Wm. brush manufacturer, 11 Gold st.
 Linaker Mr William, St James' end
 Lines Alfred, sawyer, 81 Palmerston road
 Lines Henry, chimney sweep, 57 Silver street
 Lines Henry, coal dealer, 8 St James' square
 Lines John, chimney sweep, Dychurch lane
 Ling Arthur, ironmgr.'s asst. 25 Alexandra rd.
 Ling Charles, j. carpenter, 92 Cyril street
 Linnell & Glover, dyers, 28 Horse mkt. & London
 Linnell George, shopkeeper, 16 Grafton street
 Linnell Geo. Lionel, vict. *WoolPack*, 24 Bridge st.
 Linnell Robert, shopkeeper, 38 Alfred street
 Linnell Miss Sarah, 8 Kerr street
 Linnell Thos. shopkeeper, 200 Wellingboro' rd.
 Linwood Wm. rent collector, 33 Kerr street
 Litchfield George, shopkeeper and beer re-
 tailer, 1 Denmark road
 Litchfield James, tailor, 142 Bridge street
 Litchfield John, j. watchmkr. 50 Denmark rd.
 Litchfield Thomas, groom, 32 Inkerman ter.
 Lloyd Edward, shopkeeper, 110 Kettering rd.
 London and North-Western Railway Com-
 pany's station, Cotton end
 London and N. W. R. parcel office (Chaplin &
 Horne), Thos. Shaw, agent, 23 Bridge st.

Longland Albert, fireman, 18 Kerr street
 Longland Geo. carpenter &c. 7 Regent square
 Longland John, beerhouse, 29 Silver street
 Longworth Geo. boot closer, 38 Lawrence st.
 Longworth Harry, clicker, 36 Victoria road
 Lord Geo. shopkeeper, 71 Scarletwell street
 Louis Mrs Katherine, 18 Alfred street
 Love Wm. tailor, 40 Bearward street
 Lovell Mr Ebenezer, 77 Bailiff street
 Lovell Joseph, trunk & case mkr. 5 Bearward st.
 Lovell Mrs Mary Ann, machine clsr. 20 Bailiff st.
 Low George, currier and leather merchant,
 Pike lane; house, 18 St Mary's street
 Lowe Mrs Anna, beerhouse, 17 Green lane
 Lowe George, horse and carriage proprietor,
 tobacconist and news agent, 12 Marefair
 Lowe John, shoe manufacturer, 40 Victoria st.
 Lowe John, hairdresser, 79 Horse market
 Lowe Thos. j. carpenter, 9 Park street
 Lowe William, 2 Leicester terrace
 Lawson James, j. shoemaker, 2 Alexandra rd.
 Luck Mrs Mary Jane, dressmaker, 5 Upr. mount-
 Luck John, house agent, 49 York street
 Lumb Linley Hurst, tinplate wrkr. St James' end
 Lumley Major Jas. Rutherford, 20 Alfred st.
 Lunt Rev. James, B.A., curate of St Katha-
 rine's, Chain walk
 Lunt John, whitesmith and shoe machinist,
 45 Mount street and 11 Newland
 Lutt Misses Mary, Eliz., and Rhoda, dress-
 makers, 61 Marefair
 Lyman John, hairdresser, Upper mounts
 Lynch John, paving contra. 69 Palmerston rd.
 Lyster Abraham, temperance hotel, 2 King st.

MACKINLAY MRS ELLEN, shopkr. 30 King st.
 Mackness Jesse, carpenter, 6 Queen street;
 house, 40 Kingswell street
 Mackness Mrs Mary, 44 Woolmonger street
 Macquire & Walker, auctioneers. 11 share-
 brokers, 10 St Giles' street
 Macquire Frank, clicker, 5 Mount street
 Macquire Frederick, clicker, 10 Western ter.
 Macquire John (Macquire & Walker), house
 Melbourne crescent
 Macquire Wm. machine closer, 17 Grafton pl.
 Macready Geo. last maker, 21 Kingswell st.
 M'Adams Geo. j. shoemaker, 18 Lawrence st.
 M'Carthy Bartholomw. greengr. 23 Up. Mounts
 M'Allister Henry, shopkeeper, 59 Silver st.
 M'Crindle Alexander, clerk, 5 Marriott street
 M'Donald Peter, shoe manager, 20 Pytchley st.
 M'Dougall Wm. Murray, travelling draper,
 20 Greyfriars' street
 M'George John G. trav. draper, 14 Princess st.
 M'Girr Rob. trav. dpr. & hos. 15 Wellington pl.
 M'Kinnell Wm. chem. and drug. 1 St Giles' sq.
 M'Knaught, Mrs Frances Sarah, machine closer,
 78 Bailiff street
 M'Korkell Charles, professor of music and
 organist of All Saints', Melbourne crescent
 M'Korkell Miss Emma, teacher of music, 14
 York parade
 M'Lachlan Charles, trav. draper, 83 Newland
 M'Lean John, travelling draper, 14 Kerr st.
 M'Main Mrs Bridget, laundress, 7 Lorne rd.
 M'Munay Geo. clerk, 7 Woodford street
 Maddock David, j. currier, 14 Pytchley street
 Maddock Geo. j. currier, 18 Pytchley street
 Main Rob. build. &c. Pike ln.; ho. 27 Marefair
 Major Miss Eliz. shopkeeper, 155 Bridge st.
 Major Ths. Lovell, machine closer, 61 Sheep st.

- Major William, vict. *Northampton Arms*, 10 Silver street
 Major Wm. shopkeeper, 14 Tanner street
 Major Wm. j. shoemaker, 21 Kerr street
 Malin Jas. shopkpr. & beer retr. 36 Cleveland rd.
 Malin Richard, cart owner, Thomas street
 Malin Thos., beerhouse, Newland
 Malins John, j. papermaker, Ethel street
 Mallard Mrs Eliza, laundrs. 102 Up. Thrift st.
 Malmesbury Wm. j. shoemaker, 5 Kettering rd.
 Malpas Henry, coal dlr. & greengrocer. 42 Riding
 Manfield Moses Philip, shoe manufacturer, Campbell square, & London, Paris, Hamburg, & Glasgow; house, 2 Royal ter.
 Mangion Wm. medicated bath proprietor, 88 Abington street
 Mann Mrs Sarah, 14 St George's place
 Manning John & Thomas Walton, saddlers, 8 Wood hill
 Manning Mrs Ann, 13 Pine street
 Manning Mrs Caro. lodgings, 15 Bearward st.
 Manning Mr James, 54 York street
 Manning John, greengrocer, 49 Bearward st.
 Manning John, draper (Norman, Shepherd, & Manning), house, 18 Albion place
 Manning John, soda-water manufacturer (Chambers & Manning), h. 21 King st.
 Manning Jph. buter. Dunn ln.; ho. 20 Derngate
 Manning Miss Mariam, dressmr. 3 St Giles' ter.
 Manning Wm. smallware dlr. 76 Kettering rd.
 Manton George, riveter, 26 Albert street
 Manton Mrs Mary, 4 Kerr street
 Manton Richard, clicker, Harrison road
 Manton Thos. Cavit, accountant & auditor, exchange, Parade; house, Billing road
 Margetts John, grocer, &c., 4 Wood hill
 Markey James, coal dealer, 27 Bellbarn street
 Markham A. & H. solicitors, Guildhall road,
 Markham Arthur Bayley (A. & H.), house, 71 Abington street
 Markham Henry Philip (A. & H.), house, *Sedgebrook, Pitsford*
 Markham, Mrs Isabella, shopr. 19 Mount grdns.
 Markham Ths. j. coach painter, 18 Pytchley st.
 Marklew Edward, railway clerk, 43 Cyril st.
 Marks Fred. cabinetmaker, 18 Victoria st.
 Marks John Rowe, shoe manager, Ethel street
 Marlow Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, 34 Bird's piece
 Marlow John, wheelwrt. Wellingborough rd.
 Marlow John, shoe manufacturer (Hasdell & Marlow), house, 5 Victoria road
 Marlow John, machine closer, 50 Louise rd.
 Marnable Wm. beer retailer, 10 Kettering rd.
 Marriott Mrs Caroline, 3 Louise road
 Marriott Edwin, Belmont villa, Billing road
 Marriott Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper, 55 Bull lane
 Marriott Geo. bkr. & shopkr. 46 Up. Harding st.
 Marriott Geo. shoe manufr. 7 Bull Head lane
 Marriott Henry, upholsterer, 25 King street
 Marriott Jas. baker and milk dlr. 9 Raglan st.
 Marriott Mr John, 8 Denmark road
 Marriott Jona. grindery dler. 36 Up. Mounts
 Marriott Thomas, j. tailor, 29 Lorne road
 Marriott Wm. watchmaker, 9 Abington st.
 Marsh James, surgeon, 4 St Giles' square
 Marsh John, gunmaker, 50A Drapery; house, 17 Primrose hill
 Marshall Henry, shoe manufacturer, 3 Free-school street; house, Kingsthorpe road
 Marshall John, greengrocer, 2 Wilberforce st.
 Marshall John, j. tailor, 43 Waterloo
 Marshall Robert, shopkeeper, 38 Leicester st.
 Marshall Mrs Sarah, laundress, Cow lane
 Marshall William, shoe mfr. 3 St George's st.
 Marshman Wm. Fred. watchmaker, 84 Wellingborough road
 Martin Mr Henry, 2 Victoria terrace
 Martin Hy. joiner & builder, 39 Victoria road
 Martin Humpy. shopkr. 36 Wellingborough rd.
 Martin Jas. clothes dealer, 38 Bearward st.
 Martin John, shopkeeper, 46 Market street
 Martin Wm. hosier, &c. 80 Bailiff street
 Mason & Son, bootmakers, 7 Sheep street
 Mason Mrs Frns. (Mason & Son), ho. 45 York st.
 Mason Geo. carpenter & bldr. 32 St James' st.
 Mason John (Mason & Son), 7 Sheep street
 Mason John, shopkr. & beerho. 27 Melbourne st.
 Mason John, fishmr. Market; ho. Mount st.
 Mason Mrs Rebecca, 27 St James' street
 Mason Robert, shoe finisher, 8 Woodford st.
 Mason Samuel, bootcloser and upper manufacturer, Wood st.; ho. *Weston Favell*
 Mason William, j. shoemaker, 39 Alfred st.
 Masters Hy. Jph. chemist's asst. 8 Albion cr.
 Masters Samuel, builder, 16 St George's st.
 Matthews F. chapel-keeper, 24 Horse market
 Matthews Geo. smil-wre. dlr. 81 Wellingbro' rd.
 Matthews Hy. shoe manufr. 62 St Edmund's st.
 Matthews John, butcher, 3 Lady's lane
 Matthews William, plumber, painter, &c. 25 Commercial street
 Mawby Hail Marrit. insur. agent 10 Castilian street
 Mawbey John Edward, school, Kingswell st.; h. 7 Portland street
 Maxwell George Neal, chemist, dentist, and wholesale druggist, 21 Drapery
 May Wm. J. j. shoemaker, 15 Palmerston rd.
 Mayger Mr John, 1 Wellingborough road
 Mayger William David, chemist, branch post-office, 6 Regent square
 Mayor Mrs Elizabeth, grocer, 65 Horsemarket
 Mays Jerh. grindery dealr. 74 Kettering rd.
 Mays John, grindery dlr. 153 Wellingbro' rd.
 Mays Miss Sarah, school, 11 Bristol street
 Mead & Faulkner, boot and shoe manufacturers, Inkerman terrace
 Mead David, machine closer, 54 Cyril street
 Mead George, clerk and sexton of St Edmund's, 20 Palmerston road
 Mead Geo. jun. mach. closer. 22 Palmerston rd.
 Mead Joseph, machine closer, Upper mounts
 Mead Jph. j. shoemkr. 118 Upper Thrift st.
 Mead Thos. (Mead & Faulkner), h. 52 York st.
 Mead William, baker, &c. 1 Kettering road
 Mead W. j. shoemaker, 78 Upper Thrift st.
 Meads Geo. size maker & coal dlr. 74 Cow ln.
 Meadows Joseph Daniel, hatter and clothier, 6 Horse market
Mechanics' Institute, Exchange buildings, Parade; Rev. Iden Payne, secretary
 Mee & Sands, milliners, &c., 10 Bridge street
 Mee Miss Sarah (Mee & Sands), h. 8 Bridge st.
 Mellows Mrs Mary, beerhouse, 30 Mayorhold
 Melsheim Emile, foreign leather selr. & French front mfr. 5 St Peter's st.; ho. 55 York st.
 Merrick Thomas James, chemist and veterinary surgeon, 33 Drapery
 Merrill Normanton, iron and brassfounder, Bridge street; ho. St James' end
 Michel George Leopold, foreign leather merchant, 37 Newland
 Midland Railway Station, St John st.; Charles Barnes, station-master

- Midland Parcel Office, 29 Market sq. ; Samuel Friaby, agent
 Middleton Tom, baker, &c. 75 Woolmonger st.
 Miles Sam. foreman shoemaker, 39 Regent st.
 Millard George, coal dealer, 11 Pike lane
 Millard Mrs Hannah, bookseller & stationer, Berlin wool, &c. repository, and register office for servants, 2 Exchange bldg., Parade
 Miller Chas. builder and plastr. 114 Grafton st.
 Miller George, railway clerk, 73 Waterloo
 Miller James, commercial trav. 1 Campbell sq.
 Miller John, rate col. & beerho. 141 Bridge st.
 Miller John, coal, salt, & whiting merchant, 29 Fetter street
 Milley Thomas, toy dealer, 64½ Abington st.
 Mills Wm. & Son, tailors, outfitters, & hatters, 15, 17, and 35 Bridge street
 Mills Miss Caroline Jane, teacher of Beckett and Sargeant's school, Kingswell street
 Mills James, tailor and outfitter, 53 Bridge st.
 Mills John Major, carpenter, builder, and undertaker, 1 Angel street
 Mills Miss Mary, 4 Harrold street
 Mills Robert William, lace manufacturer, 1 Market square; ho. *Cogenhoe*
 Mills Thos. shoe manufacturer, St John's st.
 Mills William (Mills & Son), h. 57 Sheep st.
 Milne Alexander, architect and surveyor, 2 Gold street; h. 4 St George's street
 Mineards Jph. machine closer, 17 Bearward st.
 Mitchell Alex. com. traveller, 23 Pytchley st.
 Mitton William, legging, boot case, and shoemaker, 44 Drapery; h. 4 Princess street
 Mobbs & Smith, grocers & tea dls. 7 St Giles' sq.
 Mobbs Snow & Wood, ironmrgs. &c. 13 Parade
 Mobbs Mrs Ann, Alfred street
 Mobbs Henry (Mobbs, Snow, & Wood), iron and brassfounder, & agricult. implement maker, *Loin Foundry*, & coal & coke mert., & bone boiler, *Shipley Wharf*, Bridge st.; h. Billing road
 Mobbs Mrs Helen Maria, 5 Victoria terrace
 Mobbs Henry Cornfield, plumber & glazier, 26 St Giles' st.
 Mobbs John, cabtmkr. &c. 76 Lower Thrift st.
 Mobbs Septimus Charles, clerk, Church st.
 Mobbs Wm. (Mobbs & Smith), h. 5 Alfred st.
 Mold James, wheelwrt. timber mcr. and saw-mills, Commercial. st.; h. 33 Marefair
 Mold Mrs Mary Ann, tobacconist, 5 Lady's ln.
 Monk John & Thos. saddlers, 126 Bridge st.
 Monk Mrs Sarah, 3 Bedford place
 Montgomery Mrs Frances, 53 York street
 Moore Alfred, shoe manfr., 77 Wellingboro' rd.
 Moore Benjamin, shopkeeper, 1 Castle hill
 Moore George, shopman, 86 Kettering road
 Moore James, gilder & picture dlr. 35 Marefair
 Moore Joseph Hy. grindery and leather seller, 62 Gold street and 63 Wellingborough road
 Moore Luke Wm. j. shoemaker, 63 Lawrence st.
 Moore Mrs Mary Ann, 16 Cyril street
 Moore Nicholas, eating-house, 7 Market sq.
 Morgan George, agent for Pickford & Co. carriers, Cotton end
 Morgan Mrs Han. shopkr. & beerh. 148 Bridge st.
 Morgan Mrs Hannah, lodgings, 48 Horse mkt.
 Morgan Henry, machine closer, 30 Bailiff st.
 Morgan William, coal merchant, Midland Railway Depot; h. 56 St Giles' street
 Moring William and George, curriers and leather dressers, Bull Head lane
 Moring Jno. gar'ner, fruit. & florist, 60 Sheep st.
 Moring John William, gardener, fruiterer, and florist, 65 Adelaide street
 Moring Vincent, gardener, fruiterer, and florist, 34 St George's street
 Moring Wm. beerhouse, 50 Hope's place
 Morley William, bootmaker, 103 Bridge st.
 Morris Mrs Ann, 100 Abington street
 Morris Mrs Alice, milliner, 55 Grafton street
 Morris Eli, foreman shoemaker, 19 Wood st.
 Morris George, shopkeeper, 35 Kettering rd.
 Morris John, machine closer, 16 Victoria rd.
 Morris Jno. Bowker, shoe mangr. 6 Adelaide ter.
 Morris John, j. bricklayer, 10 Thomas street
 Morris John, compositor, 41 Exeter road
 Morton Mrs My. furniture broker, 34 Sheep st.
 Morton William, clerk, 7 Vernon terrace
 Moss Hy. carver, gilder, & statnr. 50 Marefair
 Moss Joel, clothes dealer, 25 and 29 Bridge st.
 Moss Mrs Charlotte, 7 Elysium terrace
 Molt Thos. James, carpenter, 24 St Peter's st.
 Moulding Ths. Jas. foreman currier, 45 Wood st.
 Moxon William, surgeon, 51 Sheep street
 Muddeman Tom Smith, auctionr. 22 Newland
 Muggleston John Thos. vict. *Dolphin*, 15 Gold street
 Mulliner Hy. coachbuilder, 83 Bridge street, and *Leamington*
 Mullinger Chs. machine clsr. 59 Wellingbro' rd.
 Mullis Thos. pork butcher, 88 Sheep st. and 18 Wellington pl.; h. 55 Sheep st.
 Mullis Wm. baker & shopkeeper, 47 Hope's pl.
 Mumford Wm. grocer, provision dealer, and tobacconist, 32 Drapery
 Munday Daniel, pensioner, 12 Alfred street
 Munday Wm. shopkeeper and beerhouse, 39 Little Cross street
 Mundin John, shopkr. & beerho. 29 Up. mounts
 Munn Samuel, barman, 38 Kingswell street
 Munns Miss Charlotte, teacher, of All Saints' infant school, 50 Cleveland road
 Munns Edward, hairdresser, 7 College street
 Munns John, shoe manager, 50 Cleveland rd.
 Munns William, riveter, 29 Alfred street
 Munns Wm. Thomas, tobacconist, 3 Derngate
 Munton Edward, foreman, Church street
 Murrin Henry, machine closer, 8 Victoria road
 Murray Ben. machine closer, 31 St Mary's st.
 Muscott Bros. shoe manufacturers, Sawpit ln.
 Muscott Edmund (Bros.), h. 8 St George's st.
 Muscott Fred. tailor (Gourlay & M.), h. 4 Gold st.
 Muscott Joseph (Bros.), h. Gold street
 Mustill Jas. cabt. shop manager, 81 Waterloo
- NEAD RICHARD, shoemaker, 25 Regent street
 Neagle Morris, shopkeeper, 31 Lorne road
 Neal John, shopkeeper; 30 Palmerston road
 Neal John Henry, shoe manufacturer (Henry Harday & Co.), h. 2 Langham place
 Neepe Wm. tanner, &c. (Wetherell & Neepe), h. *Dallington*
 Negus Sam. chemist and druggist, 55 Gold st.
 Negus William, beerhouse, St Peter's street
 Neighbour Joseph, j. millwright, 49 Newland
 Neil John, foreman, 36 Wood street
 Neudegg Charles, cabinetmaker, 21 Gas st.
 Neville Jno. machine closer, 30 Palmerston rd.
 Neville Mrs Zillah, milliner, 29 Sheep street
 Newell Mr David, 18 Gas street
 Newitt Mr James, 17 Thenford street
 Newitt John, beerhouse, 56 Adelaide street
 Newton Alfred, commercial trav. 15 Marefair
 Newton George, shopkeeper, 15 Union street

Newton Geo. Freeman, currier & leather seller, 5 Free-school st.; h. Bellevue, Billing rd.
 Newton Samuel, hall keeper, Corn Exchange
 Newton Wm. shoe manufacturer, Upper Thrift street; h. 19 Palmerston road
 Newton John, clicker, 6 Lorne road
 Nichols Ebenezer, clerk, 14 Bailiff street
 Nichols Geo. cook & confectioner, 40 Drapery
 Nichols John Knighton, shoe manufacturer, Groom's Yard, Abington st.; h. *Raunds*
 Nichols Miss Lucy, Victoria villa, Billing rd.
 Nicholson Jas. colliery agent, 20 Langham pl.
 Nicholson Ths. leather lace manufr. 5 Regent st.
 Noble Jph. irongr. at *Kettering*, 62 Waterloo
 Noble Mr Thomas, 1 Billing road
 Noble Wm. assistant auctioneer, 54 Waterloo
 Nock Mr Edwin, 16 Albion street
 Norman, Shepherd, & Manning, mercers and drapers, 11 Drapery
 Norman Charles, vict. *Ram*, 19 Sheep street
 Norman Daniel, machine closer, Exeter road
 Norman David, j. shoemaker, 26 Freehold st.
 Norman Geo. mangr. brick wks. h. 17 Albion pl.
 Norman James Berridge, J.P. (Norman, Shepherd, & Manning); h. Melbourne crescent
 Norman John Smith, maltster, coal merchant, & vict. *Crown and Anchor*, 180 Bridge st.
 Norman Mrs My. dressmaker, 18 Greyfriars' st.
 Norman Robt. coal manager, 13 Primrose hill
 Norris William, bricklayer, 11 Gas street
 Northampton Coal, Iron, and Wagon Company (limited); Lepper & Dodgson, managing directors, 5 Sheep street
Northampton Advertiser, Stanton & Son, 24 Abington street
Northampton Albion, T. Arlidge, 5 St Giles' st.
Northampton Herald, James Butterfield, 24 Market square
Northampton Mercury, Mrs Anne Mary Dicey, 11 Parade
 Northampton Savings Bank, 8 St Giles' sq.; Benjamin Vialla, actuary
 Northampton Town and County Benefit Building and Freehold Land Society, 1 Freehold street; Joseph Gurney, secretary
 Northampton Water Work Co. (Hy. Armit, secretary), 87 Newland
 Northampton Young Men's Christian Association, 14 Kingswell street
 Northamptonshire Banking Co. 6 Parade; Augustus Kempson, manager
 Northamptonshire Brick and Tile Company (limited), Cotton end; G. Norman, manager
 Northamptonshire Female Servants' Training Institution, Orphanage, St Giles' st.; Mrs Jane Ann York, matron
 Northamptonshire Servants' Registration Society (Mrs A. Wright), 51 Gold street
 Northamptonshire Reformatory for Girls, 57 St Giles' street
 Northamptonshire Union Bank, 41 Drapery; Martin A. Boeme, and A. Page, managers
 Northeast Mrs Ann Eliza, 4 Park street
 Norton Edward, stationer and printer, 17 St Giles' street
 Norton Mrs Elizabeth, lodgings, 120 Bridge st.
 Norton John, j. boot closer, 6 St Peter's st.
 Norton Walter, shop manager, 2 Marefair
 Norton Mr William, 6 Alfred street
 Notcutt John Talbot, printer, bookseller, music seller, &c. 31 Drapery
 Nott Wm. furniture bro. & beer rtlr. 2 Park st.

Num Edward, j. shoemaker, 27 Regent street
 Nutt Thos. j. shoemaker, 50 Upper mounts ;

OAKLEY JAMES, j. 19 Greyfriars' street
 Oakley John, j. tailor, 10 Black Lion hill
 Oakley Thos. j. shoemaker, 8 Grafton street
 Oddy Jph. shpk. & beerho. 81 Woolmonger st.
 Odell John Gregory, auctioneer, Castilian st.
 Odell Mrs Susannah Wallis. Castilian street
 Ogden Jph. shopkpr. 155 Wellingborough rd.
 Old Henry, j. watchmaker, 22 King street
 Oleron Very Rev. Canon Mark, D.D. (Catholic), Bishop's house
 Olive Eustace Hy. surgeon, 20 Sheep street
 Oliver Geo. plumber & painter, 31 Mayorhold
 Oliver James, shopkeeper, 33 Bailiff street
 Oliver Richard, commercl. trav. 7 Victoria ter.
 Olney Fred. cement mert. &c. 61 St Giles' st.
 Oppenheim Henry Martin, leather merchant, Wood street & London; h. 1 Castilian st.
 Ormond Charles, comunian. agt. 13 Freehold st.
 Orbell Philip, j. shoemaker, 63 Lorne road
 Orphanage for Girls, St Giles' street; Mrs Annie Stephenson, matron
 Orton Jno. cab proprietor and confectioner, 2 Black Lion terrace
 Osborn Mrs Ann, lodgings, 10 Seymour place
 Osborn Arthur, butcher and beerhouse, 186 Wellingborough road
 Osborn Miss Frances, 68 Waterloo
 Osborn Thos. tea dlr. and grocer, 22 Drapery
 Osborn Thos. beerhouse, 22 Woolmonger st.
 Osborn Wm. shopkpr. & beerho. 25 Adelaide st.
 Oswin William, saddler, 4 Sheep street
 Curry Miss Mary, school, 7 St Giles' terrace
 Owen George, tailor, 34 St Giles' street
 Owen Owen, draper's assistant, 10 Alfred st.

PACK MR MARTIN, 18 Vernon terrace
 Packer James, clicker, 76 Cyril street
 Packer John, cook, confectioner, and dealer in British wines, 11 Bradshaw street
 Packer William, shopkeeper, 8 Kingswell street
 Padmore Mrs Elizabeth, 16 Augustine street
 Page Alfred, manager of Union Bank, house, Montpelier villas, Billing road
 Page Sergeant-Major Davies, Greyfriars' street
 Page Jno. shopkeeper, 14 Wellingborough rd.
 Page John, gas collector, 2 Albert street
 Page William, brewer's trav. Vigo cottages
 Page Walter, j. upholsterer, 11 William street
 Pain Hy. mangr. Eagle foundry, 2 Harrison rd.
 Palfreman Richard, com. trav. 10 Denmark rd.
 Pallett Alfd. corn and flour factor, 21 Marefair
 Palliser Sir William & Co. shoe manufacts. Ethel st. and *Minories*, Wm. Ball, manager
 Palmer Mrs Elizabeth, lodgings, 3 Park street
 Palmer Henry, tripe dresser, &c. 109 Bridge st
 Panter George, fish and fruit dealer, Market; house, 14 Bath street
 Panter William, j. shoemaker, 70 Cyril street
 Parish John, machinist, 25 Lorne road
 Parish Mrs Mary, 26 Bath street
 Parke Wm. Bushell, clerk, 26 Denmark road
 Parker Charles, printer, 20 Newland; house, 49 Sheep street
 Parker Frederick, general agent, 49 Sheep st.
 Parker Geo. tripe dresser, 37 Horse market
 Parker Henry, district superintendent for the Prudential, 60 Louise road
 Parker Jas. Thompson, trav. dra. 29 Marefair
 Parker John, beerhouse, 29 Cow lane

- Parker John William, relieving officer for Northampton, 34 Horse market
 Parker Hamilton Wm. draper, 5 Mercer's row
 Parker Wm. Posford, builder, carpenter, &c. 38 Lower Mounts
 Parkins Joseph, compositor, 32 Augustine st.
 Parkinson James, organ builder, 10 Fish st.
 Parrott Jesse, brazier and tinplate worker, 50 Kingswell street
 Parrot Thomas, beer retailer, Cow lane
 Parrish Rev. Hy. Griffin, B. A. curate of St Michael & All Angels, Lyveden ter. Billing rd.
 Parsons Alex. Eames, bank clk. 12 St George's pl.
 Parsons Mrs Frances, greengro. 47 Grafton st.
 Pasmore Philip, shoemaker, 4 Greyfriars' st.
 Patenall Mr Charles, 13 Lorne road
 Patrick Henry Jones, grocer, &c. 63 Newland
 Patterson James, travelling dra. 13 Wood st.
 Pattison John, saddler, 62 Sheep street
 Paxton & Wrighton, shoe and upper manufacturers, Elephant lane
 Paxton Thomas Joseph (Paxton & Wrighton), house, Abington square
 Payne Mrs Ann, 40 Wood street
 Payne Rev. Iden. (Unitarian), 5 Elysium ter.
 Payne Mrs Adelaide, upholsterer and furniture broker, 7 Bull lane
 Payne John, whitesmith, 23 Castle street
 Payne John, clicker, 5 Greyfriars'
 Payne John, j. whitesmith, 57 Woolmonger st.
 Payne Joseph, shoe manager, 14 Abington st.
 Payne Samuel, j. tailor, 28 Kerr street
 Payne Thos. farmer, *Braybrook*; house 22 Langham place
 Payne Thomas, currier and leather seller, Mayorhold; house, 20 St Mary's street
 Payne Wm. baker and shopkr. 1 Vernon st.
 Payne William, brush manufacturer, 6 Fish st.
 Peach Edward, boot top manufacturer, Cow lane; house, Billing road
 Peach Mrs Elizabeth, 78 Waterloo
 Peach Geo. machine closer, 20 Bull head lane
 Peach James, nurseryman and market gardener, 17 St George's place
 Peach Mr John, Billing road
 Peach Joseph, baker & dairyman, 129 Bridge st.
 Peacock Alfred, machine closer, 9 Robert st.
 Peake John, riveter, 53 Hope's place
 Peaks David Wm. tobacconist, 9 Regent sq.
 Percy Mrs Sarah, 76 Waterloo
 Pearson Charles, machine closer, 7 Robert st.
 Pearson Charles, painter, &c. 23 Wood street
 Pearson Edw. j. carpenter, 42 Palmerston rd.
 Pearson Francis, j. tailor, 85 Upper Thrift st.
 Pearson George, whitesmith, 19 Mount street
 Pearson Mr Stephen, 79 Waterloo
 Pebody James, rate collector, 39 Wood street
 Pebody John, cart owner, 6 Green lane
 Peckover Joseph (Barnes & Peckover), and insurance agent, 50 St Giles' street
 Peet Samuel, j. bookbinder, 22 Union street
 Peirce Geo. cabinetmaker, &c. 35 Kerr st.
 Peirce James, gas rate col. 33 Commercial st.
 Peirce Miss Sarah Ann, 36 Newland
 Peirce Wm. Jno. auctioneer, appraiser, land and estate agent, and sheriff's officer, 5 Derngate; house, 2 Castilian street
 Pell David, shopkeeper, 38 Grafton street
 Pell George, ironmonger, 46 Bridge street
 Pell George, beerhouse, St James' end
 Pell Joseph, j. tailor, 13 Park street
 Pell Mark, shoemaker, 1 Pytchley street
 Pell Miss Martha Sophia, dressmr. 48 Waterloo
 Pell Stephen, shoemaker, 59 Newland
 Pendred Benjamin, rope, twine, &c. manufacturer, 31 Bridge street
 Pendred Thos. tailor, &c. 124 Lower Thrift st.
 Pendred Thos. jun. j. tailor, 83 Palmerston rd.
 Pendred Wm. 64 Great Russell street
 Penn Miss Amelia, machin. clostr. 51 Bird's piece
 Penn Chs. shopr. gardr. & beer ret. 79 Vernon st.
 Penn Ed. j. shoemaker, 94 Lower Thrift st.
 Penn Edward, sexton of St Giles' 22 Wood st.
 Penn Mrs Emma, shopkr. & beer ret. 27 Mount st.
 Penn Fredk. boot and shoemaker, 45 Gold st.
 Penn John, clicker, 15 Kerr street
 Penn Mrs Mary, vict. *Rose & Crown*, 45 Gold st.
 Penn Richard, j. shoemkr. 12 Bull Head lane
 Percival George, clicker, 64 Kettering road
 Percival George, greengro. 51 Wellington st.
 Percival Harry Langton, greengro. 22 Bailiff st.
 Percival John, market gardener, 9 Albert st.
 Percival Joshua, cemetery superintendent, Cemetery-back lodge
 Percival William, surgeon, 66 Abington st.
 Perkins Samuel Edward, & Co. grocers and tallow chandlers, 36 Gold street
 Perkins Edw. & Son, blacksmiths, 27 St Katharine street, and Cotton end
 Perkins Mrs Caroline, greengr. 2 Abington sq.
 Perkins Edw. (& Son), hos. 27 St Katharine st.
 Perkins Edward, jun. (Edward & Son), house, 6 Quart Pot lane
 Perkins Fredk. greengro. 33 Wellingboro' rd.
 Perkins Fredk. nursery, seedsman & florist, 2 Gold st. & vict. *Queen's Arms*, 6 Market sq.
 Perkins John Edward & Son, nursery and seedsman, 52 Drapery and Billing road
 Perkins John, grocer, tea dealer, and cheesemonger, 47 Drapery; house, 5 Adelaide ter.
 Perkins Joseph, brewery agent, 1 Bedford pl.
 Perkins Robert, dairyman, 26 Wood street
 Perkins Ths. sewing-machn. mkr. 28 Regent st.
 Perkins Thomas, nursery, seedsman & florist, 42 Drapery; *Kingshorpe & Wootton Nurseries*; house, 18 Primrose hill
 Perkins William, greengrocer, 5 Abington sq.
 Perrin Henry, whitesmith, 15 Kingswell st.
 Perrin Mrs Charlot. milliner, 45 St Giles' st.
 Perrin James, whitesmith, 45 St Giles' street
 Perrin Michael, beerhouse, 25 Crane street
 Perrin Mr William, 9 Black Lion hill
 Perry Jno. & Son, corn milrs. & merts. Tanner st.
 Perry Francis, j. shoemaker, 40 Freehold st.
 Perry John (Executors of), maltsters, corn factors, coal & coke merts. Bridge st. wharf
 Perry Pickering Phipps (John Perry & Son), *a Becket House*, 82 Waterloo
 Petchell John, & Son (John, jun.), shoe manufacturers, 22 Castle street
 Pettit John, foreman skinner, 32 St Peter's st.
 Pheasey Rd. beerhouse, 19 Commercial street
 Phillips Brothers, brewers and maltsters, *Steam Brewery*, and *Burton-on-Trent*
 Phillips Alfred Charles (Phillips Brothers), house, *Milton*
 Phillips Charles, sculptor, 8 Wood street
 Phillips Charles, j. shoemaker, 6 Charles st.
 Phillips Rev. James, M.A. (Abington House School), 102 Abington street
 Phillips Mrs Sarah, 37 Wood street
 Phillips Thomas (Phillips Brothers), h. *Wootton*
 Phillips William George (Phillips Brothers), house, The Elms, Billing road

Philpott Thomas, shopkeeper, 20 Grafton st.
 Philpott William, *j. currier*, 4 Bull lane
 Phipps Pickering & Richard, brewers, maltsters, hop, wine, and spirit merchants, *Northampton Brewery, and Towcester*
 Phipps & Son, drapers, furnishing warehousemen, upholsterers, cabinetmakers, & wholesale shoe mercers, 10 Gold street
 Phipps Edw. agricul. implemt. mkr. timber & seed mert. Cotton end; house and auctioneer and farmer, *Islip, Thrapston*
 Phipps Edward, French polisher, Kingswell st.
 Phipps Jas. Allen, shopkeeper, St James' end
 Phipps Jn. J. P. & Son, h. *Earls Barton Grange*
 Phipps John, jun. (Phipps & Son), house, Sunnyside, Billing road
 Phipps Pickering, (Pickering & Richard Phipps), house, *Collingtree*
 Phipps Richard (Pickering & Richard Phipps), house, 6 Spencer parade
 Phipps William, bank cashier, 40 Waterloo
 Phipps William, tobacco dealer, 100 Bridge st.
 Picken Thomas Geo. cowkpr. 63 Kettering rd.
 Pickering Samuel, boot and shoe maker, 14 Drapery; house, 15 York parade
 Pidcock John Hyde, C.E., surveyor to Improvement Commissioners, Town hall; house, Belville house, Billing road
 Pike David, house agent, 6 Vernon street
 Pilgrim Geo. machine repairer, 11 Mayorhold
 Pinkard Robert, currier and leather seller, Duke street, Bailiff street; h. 61 Newland
 Pinkard Samuel, herbalist, 142 Wellingbro' rd.
 Pinkard Thomas, town crier, 1 Mount street
 Pinex Robert, *j. carpenter*, 3 Denmark road
 Pittman Miss Ann, day school, 47 College st.
 Pitt Thomas, butcher, 45 Grafton street
 Pittam Edward, machine closer, 17 Grafton st.
 Pittani Thomas, 8 Harrison road
 Pitta George, pork butcher, 20 Marefair
 Pitta Mrs Hannah, 36 Victoria street
 Pitta Mrs Rose, pork butcher, 45 Bridge st.
 Pitta Thos. machine upper closer, 37 Louise rd.
 Pitts William, grocer, 15 St Giles' street
 Platt J. shoe manfr. Woodford st.; h. 43 Vict. rd.
 Plowman Daniel Albert, *j. joiner*, 71 Bailiff st.
 Plumb Thomas, victualler, *Half-Way House, Kingsthorpe road*
 Podmore Joseph, *j. currier*, 4 Albert street
 Pointer James shopkpr. & beerho. 97 Bath st.
 Pointer Thomas, whitesmith, &c. 16 Silver st.
 Pollard Charles, *j. shoemaker*, 34 Lorne road
 Pollard Edmund, shoe manufacturer, Queen street; house, 30 St James' street
 Pollard Edwin, pork butcher, 6 Wood street
 Pollard Jas. butcher & beerho. St James' end
 Pollard John, *j. shoemaker*, 18 Castle street
 Pollard Samuel, beerhouse, 7 King street
 Pollard Thomas, machine closer, 17 Alfred st.
 Ponting Mrs Eliz. pork butcher, 18 Mayorhold
 Pool Elijah, joiner & builder, 21 Lawrence st.
 Poole Frederick, joiner and builder, Ash st.
 Poole Joseph Frederick, shoe manuf. Adelaide st. and London; James Gillham, manager
 Poole Wm. carpenter and builder, 7 Broad st.
 Pooler John, managing draper, 55 Abington st.
 Portal William Thomas, wine, spirit, and hop merchant, 8 Gold street; house, Springfield
 Porteous Alexander, beerhouse, 1 Western ter.
 Porter Mrs Elizabeth, 1 Thenford street
 Porter, John Slater, turner and ironmonger, 58 Bridge street

Porter Joseph, 58 Bridge street
 Porter Joseph Mold, riveter, 18 Lorne road
 Porter William, 2 St Andrew's terrace
 Potter Robt. machine closer, 59 Palmerston rd.
 Povey Mrs My. furniture bror. 4 Commercial st.
 Powell Edmund, *j. shoemaker*, 60 Newland
 Powell Geo. brush manfr. & ironmgr. 66 Sheep st.
 Powell Isaac, shoe manager, 15 Broad street
 Powell John, toy, &c. dealer, 17 Marefair
 Powell Walter James, *j. bank-note mould maker*, 16 Vernon terrace
 Powell William, com. trav. 8 Elysium terrace
 Powers Miss Ann, hosier, &c. 14 Wellington pl.
 Poynter, Geo. *j. shoemaker*, 100 Lower Thrift st.
 Poyser Wm. lookseller's asst. 39 Alexandra rd.
 Pratt Mrs Ann, shopr. & beerho. 71 Melbournest.
 Pratt Charles, clerk, 87 Upper Thrift street
 Pratt Joseph, Blake's machine operator, 172 Wellingborough road
 Pratt Owen Sturgess, joiner & bldr. 13 Kerr st.
 Pratt William, hatter, 79 Woolmonger street
 Pressland & Son, drapers & share bra. 37 Drapery
 Pressland Thomas (& Son), ho. 73 St Giles' st.
 Pressland Thomas (& Son), jun. ho. 39 Drapery
 Preston Alfred, leather seller, 26 Augustine st.
 Price Charles, *j. currier*, 13 Victoria road
 Price George, shopkeeper, 16 Cow lane
 Price James, draper's asst. 79 Palmerston rd.
 Price John, beerhouse, 38 Abington street
 Prior Charles, boot closer, 57 Lorne road
 Procter Charles William, clerk, Denmark rd.
 Prue John, pork butcher, 27 Abington street
 Prust Rev. Edmund Thornton (Independent), 66 Waterloo
 Pugh Wm. rlwy. col. (L. & N.W.), 92 Louise rd.
 Pulley John, *j. shoemaker*, 43 Bull lane
 Pullin Mrs Eliza, 3 Elysium terrace
 Purser Thomas, baker, &c. 26 Sawpit lane
 Puttnam Chas. fishmon. & fruiter, 16 Marefair
 Puttnam Mrs My. Ann, poultr. fishmr. 11 Bridgest
 Puttnam Thomas, fishmonger, 28 St Giles' st.

RABBITT JAS. shoe manufr. 31 Greyfriars' st.
 Rabbra George James, *j. cooper*, 50 Cyril st.
 Race Edward, coal dealer, 98 Bath street
 Rae Mrs Margaret, lodgings, 41 College street
 Rainbow William, joiner, builder, valuer, &c. and cab proprietor, 16 St Edmund's st.
 Ralley John, beerhouse, 171 Bridge street
 Ramsay Rev. Andrew Chrysostom, B.A. curate of St Michael and All Angels, 22 Alfred st.
 Randall & Wickes, shoe manfrs. St Andrew's sq.
 Randall Hy. Edw. (R. & W.), h. 11 St George's pl.
 Randall Hy. Ross, warhman. 28 Greyfriars' st.
 Randall Samuel, *j. currier*, 13 Bearward street
 Rands George, solicitor, 43 Newland
 Rands Wm. mechanical engineer, 36 York st.
 Rappin Jas. *j. shoemaker*, 57 Palmerston rd.
 Ratledge Fredk. grindery dlr. 31 Bailiff st.
 Ratledge John, bricklayer, 77 Palmerston rd.
 Ratliffe & Jeffery, brewers, maltsters, and hop factors, *Albion Brewery*
 Ratliffe Thos. (R. & Jeffery), ho. 4 Albion pl.
 Ratnett James, newsagent, 27 Bridge street
 Rawles Frederick, riveter, 17 Lorne road
 Rawlings Wm. shopkeeper, 55 Primrose hill
 Rea Ts. shoe mfr. 59 Exeter rd.; h. 94 Ketring rd.
 Read Charles, milliner, 1 Derrigate
 Read Thomas, newsagent, 31 Bull lane
 Redhead Jno. *j. shoemaker*, 90 Up. Thrift st.
 Redshaw Wm. builder, &c. 46 Wood street
 Reedy Matthias, shopkeeper, 21 Greyfriars' st.

Reeve Henry, beerhouse, 'St James' end
 Reeve William James, corn, flour, hay & seed dealer, 1 Horse market, & *Birmingham*
 Regan Mrs Sarah, lodgings, 47 Alexandra rd.
 Reeves Mr William, 11 Abington square
 Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, Gold street, Charles Wright, librarian
 Remmett Cathn. Elnr. dressmr. 63 Freehold st.
 Renshaw Wm. watchmaker, 48 Gold street
 Revitt Benjamin, builder, 74 Cyril street
 Revitt Eusebius, j. brickla. 17 St George's ter.
 Revitt John, stone mason & sculptor, Church lane; house, 5 Campbell square
 Reynolds Ebuzr. machn. closer 37 Bellbarn st.
 Reynolds George, j. carpenter, 32 York street
 Reynolds Isaiah, greengrocer, 19 Bearward st.
 Reynolds Joseph, shopkeeper, 5 Crispin street
 Reynolds Thomas, machine closer, Oak street
 Reynolds Thomas, carpenter, 33 Alexandra rd.
 Rice & Errington, shoe manfr. Bull head lane
 Rice Wm. & Co. ironfounders, stove, grate, and range manufacturers, *Eagle Foundry*; house, *Brier Hill, Far Cotton*
 Rice Mrs Sophia, laundress, 31 Denmark road
 Rice Thomas, j. carpenter, 72 Waterloo
 Rice Wm. Hy. (R. & Errington), h. 55 Lawrence st.
 Rice Wm. j. bricklayer, 20 Lawrence street
 Rich Ambridge, joiner & beer retr. 46 Deal st.
 Richards Albert, shopkeeper, 40 Horsemarket
 Richards Charles, j. tailor, 12 St Mary's street
 Richards Herbert, furniture broker, 51 College street; house, 90 Cyril street
 Richards Wm. Hy. upholsterer, Bird's piece
 Richards Wm. Hornby, clerk, 43 Semilong
 Richardson Alfred, grocer, &c. 14 Newland
 Richardson Jas. Blun. butcher, 30 Lawrence st.
 Richardson T. vict. *Spread Eagle*, 37 Bridge st.
 Richardson William, clerk, 1 Woodford street
 Rigby Wm. cabinet, Venetian blind, and bat maker, and French polisher, Dychurch lane; and beerhouse, 97 Bridge street
 Rigby Wm. draper's assistant, 16 Victoria st.
 Ringrose John, butcher, 'St James' end
 Ringrose John, porter, 2 Greyfriars' street
 Rippiner Geo. maltster's manager, Derngate
 Risby Mrs Charlotte, 78 Abington street
 Rixon Mrs Mary, brick manuf. 4 Freehold st.
 Robbins Joseph, poulterer, 46 Cow lane
 Robbins Mrs Sar. shopk. & beerho. St John's st.
 Robbins Wm. fishmonger, 40 Scarletwell st.
 Roberts Alfred, butcher, 11 Upper mounts
 Roberts Dan. plum. & pntr. 22 Wellington pl.
 Roberts Mrs Eliza, 7 Albion place
 Roberts George, baker, shopkeeper, and beerhouse, 1 Upper Harding street
 Roberts George, tobacconist, 19 Mayorhold
 Roberts Mrs Harriet, tobacco-pipe manufacturer, 63 Scarletwell street
 Roberts Peter, house agent, shopk. 71 Edith st.
 Roberts Richd. excise officer, 45 Alexandra rd.
 Roberts Robert, tobacconist, 76 Bailiff street
 Roberts Samuel, tailor, 50 Green street
 Roberts Ths. Gulvr. grocer's asst. 14 Albion cres
 Roberts William, whitesmith, &c. 24 Fish st.
 Robertson Jas. j. tailor, 80 Upper Thrift st.
 Robins Mrs Eliz. dressmkr. 68 Woolmonger st.
 Robins John, beerhouse, 2 Gas street
 Robins Wm. wood turner, 63 Woolmonger st.
 Robinson & Hegg, curriers & leather slrs. Elm st
 Robinson Chas. j. basketmaker, 32 Freehold st.
 Robinson Chas. Iveson, j. erpnter. 33 Denmark rd
 Robinson Mrs Emily, lodgs. 22 Greyfriars' st.

Robinson Miss Emily, draper, 'St James' end
 Robinson Francis Charles, registrar of births and deaths for St Giles' district, 24 Wood st.
 Robinson Frederick Anthony, chief clerk at borough treasurer's office, 25 St George's ter.
 Robinson George, j. tailor, 2 Kerr street
 Robinson George, county finance clerk, house, 25 St George's terrace
 Robinson Henry, butcher, 64 Wellington st.
 Robinson Hy. Albert, solr's. clk. 53 Denmark rd
 Robinson John (Robinson & Hegg), house, 4 Campbell square
 Robinson Jonathan, shoe manufacturer, 34 Bath street; house, 22 Sheep street
 Robinson Jph. tailor and draper, 68 Sheep st.
 Robinson Jph. Haigh, watchmkr. 12 Gold st.
 Robinson Thos. shopkeeper, 55 Melbourne st.
 Robinson Thomas, j. currier, 10 Albert street
 Robinson Thomas, inspector of corn returns, house, 8 Primrose hill
 Robinson Wm. boot & shoe manufr. 3 Wood st
 Robinson William, clerk, 5 St Giles' terrace
 Robinson William, tailor, 18 Derngate
 Robinson Wm. Htly. baker & shopk. 5 Mayorhold
 Robson Rev. William Henry Fairfax, A.K.C. vicar of St Giles', 76 St Giles' street
 Roche Charles Bennet, solicitor, 10 St Giles' street; house, *Dacentry*
 Roddis Mrs Amy, victualler, *Black Lion*, 1 Black Lion hill
 Roddis Capel Austn. shoe manfr. 104 Bailiff st.
 Roddis John, clicker, 6 Thomas street
 Roddis Robert, butcher, 5 Marefair
 Roddis William, j. shoemaker, 10 Lorne road
 Roe Charles, shopkeeper, 'St James' end
 Roe Geo. shopk. & beerhouse, 24 Ptychley st.
 Roe Miss Mary Ann, 6 Harrison road
 Roe Richard, grindery dealer, 2 Bouverie st.
 Roe William, tripe dresser, 22 Silver street
 Roe Wm. j. cabinetmaker, 22 St James' st.
 Rodbard Benj. Lowless, wine and spirit merchant, 10 Market sq.; ho. 108 Abington st.
 Rohrer Ths. shopkpr. & beerh. 44 Kettering rd
 Rolfe William, baker, St Katherine's terrace
 Roper William, shoemaker, 12 King street
 Rose & Westley, Blake's machine operators, 30 Wellingborough road
 Rose Hy. Darley, beerhouse 16 Newland
 Rose Hezekiah, bricklayer & beerh. 11 Fish st.
 Rose Isaiah (Rose & Westley), h. 9 York ter.
 Rose Capt. Thos. sec. of Orphanage, St Giles' st.
 Ross Wm. hairdress. & newsagt. 35 Bellbarn st
 Roughton Charles, riveter, 23 Inkerman ter.
 Roughton James, riveter, 8 Inkerman terrace
 Roughton Thomas, shoemaker, 51 Newland
 Rowden Mrs Sarah, cutler, 13 Abington st.
 Rowe Andrew, clicker, 24 Lorne road
 Rowlatt Joseph, librarian of Mechanics' Institute; h. 31 Ash street
 Rowledge Samuel, carpenter, Ethel street
 Rowledge Thomas, joiner, *Lady's lane*; house, 22 St Edmund's street
 Roworth Jph. confr. & shopk. 5 Lr. Harding st.
 Rowthorn Owen, machine clear. 32 St George's st
 Rubbra Charles Henry, clerk, 15 Wood street
 Rudge Charles, compositor, 16 Prince street
 Rush Edward, B.A., Principal of Clevedon College, Abington street
 Rush James, commercial traveller, 26 Kerr st.
 Rush Samuel, milliner and baby linen warehouse, 26 Gold street
 Rush William, solicitor's clerk, 31 Kerr st.

Rushton Japh. bookseller, statnr. bookbinder,
Berlin wool and fancy repository, 35 Gold st.
Russell William, blacksmith, 28 College street
Rymer & Shepard, tanners, curriers, & leather
merchants, 7 Wood street
Rymer Mrs Agnes Elizabeth (Rymer &
Shepard), house, *London*
Rymer Wm. Goodworth, clk. 15 St George's ter.
Rymill John, corkcutter, 15 Newland

SABBAGE WILLIAM (& DICKINS) Mrs Ann, vic-
tuallers, *Green Man*, St James' end
Sabbage George Eli, butcher and beerhouse,
12 St Andrew's street

Sabbage James Hooper, victualler, *King's Arms*,
38 Horse market

Sabbage Mr Joseph, 17 Broad street
Saddington, James, tailor, 26 Victoria street
Saddington Wm. grcr. prov. & coal dlr. 39 Park
street

Sadler Joseph, shopman, 41 Alexandra road
Sale John, coal merchant, 12 Pytchley street
Sale William, higgler, Cotton end

Salmon Thomas, trunk & packing-case maker,
furniture broker & undertaker, 88 Bridge st.

Samwell Fred. shopkr. 60 Wellingboro' road
Samwell Hy. milliner, 70 Wellingborough rd.

Samwell Joseph, compositor, 5 Thenford st.

Sandall Mr Robert, 13 Langham place

Sandall Wm. chemist and druggist, 2 Drapery

Sanders & Willson, coachbuilders, 40 Marefair

Sanders Chas. (Sanders & Willson), h. 40 Marefair

Sanders Rev. Samuel John Woodhouse, M.A.

F.G.S. LL.M. head master of grammar

school, 3 Spencer parade

Sanders Miss Sarah, 1 Spencer parade

Sanders Wm. bkr. shopkr. & beerh. 87 Bath st.

Sanderson John Wm. blksmith. 18 Horse mrkt.

Sands Thos. milliner (Mee & Sands), house

12 Bridge street

Sanford John, Bracebridge, 43 York street

Sargeant Mrs Eliz. shirtmkr. 9 Greyfriars' st.

Sargeant Jno. pork buchr. & beerh. 18 Regent sq.

Sargeant Robert, butcher, Cow lane

Sargeant Jas. market gardnr. Kingthorpe rd.

Sanders Misses Sarah & Eliz. milliners, 11

Market sq.

Savage Mrs Esther, St James' end

Savery Wm. shoemaker, 27 Great Russell st.

Savory Edward, ink and curriers' size manu-
facturer, 21 Castle street

Saull William, vict. *Swan*, 8 Derngate

Saull Samuel, vict.'s asst. 13 Castilian street

Sawbridge Mrs Elizabeth, 9 Victoria terrace

Sawbridge Fred. butcr. & beer rtr. Vernon ter.

Sawbridge Wm. j. carpenter, 9 Greyfriars' st.

Sawbridge Wm. wheelwt. & blks. St John's st.

School of Art (Government), Abington square;

Stephen Thomas, head master

Schwerer Jph & Chas. watchmks. 51 Bridge st.

Scott Very Rev. Canon Christopher, D.D.

(Catholic), Bishop's House, Leicester road

Scott Edward & Samuel, shoe manufacturers,

42 Wellingborough road, and *Glasgow*

Scott Mrs Elizabeth, 44 York street

Scott Geo. Bent. j. carpenter, 36 Greyfriars' st.

Scott Jas. carpenter & joiner, 22 Horse mrkt.

Scott Mr John, 21 Wood street

Scott Thos. John, clerk, 27 Alexandra road

Scriven & Terry, solicitors, 4 Derngate

Scriven Thomas (Scriven & Terry), house, 8

Spencer parade

Scudamore James, asphalter, 11 Castilian st.

Seaby Mrs Ann, 11 Royal terrace

Seaby Miss Eliza, dressmaker, 11 Wood st.

Seaby Mrs Mary, 27 Kerr street

Seaby Richard, milliner and straw hat maker,

35 Bearward street

Seaby Wm. cab & livery stable proprtr. & vict.

Bull, 16 Regent square

Seal Jeph. soda-water manfr. 49 St James' st.

Seamark Wm. travelling draper, 7 Castilian st.

Sears Geo. & Co. shoe manufrs. 41 Silver st.

Sears James (George & Co.), 41 Silver street

Seaton Wm. j. shoemaker, 18 Denmark road

Sebridge Thomas, shopkr. 118 Great Russell st.

Seckham Samuel Lipscombe (Phillips Bro-
thers), house *Hanah Hall, Lichfield*

Sellers Daniel, vict. *Shakespeare*, 3 Marefair

Serjeant Henry, shoe manufr. 22 Regent st.

Sewell Chas. furniture broker, 45 Bearward st.

Sharman Daniel, butcher, 16 Lady's lane

Sharman Mrs Eliz. lodgings, 5 Alexandra rd.

Sharman Frederick, butcher, 53 Bath street

Sharman George, j. carpenter, 40 St Giles' st.

Sharman Jph. machine closer, 3 Victoria rd.

Sharman Lewis, j. shoemaker, 67 Denmark rd.

Sharp John, shoemaker, 90 Wellingboro' rd.

Sharp Mrs Martha, midwife, 18 Wellingboro' rd.

Sharp Robert, j. painter, 50 Bailiff street

Sharp William, beerhouse, 5 Castle hill

Sharpe Miss Eliz. drasmkr. 86 Wellingbro' rd.

Sharpe Thomas, manager, 46 Drapery

Shaw Brothers, shoe manufacturers, 45 Wool-
monger street

Shaw Mrs Martha, boot maker, 8 Mercer's row

Shaw Sam. machine closer, 18 St Andrew's st.

Shaw Sam. Benj. (Shaw Bros.) h. 8 Mercer's row

Shaw Thos. vict. *Angel & Commercial Hotel*

and posting-house, 23 Bridge st. & *Blisworth*

Shaw Wm. Stariner (Brothers), h. 8 Mercer's row

Shea Patrick, builder, 49 Victoria road

Sheffield John, shopkeeper and beerhouse,

44 St Edmund's street

Shelton Jabez Charles, draper, 57 Gold st.

Shelton Martin, maltster, 46 Waterloo

Shelton Miss My. Ann, milliner, 37 St Giles' st.

Shelton John, j. currier, 12 Froeschool st.

Shelton Rev. Thos. (Baptist), 37 St Giles' st.

Shelton Thos. maltster, Derngate; house and

corn merchant, *Oundle*

Shemeld Brothers, bookbinders, printers, and

manufacturing stationers, 8 Sheep street

Shemeld Alfred, j. joiner, 5 Princess street

Shemeld Miss Ann, school, 35 Alexandra rd.

Shemeld Henny (Brothers), h. 43 College st.

Shemeld Joseph (Brothers), h. 12 Lady's lane

Shepard Mr Stephen, 20 York parade

Shepard Thomas, J.P., currier & leather mer-
chant, &c. (Rymer & Shepard), house, St

Edmund's villa, Billing road

Shepherd Wm. Bradshaw, draper (Norman,

Shepherd, & Manning), 24 Albion place

Sheppard Charles, clerk, Thomas street

Sheppard Miss Emma, school, 1 Victoria ter.

Sheppard Mrs Harriet, 1 Victoria terrace

Sheppard James Thos., engineer, and boot and

shoe machine manufacturer, Guildhall

road; house, 22 Alexandra road.

Sheppard Wm. riveter, 10 Charles street

Sheppard Wm. ironmonger, 69 Bridge st.

Sherwell David, shoe manufacturer (Harday

& Co.) house, 45 Horse market

Sherwell Mrs Mary, 31 Wood street

- Sherwin Wm. beerhouse and coal dealer, 30 Green street
- Shipman John & Walter, wine & spirit merchants and victs. *White Hart*, 12 Drapery
- Shipman John (J. & W.), h. 5 Primrose hill
- Shipman John Joshua, chemist, 22 Bridge st.
- Shipman Mr Luke, Derngate
- Shipman Walter (J. & W.), 12 Drapery
- Shipp John, clicker, 2 Albion crescent
- Shoosmith Wm., solicitor and town clerk, 2A Newland; house, Billing road
- Shrewsbury Fred. hosier & glover, 6 Geo. row
- Shrewsbury Geo. rent collector, 7 Denmark rd.
- Sibley Mr James Thomas, Vigo villa
- Sibley William, shopman, 27 Greyfriars' st.
- Simons Mrs Matilda, 1 Spring gardens
- Simons Samuel, beerhouse, 12 Lawrence st.
- Simmons Chas., manager, 160 Bridge street
- Simpson George, bootmaker, 105 Bridge st.
- Simpson Thos. Harrison, school inspector's assistant, 9 Thenford street
- Simpson William, grocer, tea, and provision dealer, 9 Sheep street
- Singer Manufacturing Sewing Machine Co. 11 Abington street
- Sirett John, clerk, 6 Denmark road
- Skempton Wm. baker, &c. 132 Scarletwell st.
- Skinner Geo. shopk. & beerh. 7 Up. Priory st.
- Slater Edward, 35½ Alexandra road
- Slater Edward George, butcher, Leicester road
- Slater Leonard Warren, beerh. 48 Primrose hill
- Slater William, j. tailor, 6 Greyfriars' street
- Slaymaker Thos. shoe manfr. 27 St Mary's st.
- Smalley Thomas, clerk, 61 Denmark road
- Smart Edward, machine closer, 23 Grafton st.
- Smart Edwin, master of St Sepulchre's school, h. 24 Lawrence place
- Smart John, furniture broker, 25A Bridge st.
- Smart Joseph, j. shoemaker, 34 Kerr street
- Smedley Herbert, clerk, 20 Denmark road
- Smeed Gurney, shoe manufacturer, Newland, h. 3 St Andrew's terrace
- Smith Brothers, upholstrs. cabt. mnfrs. paper hangrs. house decortrs. builders & contrtrs. carvers, gilders, plumrs. & glaziers; & timber, lead, glass, oil, & colr. mercts. 28 Gold st.
- Smith Rd. & Co. drapers, 17 Market square
- Smith Robert, & Co. shoe manfrs. 2 Lady's ln.
- Smith Mrs Ann Elizabeth, 19 Albert street
- Smith Mrs Ann, butcher, 4 Wellingborough rd.
- Smith Charles, machine closer, 30 Victoria st.
- Smith Mr Charles, 17 Castilian street
- Smith Mr Charles, 65 Denmark road
- Smith Chas. dentist's assist. 96 Lr. Thrift st.
- Smith Chas. shoe manufactr. 13 Vernon ter.
- Smith Charles, cooper, Swan yard
- Smith Charles, riveter, 7 Pytchley street
- Smith Charles, blocker, 37 Park street
- Smith Chas. John, plumr. & pntr. 55 Newland
- Smith Cornelius, shoe manufr. 19 Broad st.
- Smith Danl. town misseny. 20 Alexandra rd.
- Smith David Berkin, provision dealer, 23 Bridge street; h. 36 York street
- Smith Edward, shopkeeper and beer retailer, 28 Lawrence street
- Smith Edw. fishm. 28 Wellingborough road
- Smith Edw. umbrella mkr. 47 Wellingboro' rd.
- Smith Miss Elizabeth, dressmaker, 35 York st.
- Smith Francis, machine closer, 42 Bailiff st.
- Smith George, machine closer, 43 Exeter rd.
- Smith George, tailor, j. 13 Wellington st.
- Smith Mr George, 20 Albion place
- Smith George, engineer, land agent, and surveyor, 3 Exchange bldgs.; h. 10 Primrose hill
- Smith Geo. linendraper & hosier, 15 Regnt. sq.
- Smith Geo. carpenter, &c. 28 Alexandra road
- Smith Mrs Han. rgstr. off. for servts. 19 Derng.
- Smith Henry (Smith Bros.), h. 28 Gold st.
- Smith Henry, coachbuilder, *Midland Carriage Works*, 15 St John's st.
- Smith Hewlett, machine closer, 14 Lorne rd.
- Smith Jas. plumber & pntr. 129 Wellingboro' rd.
- Smith Jas. vict. *Town Arms*, 1 Gt. Russell st.
- Smith James, railway clerk, 4 Bedford place
- Smith Jas. cart proprietor, 37 Commercial st.
- Smith Jas. farmer, Upton; h. St James' end
- Smith Mr James Bury, 77 Waterloo
- Smith Jas. Edward, leather factor (Lewis & S.), house 1 Adelaide terrace
- Smith John, commercial traveller, Billing rd.
- Smith Jno. shopk. & beerh. 131 Wellingboro' rd.
- Smith John, j. boilermaker, 6 Harold street
- Smith John, j. shoemaker, 41 Bull lane
- Smith John, riveter, Church street
- Smith John, shopkeeper, 78 Broad street
- Smith John Gayleard, mach. clsr. 11 Robert st.
- Smith Joseph, j. painter, 30 Castle street
- Smith Joseph, j. shoemaker, 37 Regent st.
- Smith Josiah, shopkeeper, 15 Kettering road
- Smith Lewis, painter & milliner, 87 Horse mkt.
- Smith Mrs Martha, laundress, 13 Albert st.
- Smith Mrs Mary, 12 Lady's lane
- Smith Mrs Mary, bath proprietor, Cotton end
- Smith Rd. joiner and builder, 3 Princess st.
- Smith Samuel, shopkeeper, 31 Spring gardens
- Smith Thomas, j. carpenter, 9 Kettering rd.
- Smith Thomas, bill poster, 10 Princess st.
- Smith Mr Thomas, 64 Waterloo
- Smith Thos. furniture broker, 47 Lawrence st.
- Smith Thos. umbrella maker, 75 Horse mkt.
- Smith Thomas, fishmonger, 144 Bridge st.
- Smith Wm. grocer (Mobbs & S.), 7 St Giles' st
- Smith William, shoe manager, 7 Newland
- Smith William, fish dealer, Woolmonger st.
- Smith William, clothes dealer, 3 Bradehaw st.
- Smith William, manager, 2 Lady's lane
- Smith William, boot closer, 30 Augustine st.
- Smith William, wood turner, 7 Marefair
- Smith William, shopkeeper, 98 Bailiff street
- Smith Wm. Butler, j. grdnr. 98 Up. Thrift st
- Smith Wm. Easton, shopkr. 89 Horse market
- Smith, Wm. Hy. (Broths.) h. 49 College street
- Snedker John, clicker, 44 Bailiff street
- Snedker Joseph, j. shoemaker, 53 Lorne road
- Snow John, ironmonger (Mobbs, Snow, & Wood), h. 58 York street
- Snowling James, j. maltster, 28 St James' st.
- Soloman Levi, beerhouse, 121 Bridge street
- Sousce James, clerk, Victoria road
- Souster Robert Jonathan, undertaker and joiner, 36 Lawrence street
- Sparrow John, leather agt. 18 Palmerston rd.
- Sparrow Joseph, carpenter, &c. Kettering rd.
- Spatcher Wm. plumr. & paintr. 49 Lawrence st.
- Spawton Thos. Inchley, shopkr. 34 Silver st.
- Spawton Fred. Geo. butcher, 1 Mayorhold
- Speck John, timber foreman, Cotton end
- Spence Benjamin, com. agent, 1 Greyfriars' st.
- Spence Wm. stationer & bookbinder, 17 Newland
- Spencer & Andrews, shoe manfrs. Exeter road
- Spencer Thos. machinist, 134 Scarletwell st.
- Spencer Thomas Robinson (Spencer & Andrews), h. 10 Harold street
- Spencer Wm. boot and shoemr. 13 St Giles' st.

Sperring Jas. currier, Castle st. ; h. 23 King st.
 Spick Wm. Henry, engineer at Asylum, 96
 Upper Thrift street
 Spires Ephraim, manager, West-end Industrial
 Co-operative stores, 43 Marefair.
 Spokes Daniel, grocer's assist. 8 Abington sq.
 Spokes George, linendraper and milliner, 10
 Drapery ; house, 5 Royal terrace
 Spokes Thomas, j. finisher, 32 Park street
 Spoor Jas. & Son, tailors, robe mks. hatters,
 hosiers, and glovers, Abington st. Wood
 hill, and 49 Maddox st. Bond st. *London*
 Spoor James (& Son), h. Abington street
 Spoor James Lockhart (& Son), h. *London*
 Spriggs Miss Sarah Selina, 21 Grafton street
 Spriggs Thomas, drayman, 26 Park street
 Sprittles William, shoemaker, 140 Bridge st.
 Spurgin Herbert Branwhite, surgeon (Barr &
 Spurgin), h. 49 Abington street
 Stageman Jonathan, carpenter and furniture
 broker, 40 Wellingborough road
 Stanford David Josiah, turner, 7A Marefair
 Stanford Geo. Albert, basketmr, 9 Bearward st.
 Stanford Jas. sexton, St Sepulchre's, 21 Regentsq.
 Stanford Mr Josiah, 13 Royal terrace
 Stanford William, plasterer, 23 Lower mounts
 Stanton & Son, printers, stationers, book-
 binders, and publishers of *Northampton*
Advertiser, 24 Abington street
 Stanton Benjamin, shoe manufacturer, 2
 Victoria st. and beerhouse, 30 Horseshoe st.
 Stanton Mrs Charlotte, 27 Abington street
 Stanton Mrs Elizabeth, 64 Marefair
 Stanton John Underwood (Stanton & Son),
 house, 24 Abington street
 Stanton Joseph, j. shoemaker, 6 Grafton st.
 Stanton Mrs Phebe, 11 Victoria terrace
 Stanton Mrs Mary Ann (Stanton & Son),
 house, 24 Abington street
 Stanton Richd. tailor & draper, 23 Abington st.
 Stanton Mrs Susannah, 15 Victoria street
 Stanton Thomas, baker, &c. 16 St Giles' street
 Stapleton John, j. carpenter, 8 Thomas street
 Starmer Mr Ebenezer, Kingsthorpe road
 Starmer Elijah, j. shoemaker, 23 Park street
 Starmer John, clicker, 19 Sawpit lane
 Starmer Thos. shoe manfr. 105 L. Thrift st.
 Starr Bowkett Building Societies (141st and
 144th), Exchange bldgs.; T. C. Manton, sec.
 Steel Misses Eliza & Charlotte, toy and fancy
 dealers, 36 Abington street
 Steele Walter, machine closer, 29 Pytchley st.
 Stevenson Mrs Ann, wine & sprt. merr. 21 Sheep st.
 Stenson & Co. iron manufacturers, *Scrap*
Forge Works, St James' end, *Duston*
 Stenson Silas Bradshaw, clerk, 72 Bird's piece
 Stenson Thos. barrack sergeant, Leicester rd.
 Stent Rev. Wm. Herbt. (Indt.), 23 Langham pl.
 Stephens Mr James Thomas, 61 Alexandra rd.
 Stephens Wm. engine driver, 31 St John's st.
 Stephenson Mrs Annie, matron of Girls'
 Orphanage, St Giles' street
 Stevens James, j. papermaker, 25 Alfred st.
 Stevens William, manager, 52 St Giles' street
 Stevens Wm., j. shoemaker, 24 Wellington pl.
 Stevenson Mrs Ann, shopkeeper and beer-
 house, 56 Great Russell street
 Stevenson Mrs Mry. Ann, shopkr. 9 Lr. Cross st.
 Stevenson Ths. beerh. & coal dlr. 46 Kettering rd.
 Stiff Wm. draper's assist. 88 Kettering rd.
 Stimpson Mr Frederick, 65 Marefair
 Stimpson Mr John, Primrose cot. Chain walk

Stimpson John, j. shoe manufr. 1 Princess st.
 Stimpson Miss Mary Ann, 3 St Katharine's ter.
 Stimpson William Edward, shoe mercer
 (Watkins & Stimpson), h. 44 Horse market
 Stirney Sam. John, watchmaker, 9 St Giles' st.
 Stokes Mrs Eliz. shopkr. 14 Wellingboro' road
 Stokes Henry, machine closer, Sawpit lane
 Stone Thos. & Son (Chas.), shoe mfra. 22 St
 Peter's street
 Storer Rev. Thomas, B.A., vicar of St
 Andrew's, 3 Adelaide terrace
 Storey Stephen, grocer, 59 Grafton street
 Stovin Joseph Bass, homœopathic chemist, 15
 Abington street
 Stradling William, riveter, 46 Lawrence st.
 Stratford Stephen, shopkeeper, 1 Francis st.
 Stratton Thos. j. shoemaker, 92 Kettering rd.
 Stringer Charles, blacksmith, 8 Bull head lane
 Stringer Robert, blacksmith, 6 Angel lane
 Strong Mr William, 19 Albion place
 Stroulger Thomas Polten, & Co. curriers and
 leather merchants, 38 Victoria street
 Stroulger William (Stroulger & Co.), house,
 5 Abington terrace
 Stubbs James, clerk, 67 Denmark road
 Stubbs Mrs Jane, 75 Waterloo
 Sturges Owen Wallace, j. mason, 74 L. Thrift st.
 Sturgess Leond. j. shoemr. 125 Wellingboro' rd.
 Sturgess Thomas, carpenter and undertaker,
 29 Alexandra road
 Sturman Wm. baker & flour dlr. 48 Bridge st.
 Suter Thomas, j. shoemaker, 12 Wellington pl.
 Sutton Rd. shopkpr. and beerho. 32 Dover st.
 Swain Thos. insp. of detecs. Police sta. Angel st.
 Swallow George Rushforth, corn and flour
 merch. 30 Market sq. & miller, *Kingsthorpe*
 Swallow Wm. last manufacturer, 35 Abington
 street, & vict. *Trooper*, 2 Market sq.
 Swindall Thos. shopkr. & beerh. 20 St James' st.
 Swindall Wm. Herbert, tobnst. 31 Abington st.
 Sykes Mrs Sarah, coal dealer, 20 Nelson st.
 Sykes William, beerhouse, 1 Victoria street

TAFFINDER, WILSON, & HALL, steam culti-
 vators & agricultural engineers, 29 Broad st.
 Tarry Geo. baker & beerho. 40 Upper mounts
 Tarry Geo. shopkpr. and beerho. 37 York st.
 Tarry Jesse, j. shoemaker, 55 Bull lane
 Tarry John, butcher, 20 Grafton street
 Tarry Joseph, butcher, 2 Great Russell street
 Tarry William, butcher, 6 St Andrew's sq.
 and victualler, *Three Tuns*, 23 Market sq.
 Tassell Charles, j. butcher, 94 Cyril street
 Tassell Geo. Thomsn. confr. & baker, 10 Derngt.
 Taylor & Son, printers, booksellers, stationers,
 and toy dealers, 22 Gold street
 Taylor Henry Samuel, clerk, 11 Horsemarket
 Taylor Mrs Elizabeth, 5 Castilian street
 Taylor Frederick, shopkeeper, 32 St Giles' st.
 Taylor John (Taylor & Son), 22 Gold street
 Taylor Jph. grocer's assistant, 17 Pytchley st.
 Taylor Rd. foreman shoemr. 54 Victoria rd.
 Taylor Walter, j. currier, 5 William street
 Tear Edwin, finisher, 38 Bailiff street
 Tebbutt Abraham, clicker, 21 Sawpit lane
 Tebbutt Alfred, com. trav. 9 Vernon terrace
 Tebbutt Charles, manager, 4 St Andrew's ter.
 Tebbutt Dvd. furniture broker, 39 Grafton st.
 Tebbutt Geo. vict. *Plume of Feathers*, 9 Brad-
 shaw street
 Tebbutt George Minards, shoe manufacturer,
 Robert street ; house, 3 Primrose hill

Tebbutt Joseph, compositor, 30 Albert street
 Tebbutt Thomas, shoe manuf. 24 King street ;
 house, 4 Spencer parade
 Tebbutt Wm. (Franks & T., shoe manuf.) h.
 31 Louise road
 Terry Henry, Esq. 32 Market square
 Terry Henry, jun. surgeon, 18 St Giles' street
 Terry William, solicitor and coroner (Scriven
 & Terry), house, Billing road
 Tew Alfred, shopkpr. and beerho. 13 Nelson st.
 Tew Robt. joiner and bricklry. 4 Woodford st.
 Thomas Joseph, j. painter, 124 Up. Thrift st.
 Thomas Stephen, head master of School of
 Art, Abington square ; house, 3 Vernon ter.
 Thomas Wm. booker. (Brown & T.), h. Castil. st.
 Thompson Samuel, & Son, hay, straw, corn,
 and flour dealers, 13 Gold street
 Thompson Geo. hairdr. 10 Wellingborough ro.
 Thompson John, horse brkr. 84 Kettering rd.
 Thompson John, shoe manufacturer, St Giles'
 terrace ; house, 19 Denmark road
 Thompson Joseph, j. tailor, 54 Wellingboro' rd.
 Thompson Sam. vict. *Pheasant*, 104 Bridge st.
 Thompson Samuel (T. & Son), & hay, corn, &
 coal mert. *Grand Junction wharf*, Cotton end
 Thompson Samuel Borrowoughs, tanner, Spring
 lane ; house, 12 Scarletwell street
 Thompson Mrs Sarah, midwife, 29 Bull lane
 Thompson Thos. j. shoemkr. 35 Pytchley st.
 Thompson Thos. Croft (& Son), h. 14 Kingswell
 street
 Thompson Thomas, foreman, 12 Lady's lane
 Thorley Fred. china, &c. dealer, 20 Drapery
 Thornicraft Valentine, cutter, 21 St Mary's st.
 Thornton Edward Dunkley, joiner and builder,
 Grove road, Kettering road
 Thornton William John, hairdresser (Berrill
 & Thornton), 6 Mercer's row
 Thorp Rev. William, B.D. curate of Hard-
 ingstone, 152 Bridge st
 Thorpe Henry Alf. assist. auctnr. 29 Kerr st.
 Thorpe Mrs Mary Eliza, school, Castle hall
 Thurnall Mrs Kathn. Winton villa, Billing rd.
 Timmins John, beerhouse, 51 Bearward st.
 Timms Wesley, grocer's assist. 62 Denmark rd.
 Timpson Chas. mkt. gardr. 22 St George's ter.
 Timpson Hy. shoe manuf. Ash st. ; h. 19 St
 George's place
 Timpson Isaac, shoe manager, 22 Alfred street
 Timpson Palmer, machine closer, Ash street
 Timpson Samuel, greengrocer, 91 Bath street
 Tipler George, boot closer, 15 Greyfriars' st.
 Tipler George Perkins, plumber, shopkeeper,
 and beer retailer, 40 Bailiff street
 Tipler Jas. machine repairer & agt. 2 Edith st.
 Tipler Joseph. machine closer, 34 Wellingbro' rd.
 Tipler Wm. machine closer, 98 Kettering rd.
 Tite William, tailor, 98 Wellingborough road
 Tite William, j. shoemaker, 30 Lorne road
 Todd William, musician, 1 College street
 Tom Rev. Edward Nicholls, M.A. rector of St
 Peter's
 Tomalin James, groom, 67 Abington street
 Tomalin Wm. solicitor, 4 St Giles' st. house 24
 York parade
 Tomes Wm. plumber & painter, 43 Bearward st.
 Tomlinson Francis, whitesmith, Sawpit lane ;
 h. 60 Bailiff street
 Tomlinson George, spring-cart builder and
 jobbing smith, King street
 Tompkins George, shopkeeper, 65 Cyril street
 Tompkins Thos. machine cloasr. 67 Lawrence st.

Tonks Valentine, master of Catholic school,
 56 Woolnonger street
 Tonsley David, confectioner, 22 Sheep street
 Tonsley Josiah Rechab, victualler, *Lord
 Palmerston*, 25 Market square
 Tonsley Wm. j. shoemr. 4 St Katharine's ter.
 Tooby Thos. Richard, shopkpr. 21 Tanner st.
 Tornberg Gustaf, ship mate, 28 Castle street
 Toseland Mr Michael, 28 Albert street
 Tourle James, jobbing gardener, 7 Cyril street
 Townley James, j. carpenter, 5 Thomas street
 Townley William, beerhouse, 106 Market st.
 Trade School, Waterloo, Charles Lees, F.C.S.
 principal
 Trasler William Brigstock, machine closer
 54 Bailiff street
 Travell Mrs Elizabeth, 10 Kerr street
 Trench James, shoe manufacturer, Wood st. ;
 house 7 Adelaide terrace
 Treadwell George, j. bricklayer, 43 Louise rd.
 Treadwell Wm. j. bricklayer, 22 Lawrence st.
 Tresham Edward, brewer, wine, spirit, and
 hop merchant, 1 St Andrew's terrace
 Tresham Richard Chapman, post-office clerk,
 13 Alexandra road
 Troup Alex. tobacst. beer & wine ret. 29 Drapery
 Trusler Thos. vict. *Bull & Butcher*, 94 Bridge st.
 Tucker Mr George, 20 St Peter's street
 Tucker Richard, com. trav. 30 Vernon street
 Tucker Wm. Witheridge, painter, 50 Bridge st.
 Tuckley George, furniture bro., 17 Raglan st.
 Tuckley Robert, shoemaker, 8 St John's ter.
 Tuckley Stpn. shopkpr. & beerh. 1 St Edmund st.
 Tuffley Edwd. Wornham, clothier, 49 Drapery
 Turl Mrs Mary, dressmaker, 4 Charles street
 Turner Brothers, Hyde & Co. shoe manufacts.
 Campbell sq. & 66 *Aldermanbury, London*
 Turner Mr Alfred, St James' end
 Turner Alfred, trav. china dlr. 13 Lorne rd.
 Turner Charles, compositor, 9 Cyril street
 Turner Mrs Elizabeth, 4 Elysium terrace
 Turner George (Turner Bros. Hyde & Co),
 house, 26 Derrigate
 Turner Mr Henry, 3 Leicester terrace
 Turner James, attend. at asylum, 88 Cyril st.
 Turner John, M.D. resident medical officer
 for the Friendly Societies' Medical Institute,
 11 St Giles' street
 Turner Lawr. Lovet, butcher, 10 Kingswell st.
 Turner Richard (Turner Bros. Hyde & Co),
 house, Billing road
 Turner Mr William, 27 Wellington place
 Tweed John, foreman smith, Cotton end
 Twine Thomas, clerk, 13 Cyril street
 Tyler Bros. shoe manufacturers, 46 Drapery,
 and *Leicester and Sunderland*
 Tyler Wm. currier and leather seller, 9 Kerr st.
 Tyler William, beerhouse, 153 Bridge street
 Tyrrell John, j. carpenter, 33 Greyfriars' st.
 Tyrrell Joseph, clicker, 51 York street
 Tyrrell Jno. William, clicker, 33 Greyfriars' st.

UNDERWOOD JOHN, coml. trav. 55 Lawrence st.
 Utley William, stone and marble mason, and
 milliner, 75 Wellingborough road

VALENTINE, Wm. shopkpr. 13 Freeschool st.
 Valentine Wm. jun. coal dlr. 20 The Green
 Varm Wm. machine closer, 16 Market street
 Varty Rev. Jno. (Independent), 15 Castilian st.
 Vaughan Geo. j. shoemaker, 10 The Green
 Vaughan Mr John, 4 Victoria terrace

Vaughan Saml. beerhouse, 61 St George's st.
 Vears James hairdresser, 13 Kettering road
 Verity Charles, j. shoemaker, St James' end
 Vernon James, clothes dealer, 86 Bridge st.
 Vernon John, warehouseman, 16 Denmark rd.
 Vernon John Heygate, draper, &c. 2 Newland
 Vernon John Middleton, wine, spirit, & hop
 merchant, Exchange buildings, Parade, &
Towcester; h. 9 Spring villa, Billing road
 Vernon Wm. warehouseman, 46 Cyril street
 Vials Benjamin, actuary of Savings bank, 8
 St Giles' square
 Vials Mr George, Billing road
 Vickers George Tomalin, master of Far Cotton
 school, Kingsthorpe road
 Vickers John, emigration agent, 77 Newland
 Vince John, drill instructor to rifle volun-
 teers, St James' end
 Vogt Alfred, watchmaker, 8 Marefair
 Vorley Henry, shopkeeper, 7 St Andrew's sq.
 Vorley Hy. jun. shopkeeper, 1 Bellbarn st.

WADE WILLIAM, & SONS (John & Henry), fell-
 mongers and leather dressers, house, 8
 Black Lion hill, Elephant lane
 Wade James, tailor, 13 Castle street
 Wade Robert, boot and shoe manufacturer,
 40 St Peter's street
 Wade Wm. shoe manufr. 10 Augustine st.
 Wadhams John, carpenter and builder, 29
 Broad street; house, 7 Thomas street
 Wadsworth Wm. cab proprtr. 30 Sawpit lane
 Wainwright Robert, currier and beerhouse,
 25 and 27 Castle street
 Waite John, shoe manufr. 90 Lower Thrift st.
 Walden Dan. machine closer, 19 Grafton pl.
 Wadding James, shoe manufacturer, 70 Wel-
 lingtonborough road
 Wadding Thos. boot, &c. mkr. 46 Abington st.
 Walford Arthur, woollen draper (Wilde &
 Walford), house, *Birmingham*
 Walker Alf. shoe machine fitter, 4 Lorne rd.
 Walker Arton, gasfitter, 23 Horsemarket
 Walker Mrs Elizabeth, 26 Castle street
 Walker Henry, auctioneer, &c. (Macquire &
 Walker), house, 23 Langham place
 Walker James, clerk, 34 Green lane
 Walker James, shopkeeper, 30 Upper mounts
 Walker John, greengrocer, 24 St Giles' street
 Walker Samuel, clothes dealer, 46 Bearward st.
 Walker Sam. grainer & writer, 19 Victoria st.
 Walker Walter, solicitor, 1 Market square; h.
 4 Castilian street
 Wall Simon, draper, 3 Mercer's row
 Wall Joseph, master of Wesleyan school, St
 Katharine's street
 Wallington Henry, butcher, 16 Gas street
 Wallington Jph. j. shoemr. 100 Wellingboro' rd.
 Wallis Rev. Joseph (Prim Meth.), 33 York st.
 Walter Geo. Hy. pawnbroker, 122 Bridge st.
 Walter Wm. j. carver & gilder, 93 U. Thrift st.
 Walton Edwin Fletcher, clerk, 1 Leicester ter.
 Walton Thos. shopkr. & beerh. 96 Scarletwell st.
 Ward & Beeby, timber, slate, & coal merchants,
 Cotton end
 Ward Chas. leather cutter, 71 Palmerston rd.
 Ward Edw. vict. *Robin Hood*, St James' end
 Ward Fredk. shoe manufr. 67 Palmerston rd.
 Ward Harry, shoe manufr. 39 St James' st.
 Ward James, greengrocer 124 Bridge street
 Ward John, victualler, *Mitre*, 8 King street
 Ward Josia. grocr. & talo. chanlr. 73 Bridge st.

Ward Mrs Martha, grocer, 7 Abington street
 Ward Peter, labourer, 9 Stockley street
 Ward Richard, greengrocer, 58 Newland
 Ward Thomas, butcher, 150 Wellingboro' rd.
 Ward Thos. shopkr. & beerh. 59 St Edmund st.
 Ward Thos. Nichols, beerho. 23 G. Russell st.
 Ward Wm. coal dealer, 20 Bath street
 Ward William, shoemaker, 10 Bearward street
 Ward Wm. machine closer, 72 Kettering rd.
 Ward Wm. Hollowell, clicker, 75 Newland
 Warden John, beer retr., 124 Great Russel st.
 Wardle Mr Thomas, 14 Denmark road
 Warner Fred. hairdr. & perfumr. 54 Kettering rd.
 Warner John, tailor, 27 Commercial street
 Warner Mk. musicalr. and beerh. 15 Market sq.
 Warner William, muffin baker, 52 Newland
 Warnes Wm. furniture broker, 27 Mayoralhold
 Warr Mrs Sophia, ironmonger, 3A Market sq.
 Warr Thomas, shopkeeper, 36 Melbourne st.
 Warrell Joseph, j. carpenter, 2 Harrold street
 Warren Brothers, builders, Bailiff street
 Warren & Carter, grocers, tea and provision
 dealers, 1 Wellington place
 Warren & Sons, shoe manufacturers, 6 Newland
 Warren Arthur, greengrocer, 53 Bailiff st.
 Warren Eli, j. bricklayer, 66 Kettering road
 Warren Frank, designer, 17 Harrison road
 Warren Geo. clothes dealer, 48 Kettering rd.
 Warren Geo. (Bros.) beerho. 69 Lawrence st.
 Warren Horatio, grocer, tea and provision
 dealer (Warren Carter), 23 Drapery
 Warren Mr Hugh, 5 Wellington place
 Warren James, shoe finisher, 14 Victoria rd.
 Warren Joseph (Bros.), h. 21 Adelaide street
 Warren Jos. shopkeeper, 82 Great Russell st.
 Warren Mrs Mary, furn. brokr., 42 Abington st.
 Warren Ths. (W & Sons), shoemafr.; h. 29 Newld.
 Warren Wm. vict. *Bull's Head*, 33 Sheep st.
 Warren William, commission agent and clerk
 in *Mercury* office, 41 Victoria road
 Warren, William, machine closer, 52 Bailiff st.
 Warrington Peter, warehousmn. 34 Louise rd.
 Warwick John, j. brewer, 47 St James st.
 Warwick Mrs My. dressmr. 88 Wellingboro' rd.
 Wasley Henry, insurance agent, 15 Princess st.
 Waterfield Thomas Bryan, boot upper manu-
 facturer, 58 Wellingborough road
 Watkin Frederick, shopkeeper, 69 Adelaide st.
 Watkin James & Son (Frederick) timber, slate,
 &c. merts. lime burners, brick mfrs. 40 Sheep st
 Watkin John, builder & contr. 15 St George's st.
 Watkins & Stimpson, shoe mercs. 44 Horse mkt.
 Watkins James William (Watkins & Stimp-
 son), h. 27 Maple terrace
 Watts Thomas, & Son, fruiterers, seedsmen,
 and florists, 56 Gold st. and 110 Bridge st.
 Watts Alf. shopkr. and beerho. Alliston's gardna
 Watts John, shopkeeper, 1 Bristol street
 Watts John, cowkeeper, 65 Compton street
 Watts John, lodgings, 23 Cyril street
 Watts Jph. butcher & cowkr. 36 Augustine st.
 Watts Samuel, foreman, 52 Cyril street
 Watts Thos. j. shoemkr. 115 Upper Thrift st.
 Watts William, j. tailor, 80 Cyril street
 Watts Wm. tailor and draper, 78 St Giles' st.
 Waune William, ironmoulder, 11 Cyril st.
 Webb Charles, shopkeeper, 99 Market street
 Webb George, boot & shoe manufr. 1 Cromwell st
 Webb Mrs Hannah, shopkpr. 19 Bouverie st.
 Webb John, clicker, 41 Mount street
 Webb John, shoemaker, 57 Adelaide street
 Webb Rich. shopkpr. and beerh., 73 Market st.

N

Webb Thos. coal & firewood dr. 8 Scarletwell st.
 Webb William, beerhouse, 73 Scarletwell st.
 Webster Joseph, station master (L. and N. W.)
 h. Station villa, Cotton end
 Webster John Henry, physician, 31 Market sq.
 Weed George, j. shoemaker, 72 Kettering rd.
 Weightman Mr John, Cotton end
 Welch Alex. j. shoemaker, 4 St Edmund's st.
 Welchman Miss Anna Maria, 22 York parade
 Welchman Mr Edward Elers, 24 Gold street
 Wellby & Son (Octavius), watchmks, 6 Newland
 Wellings Mrs Mary, 3 Alexandra road
 Wells Israel, cabinetmaker, 86 Abington st.
 Wells James, coal merchant, Cotton end
 Wells Job Main, j. carpenter, 84 Cyril st.
 Wells John, finisher, 28 Denmark road
 Wells John, ironmonger, 48 Sheep street
 Wells Joseph, j. tailor, 1 Harrold street
 Wells Robert Wallis, coal agent, Cotton end
 Wells Samuel, grocer and provision dealer, 64
 Gold street; h. Victoria place, Billing road
 Wells William Robert, boot upper manufac-
 turer, Victoria street; h. 9 Heater street
 West Biddles & Co. coal, lime, and salt mer-
 chants, 37 Sheep street
 West Benjamin Freeman, carpenter, 15 Albert
 street; h. 11 Victoria street
 West Edw. Freeman, j. carpenter, 8 Albert st.
 West Emanuel, blacksmith, 109 Bridge st.
 West John (West Biddles & Co.) house, *Market
 Harbrough*
 West Joseph, cartowner, 45 Kerr street
 West Joseph William, shoe manufacturer, 20
 Victoria street; h. 8 St George's place
 West Robert, baker and shopkpr. St James' end
 West Ths. Burrell, excise officer, 16 St George's ter.
 West William, machine closer, Semilong
 West William John, clerk, 34 Denmark road
 Westall Mrs Annie, school (Baden & Westall),
 2 Spencer parade
 Westley Jph. & Sons, corn and flour dealers,
 3 Abington street, and corn millers and coal
 merchants, Nun Mills and *Blisworth*
 Westley Geo. Wm. j. shoemaker, 23 Stockley st.
 Westley Joseph (& Sons), h. *Blisworth*
 Westley Mrs Martha, lodgings, 28 Albert st.
 Westley Samuel (& Sons), h. 3 Abington st.
 Westley Thomas, machine operator (Rose &
 Westley), h. 42 Vernon street
 Westley Wm. machine closer, 35 Lorne rd.
 Wetherell & Neepe, tanners, curriers, & leather
 merchants, 34 Newland & St James' end
 Wetherell James (W. & Neepe), h. Billing rd.
 Wetherell Thos. leather agent, 1 Langham pl.
 Wetton George Norman, agent for County
 (fire) and Provident (life) offices, 8 Drapery
 Whatcott Ebenezer, shoe manufacturer (Collins
 & Whatcott), h. 31 Brunswick street
 Wheatroft Geo. clerk, 3 St Peter's gardens
 Wheatley Daniel, baker, 29 Gas street
 Whimble Miss Mary Ann, 5 Albion place
 Whitbread Thomas, carpenter, 35 Alfred st.
 White Mrs Charlotte, 13 Palmerston road
 White Edwin Gent, hairdresser, 24 Marefair
 White Geo. machine closer, 118 Wellingbro' rd.
 White Geo. castrator and farmer, 13 Church ln.
 White John, shopkeeper, 3 Great Russell st.
 White Joseph, shopkeeper, 1 Regent street
 White Joseph, greengrocer, 45 Kettering rd.
 White Thos. groom, 31 Mount street
 White Wm. hairdresser, 176 Bridge street;
 and confectioner, 61 Gold street

White Wm. greengrocer, 31 Horseshoe st.
 White Wm. j. mason, 11 Maple street
 Whitehead Ebenezer, grocer and provision
 dealer, 13 Sheep street
 Whitehead Miss Isabella, Alfred street
 Whitehouse Thos. coal mer. and railw. waggon
 builder, Gas Works wharf; h. 8 South st.
 Whitehouse Mrs Sarah, 33 Alfred street
 Whitelaw Geo. tobacco mfr. and dr. 17 Gold st.
 Whiteman Jno. (W. & Son), h. 10 Langham pl.
 Whitford Robt. grocer, &c. St James' end
 Whiting Daniel, umbrella maker, 17 York ter.
 Whiting George, clerk, 9 St George's place
 Whiting Joseph, cook, 99 Upper Thrift street
 Whitmell Mrs Mary, 39 York street
 Whitmore & Son, watchmrs. & jewels. 42 Gold st.
 Whitmy Jas. auctnr. and surryr. 6 Castilian st.
 Whitney Geo. shoe sizer, 116 Upper Thrift st.
 Whitney Thomas, tobacconist, wine, and beer
 dealer, 58 Gold street
 Whittle Mrs Eliza, shopk. & beerho. 11 Foundry st
 Whitworth Hy. Billington, borough treasurer
 and iron manf. (Stenson & Co.), h. 9 Geo. row
 Whitworth Thomas, shopkeeper and beer
 retailer, 70 Lower Thrift street
 Wickens Chas. clerk to borough magistrates,
 Town hall; house, 6 Black Lion hill
 Wickes George, j. butcher, 23 Lorne road
 Wickes John, shopkeeper, 123 Great Russell st.
 Wickes John, butcher, 3 Regent square
 Wickes Thos. shoe manufacturer (Randall &
 Wickes), house, 28 St Andrew's square
 Wickes William, butcher, 35 Bull lane
 Wiggins George, machine closer, 3 Charles st.
 Wiggins George, working cutler and grinder,
 17 Bradshaw street
 Wilcox Mrs Eliz. beer ret. 56 Wellington st.
 Wilford Mrs Ann, 24 Alexandra road
 Wilford George, beer retailer, 1 West street
 Wilford John, hairdr., 168 Wellingborough rd.
 Wilford Thos. shopkeeper, 13 Inkerman ter.
 Wilkins Butler, dentist, 3 St Giles' square
 Wilkins John, beer retailer, 39 Bouverie st.
 Wilkinson Alfd. Geo. asst. surgn. 19 York par.
 Wilkinson Geo. j. currier, 43 Mount street
 Wilde & Walford, woollen drapers, 1 Sheep
 street, and Birmingham and Walsall
 Wilde John (Wilde & Walford), 1 Sheep st.
 Willeaden Robt. blacksh. & wheelr. St James' end
 Willett Thomas, j. shoemaker, Lorne road
 Williams Fred. Ben. newsagent, 57 Bridge st.
 Williams John Hy. com. trav. 25 York parade
 Williams John, j. tailor, 33 College street
 Williams Japh. closed boot upper manufact. St
 Andrew's sq.; house, *Fernwood, Dallington*
 Williams Mrs Mary Ann, 11 Freehold street
 Williams Thomas, baker, 2 College street
 Williams Thos. j. shoemaker, 13 York ter.
 Williams Wm. J.P. leather seller, Mount
 street; house, 98 Abington street
 Williamson Geo. inspector of co. police and of
 weights and measures, police station, Angel st.
 Willis John, butcher, 70 Bouverie street
 Wills Augustus, machine closer, Upper New-
 land terrace; house, 68 Newland
 Wills Mrs Clara, 55 Louise road
 Wills Mrs Eliza, 49 Regent street
 Wills Mrs Esther Ann, 34 Freehold street
 Wills John, builder and brick manufacturer,
 Primrose cottage, Kingsthorpe road
 Wills John, butcher, 7 Wellington place
 Wills Miss Mary, shopkeeper, 20 Castle st.

Wills Mrs Sarah, shopkr. 28 Horseshoe street
 Wills Mr Thomas, 71 Newland
 Wills Wm. Hy. confectioner and soda water manufacturer, 63 Horse market
 Willson Wm. coach builder (Sanders & Wilson), & beerhouse, 38 Marefair
 Wilmin Henry, com. trav. 42 Lawrence st.
 Wilson Mrs Ann, laundress, 113 Lr. Thrift st.
 Wilson Henry, butcher, 68 Bailiff street
 Wilson Hy. Jno. man. of coach wks. 58 Marefair
 Wilson John, carriage and harness manufacturer, 34 Gold street; house, 7 Hester st.
 Wilson John, ironmonger, cutler, seedsman, and hop factor, 3 Drapery; h. 2 Albion pl.
 Wilson Jph. vict. *Pomfret Arms*, Cotton end
 Wilson Maximilian, steam cultivator, &c. (Taf-finder, Wilson & Hall), house 35 Broad st.
 Wilson Mrs Ruth, laundress, 17 Woodford st.
 Wilson Wm. pork butcher, 33 Horse market
 Winch John, statnr. and tobaccst. Leicester rd.
 Winckles James, bricklayer, 1 Exeter road
 Winckles Ed. greengrocer, 26 Newtown rd.
 Winspear Joseph, shopkeeper, 6 St Andrew's st.
 Winter James, supervisor of inland revenue, house 11 Elysium terrace
 Wisdom James, fellmonger, 37 Green street
 Withers Fred. Flood, shopkr. 62 Kettering rd.
 Wittmann Mdle. Thusnelde, ladies' school, 35 College street
 Wood Rev. Francis Henry, B.A. curate of All Saints', 114 Abington street
 Wood George, j. shoemkr. 117 Lower Thrift st.
 Wood Samuel, shoe manufacturer, Stockley street; house, 37 Kerr street
 Wood Mrs Sarah, 14 Albion place
 Wood Thomas Roe, ironmonger (Mobbs Snow & Wood), house, 7 Primrose hill
 Woodcock Mrs Mary Ann, machine closer, Dychurch lane; house, 8 Princess street
 Woodford Chas. shoe manuf. 15 Lawrence st.
 Woodford Jas. milliner, P.O. 6 Marefair
 Woodford Joseph, j. plasterer, 33 Lorne rd.
 Woodford Mrs Jane, lodgings, 8 Augustine st.
 Woodford Joseph, plasterer, 24 Kerr street
 Woodford Noah, grocer and provision dealer and beer retailer, 24 Albert street
 Woodin Wm. Hy. clockmaker, 46 Hope's place
 Wooding George, machine closer, Fitzroy st.
 Wooding Henry, shoe manufacturer, 1 Pytchley street; house, Victoria road
 Wooding Hy. joiner and builder, 10 Albion pl.
 Wooding John, clicker, 32 Lorne road
 Wooding Joseph, j. shoemaker, 79 Bailiff st.
 Wooding Thos. shoe manfr. St George's street
 Woodruff Geo. shopkr. and beerh. 28 Dover st.
 Woodruff Mr William, 8 Vernon terrace
 Woods Jethro, baker and shopkr. Gladstone ter.
 Woods John, shoe manufacturer, 55 Market street; h. 96 Kettering road
 Woods Thomas, j. currier, 39 Lorne road
 Woodward Rev. Robert Boraman, chaplain to Asylum, 56 York street
 Woolard Henry, clicker, 31 Pytchley street
 Woolatt Edwin, 38 Denmark road
 Woolston Mrs Louisa, milliner, 43 Broad st.
 Woore Arthur Mitchell, vict. *Sultan*, 2 Silver st.
 Wootton Miss Harriet, dressmkr. 8 Victoria ter.
 Wootton Jno. draper's assist. 10 Harrison rd.
 Wootton Thos. sawmill proprietor, Broad st.; h. 39 Bellbarn street
 Working Men's Club, St Giles' street, George Hancock, secretary and librarian

Worley Mrs Catherine Mary, 11 Langham pl.
 Worley Mr Frederick, 8 Castilian street
 Worrell Chas. shopkeeper, 52 Lower mounts
 Worsdale Thos. j. miller, 86 Upper Thrift st.
 Wothall Chas. shopkeeper, 12 Dover street
 Wright Mrs Amelia, register office for servants, 51 Gold street
 Wright Mrs Ann, beerhouse, 35 Wellington st.
 Wright Arth. Bull, shopkr. & beerh. 25 Chapel pl.
 Wright Rev. Chas. M.A. curate of St Sepulchre's, 18 St George's place
 Wright Charles, seedsman and greengrocer, Wellingborough road
 Wright Cha. prtr. co. gaol, h. 7 Palmerston rd.
 Wright Edwin, watchmaker, 46 Sheep street
 Wright Geo. j. shoemaker, 66 Lower mounts
 Wright Geo. coach builder, 33 Broad street; house, 20 Alfred place
 Wright Isaac, 42 Wood street
 Wright James, painter, 2 Victoria street
 Wright Jas. Edwin, manager of stamp office, 19 Market square; h. 18 York parade
 Wright Mrs Jane, 16 Albert street
 Wright John shopkr and beerh. St James' end
 Wright John, greengrocer, 53 Grafton street
 Wright John, shopkeeper, 20 Upper mounts
 Wright John Geo. tobacconist, 11 Bearward st.
 Wright John, whitesmith, bellhanger, and manufacturer of all kinds of shoe machinery, knives, &c. 2 Augustine street
 Wright John, clicker, 21 Cyril street
 Wright Joseph, j. carpenter, 47 Louise road
 Wright Joseph Henry, clicker, 81 Bailiff st.
 Wright Josiah, shopkeeper, 62 Great Russell st.
 Wright Mrs My. Ann, shopkr. 48 Wellington st.
 Wright Rd. wheelwright, 93 Horse market
 Wright Samuel, butcher, 69 Kettering road
 Wright Mrs Sarah, milliner, &c. 2 Victoria st.
 Wright Thos. j. shoemaker, 8 Robert street
 Wright Thos. solicitor's clerk, 4 St Giles' ter.
 Wright Thomas, 12 Primrose hill
 Wright Thos. Lansberry, ironmonger (Johnson & Wright), h. 14 Marefair
 Wright Thomas, coal traveller, 7 Seymour pl.
 Wright Mr William, Victoria road
 Wright William, j. tailor, 45 Lawrence street
 Wright William, j. shoemaker, 2 Freehold st.
 Wright Wm. Walker, btchr. 85 Wellingboro' rd.
 Wright Wilmer, beerhouse, 79 Kettering rd.
 Wrighton Charles, shoe manufacturer (Paxton & Wrighton) h. 21 St George's place
 Wrighton Mrs Jane, 23 Kerr street
 Wringrose John, grocer's assistant, 34 York st.
 Wyatt Miss Eliza, 39 Exeter road
 Wyatt George, j. currier, 55 Mount street
 Wyatt Jph. commercial traveller, 38 York st.
 Wyatt William, St James' end
 YATES JOHN, j. currier, 4 Pytchley street
 York John, machine closer, 8 Edith street
 York John, policeman, 31 Vernon terrace
 York Luke, horse dealer, 39 Marefair
 York Mrs My. vict. *Old White Hart*, Cotton end
 York Thomas, greengrocer, Cleveland road
 York Ths. Simpson, machine closer. 1 Charles st.
 Youil Brothers, brewers, maltsters, and hop merchants, &c. *Victoria Brewery*
 Youil Edwin (Youil Brothers), h. *Pitsford*
 Youil Jas. (Youil Brothers), h. 29 Kettering rd.
 Youl Samuel, clicker, 3 Pytchley street
 Young Ebenr. j. carpenter, 15 Inkerman ter.
 Young William, engine driver, Vigo cottages

CLASSIFICATION

OF

TRADES, PROFESSIONS, &c.

Academies.

(Marked thus * take Boarders).

* *Abington House School*, Abington street—Kingston and Phillips, principals
All Saints' Infants' School (South quarter), Bridge street, Miss Charlotte Munns
All Saints' Parochial School, Adelaide pl.—Alfred Jackson
 Andrews Miss H. 80 Abington st.
 * Austin Miss C. 64 Abington st.
 Barrett Mrs Eliz. 67 Vernon st.
Becket's and Sargeant's Blue School (girls), Kingswell st.—Miss Caroline Jane Mills
 * Baden & Westall, 2 Spencer par.
 Bowden Misses M. J. and Eliz. 30 Alexandra road
 * Brady Mrs M. 1 Langham pl.
British Schools, Campbell sq.—Alfred Jones, Miss Fanny Staumford, and Miss Matilda Jones
Catholic School, Woolmonger street—Valentine Tonks
 Chapman Mrs, 7 Royal terrace
 * *Clevedon College*, Abington street—Edward Rush, B.A. principal
 * *Convent of Notre Dame School* Abington street (with poor school for infants attached)—Odile Jacobs, superioress
Dryden and Herbert's (or Blue Coat) School, Bridge street—John Jones
 Dunkley Mrs Alice, 77 St Giles' st.
 Dunkley Miss M. 4 Marriott st.
 * Durham Frank, M.A. St Andrew's villa
Grammar School, Abington square—Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, M.A., F.G.S., LL.M., head master; T. C. Cookson, M.A., second master
 Hinton Miss Euphemia, 38 Waterloo
 * Hull Miss J. A. Castilian street
 Ireson Miss E. 12 Victoria ter.
 Leigh Miss Mary, Ellesmere ho.
 Mawbey Jno. Edw. Kingswell st
 Mays Miss Sarah, Bristol street

Pitman Miss A. 47 College street
 Onrury Miss Mary, 7 St Giles' ter.
School of Art, Abington sq.—Stephen Thomas, head master
 Shemeld Miss A. 35 Alexandra rd
St Andrew's School (mixed and infants)—John Falkner and Miss Elizabeth Chambers
St Edmund's School, Church st.—Charles Ellen; Mrs Ann Ellen and Miss Mary Davies
St Giles' School, St Giles' ter.—Elijah Draper; Miss Emily Pendred and Mrs Elr. Baseley
St Giles' Mission School Dychurch la.—Miss Emma Frost
St James' School, St James' end—Fredk. George Chevaasot and Miss Ellen Ball
St Peter's School, Elephant lane—Miss Eliza Knibbs
St Sepulchre's School, Leicester road—Henry Smart; Miss Sarah King and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Kirby
St Katharine's School, King street—James Dudley; Miss Harriet Downing and Miss Mary Ann Rae
 Sheppard Miss Emma, 1 Victoria terrace
 * Thorpe Mrs M. E. Castle hall
 * *Trade School*, Waterloo—Charles Lees, F.C.S. principal
Wesleyan School, St Katharine's street, Joseph Wall
 * Wittmann Mdle. 35 College st

Accountants.

Bennett Samuel Pratt, Exchange buildings, Parade
 Darnell Joseph, 48 Abington st.
 King Chas. Dawson, 38 Newland
 Manton Thomas Cavit, Exchange buildings, Parade
 Warren William, 41 Victoria rd.

Account Book Manufacturers.

Birdsall & Son, 44 Wood street
 Rushton Joseph, 35 Gold street
 Shemeld Bros. 8 Sheep street

Agents (Commission).

Atkins Wm. T. (Burton brewery), 27 Denmark road
 Drakeford Israel (and shipping) 39 Sheep street
 Spence Benj. 1 Grey Friars' st.
 Warren William, 41 Victoria rd.

Agents (Land, House, and Estate).

Archer Mrs Mary, 51 Bull lane
 Barber & Sons, 41 College st.
 Baseley Chas. 44 Gt. Russell st.
 Baseley John, 12 St Giles' st.
 Bryan Charles, 10 Wood street
 Cave Benj. 49 Alexandra road
 Devonshire John, 139 Bridge st.
 Gammage Chas. 76 Abington st
 Linwood William, 33 Kerr st.
 Luck John, 49 York street
 Muddeman Tom S. 22 Newland
 Parker Frederic, 49 Sheep street
 Peirce William J. 5 Derngate
 Pike David, 6 Vernon street
 Roberts Peter, 71 Edith street
 Shrewsbury Geo. 7 Denmark rd.
 Warren William, 41 Victoria rd.

Agents, Special.

Pentney John (for Gilbey, wine and spirit), 62 Bridge street
 Perkins S. E. & Co. (for European and Colonial Wine and Spirit) 36 Gold street
 Perkins Joseph (brewery) 1 Bedford place
 Simpson Wm. (for Gilbey, wine and spirit), 9 sheep street
 Vickers John, 77 Newland

Agricultural Implement-Makers.

Ball Thos. 1 Wellington Works, 4 Wellington place
 Coleman Wm. St John's street and Chapel Brampton
 Mobbs Henry, Lion Foundry
 Phipps Edward, Cotton end

Ale and Porter Mera.

Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
 Gray Parker, 17 Drapery

Animal Preserver.

Munson Wm. 64 Bridge street

Architects.

Hull Wm., 12 St Giles' street
Law & Sons, 29 Abington street
Milne Alexander, 2 Gold street

Artists.

Atkins Hy. John (colourman),
26 Abington street
Cox William, 13 Bridge street

Asphalter.

Scudamore Jas. 11 Castilian st.

Attorneys.

Becke & Green, 20 Market sq.
Becke Chas. Cecil, 20 Market sq.
Browne Ed. Mont. 2 St Giles' sq.
Dennis William, 38 Sheep street
Faulkner John Jph. 18 Market sq.
Gates William B. 6 Derngate
Hensman J. & J. B. 6 St Giles' st.
Hensman Hy. P. 6 St Giles' st.
Hewitt Robert, 32 Abington st.
Howes Rd. 14 Abington street,
and *Towcester*
Hughes Chrstr. 23 Newland
Jeffery Alf. John, 1 Market sq.
Jeffery John, 1 Newland
Markham A. & H. Guildhall rd.
Rands Geo. 41 Newland
Roche Chas. B. 10 St Giles' st.
and *Davertry*
Scriven & Terry, 4 Derngate
Shoomith Wm. 2A Newland
Tomalin Wm. 4 St Giles' street
Walker Walter, 1 Market sq.

Auctioneers.

(Marked thus* are also Appraisers).

Checkley Chrstr. 11 Regent sq.
Dykes Rt. 148 Wellingboro' rd.
*Law Wm. 33 Abington street
*Macquire & Walker, 108 St Giles' st
*Muddeman Tom S. 22 Newland
*Peirce Wm. J. 5 Derngate
O'dell John Gregy. Castilian st.
Whitny James, 6 Castilian st.

Bakers.

Adams Thomas, 39 Mount st.
Barker John, 32 Leicester st.
Bayner Geo. 27 Bouverie street
Bennett James, 52 Bath street
Brain Wm. Kingsthorpe road
Brown Joseph, 30 Grafton st.
Buckler David, 2 Phoenix st.
Burrows John, 17 Lady's lane
Busby Benj. 78 Wellingboro' rd.
Chapman Sam. 28 Wellington pl.
Clark Robt. 30 Great Russell st.
Clark Thomas, Upper Mounts
Coles Edwd. 49 Primrose hill
Cook Wm. 39 Bridge street
Cox Hy. Sam. 63 Palmerston rd.
Davis John Wigston, Bailiff st.
Dowdy Thomas, 12 Wood st.

Downes Charles, 22 Market st.
Dyson Cornelius, 49 Bridge st.
Early Henry, 4 The Green
Eaton Wm. 17 Wellington pl.
Farndon William, 72 Bailiff st.
Freear Thos. 2 Wellingboro' rd.
Freear William, 4 Marefair
Freeman Richd. 19 Bradshaw st.
Fredger George, St James' end
Gilkes, Joseph, St James' end
Goode Benj. 50 Laurence st.
Goodman, John, 5 Augustine st.
Greenough Mrs C. 91 Bridge st.
Hallam Wm. 39 Horsemarket
Hardwick Eben. 170 Welling-
borough road
Harris Alf. Geo. St James' end
Haynes Geo. 80 Kettering road
Hefford Geo. 46 Wellington st.
Hemmings Thos. 28 Abington
street and 7 George row
Hines John, 17 Kerr street
Hooton Thomas, Cow lane
Houghton Sam. 28 Pytchley st.
Kent Wm. 68 Marefair
Kenning Geo. 1 Regent square
Marriott Geo. 46 Up. Harding st
Marriott James, 9 Raglan st.
Mead Wm. 1 Kettering road
Middleton Tom, 75 Woolmonger
Mitton Wm. 80 Lower Thrift st.
Mullis Wm. 47 Hope's place
Payne Wm. 1 Vernon street
Peach Joseph, 129 Bridge st.
Purser Thos. 26 Sawpit lane
Robinson Wm. H. 5 Mayorhold
Rolfé Wm. St Katherine's st.
Sanders Wm. 87 Bath street
Skempton Wm. 132 Scarletwell st
Stanton Thomas, 16 St Giles' st.
Sturman Wm. 48 Bridge street
Tarry Geo. 4 Upper Mounts
Tassell Geo. N. 10 Derngate
Warner W. (muffin) 52 Newland
West Robert, St James' end
Wheatley John, 29 Gas street
Williams Thos. 2 College street
Woods Jethro, Gladstone ter.

Bankers.

Northamptonshire Banking Co.
6 Parade (draw on London
and Westminster Bank, Lon-
don), Augustus Kempson,
manager
Northamptonshire Union Bank,
41 Drapery (draw on Will-
iams, Deacon & Co., London),
Martin Alexr. Boeme and
Alfred Page, managers
Savings' Bank, 8 St Giles' sq. open
on Monday and Friday from
7 to 8 in the evening; Wed-
nesday from 12 to 1.30; and
on Saturday from 12 till 2.30,
Benjamin Vialls, actuary

Basket-Makers.

Baxter Mrs Sarah, 42 Bridge st.
Baxter Wm. 23 College street
Cooke Geo. Fox, 50 Gold st.

Gutteridge Jas. W. 42 St Giles' st
Stanford Geo. Alb. 9 Bearward st

Bat (Cricket) Makers.

Bex William, Northend Steam
Works, Bailiff street
Rigby Wm. Dychurch lane

Bath Proprietors.

Hillson Ephraim, 29 Deal street
Mangion Wm. (medicated, &c.),
88 Abington street
Smith Mrs Mary, Cotton end

Berlin Wool and Fancy Repositories.

Church David, 11 Princess st.
Millard Mrs Hannah, Exchange
Buildings, Parade
Pike Miss Susanh. 61 Marefair
Rushton Joseph, 37 Gold st.
Shemeld Brothers, 8 Sheep street

Bill Posters.

Pinkard Thos. (and town crier),
1 Mount street
Smith Thomas, 10 Princess st.

Bird Fancier.

Chapman Wm. L. (and cage
maker), 11 Marefair

Blacksmiths.

Bazeley George, Mayorhold
Farey George, 36 Kingswell st.
Fleckney Wm. Angel street
Harpin Geo. St James' end
Letts Joseph, 33 Broad street
Perkins Edward, & Son, 27 St
Katharine's st. and Cotton end
Russell Wm. 28 College street
Sanderson John Wm. Horsemkt.
Sawbridge Wm. St. John's st.
Stringer Chas. 8 Bull's head lane
Stringer Robert, Angel street
Tomlinson George, King street
West Emanuel, 109 Bridge st.
Willeaden Robt. St. James' end

Boat Builders.

Casey Wm. (prop.) 181 Bridge st
Collins Charles & Walter (and
proprietors), 180 Bridge st.
and *Wellingborough*

Boiler Makers.

Allchin Wm. & Son, *Globe Works*
Bassett Absolm. 18 Kingswell st.

Bone Boiler.

Mobbs Hy. Shipley Wharf, 132
Bridge street

Bookbinders.

Birdsall & Son, 44 Wood street
Rushton Joseph, 35 Gold street
Shemeld Bros. 8 Sheep street
Spence Wm. 17 Newland

Booksellers.

Abel & Sons, 9 Parade
 Biden John, 41 St. Giles' st.
 Billingham Wm. (old) 52 Marefair
 Brown & Thomas, 18 Gold st.
 Bryant Joshua, 84 Bridge st.
 Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
 Hannen Mrs Sa. Ann, 8 Sheep st
 Harris Richard, 6 Bridge street
 Law Alfred, 11A Abington st.
 Millard Mrs Hannah, Exchange
 buildings, Parade
 Notcutt John T. 31 Drapery
 Rushton Joseph, 35 Gold street
 Shemeld Bros. 8 Sheep street
 Stanton & Son, 24 Abington st.
 Taylor & Son (and old) 22 Gold st.
 Winch John, Leicester road

Boot (Machine) Closers.

Allen Francis, 22 Albert street
 Alliston Arthur, 2 Lorne road
 Ball William, 29 York street
 Barritt Michl, 62 Wellingbro' rd.
 Berry Daniel Arthur, Stockley st.
 Blaxley Wm. 15 Vernon ter.
 Brickete John, 20 St Andrew st.
 Brooks Thomas, 12 Augustine st.
 Bull Thomas, 60 Kettering rd.
 Bullock John, 17 Sawpit lane
 Bullock Thos. 18 Regent street
 Burns Wm. 17 Lady's lane
 Carter Wm. 52 Lawrence st.
 Church Thos. 27 Maple street
 Church Wm. 11 Regent street
 Clarke Josiah, 25 St Mary's st.
 Coles Thos. 127 Wellingboro' rd.
 Cooper Thos. Thomas street
 Cosford Geo. 19 Maple street
 Crutchley Mrs M.A. 28 Bailiff st.
 Don John, 16 Lawrence street
 Dowsett Edward, 37 Lorne rd.
 Edwards Chas. 6 Lawrence st.
 Edwards Geo. 10 Wellington pl.
 Elliott John, 22 Lorne road
 Evans Joseph, 2 Oakley street
 Fisher John, 21 Maple street
 Flawn Miss Eliza, 9 Lorne rd.
 Foster John, 32 Louise road
 Gibbs Charles, Ash street
 Godden Philip, 23 St George's st.
 Goff George, 19 Free School st.
 Going Thomas, Bristol street
 Griffin George, 13 Thomas st.
 Hamp George, 23 St Mary's st.
 Hancock Geo. Wm. 46 Bailiff st.
 Herbert Chas. 26 Cleveland rd.
 Hickman Geo. 76 Wellingbro' rd.
 Hollands Jabez, 21 Park street
 Howard Thos. 48 Lawrence st.
 Ives William, 1 Ethel street
 Jones Thomas, 28 Newland
 Juggins John, 20 Lorne road
 Juggins Joseph, 32 Victoria st.
 Knightley John, 70 Welling-
 borough road
 Kirby Robt. 56 Cyril street
 Laird Thos. 9 Charles street
 Lane Wm. 72 Wellingboro' rd.
 Latimer Wm. 27 Green street
 Law James, 62 Louise road
 Lee Geo. 38 Freehold street

Longworth Geo. 38 Lawrence st.
 Lovell Mrs Mary A. 20 Bailiff st.
 Macguire Wm. 17 Grafton st.
 Major Thos. Lorell, 61 Sheep st.
 Marlow John, 50 Louise road
 Mead David, 54 Cyril street
 Mead Geo. jun. 22 Palmerston rd.
 Mead Joseph, Upper Mounts
 Mineards Josiah, 17 Bearward st.
 Morgan Henry, 30 Bailiff street
 Morris John, 16 Victoria road
 Mullinger Ch. 59 Wellingbro' rd
 Murdin Henry, 8 Victoria road
 Neville John, 30 Palmerston rd.
 Norman Daniel, Exeter road
 Peach Geo. 20 Bull Head lane
 Peacock Alfred, 9 Robert street
 Pearson Chas. 7 Robert street
 Penn Miss Amelia, 31 Bird's-piece
 Pittam Edward, 17 Grafton st.
 Pitts Thos. 37 Louise road
 Pollard Thomas, 17 Alfred st.
 Potter Robt. 59 Palmerston rd.
 Pratt Joseph (sole), 172 Well-
 ingborough road
 Reynolds Ebenr. 37 Bellbarn st.
 Reynolds Thomas, Oak street
 Rose and Westley (sole), 30
 Wellingborough road
 Rowthorn Own. 32 St George's st
 Sharman Joseph, 3 Victoria rd.
 Shaw Sam. 18 St Andrew's st.
 Smart Edward, 23 Grafton st.
 Smith Chas. 30 Victoria street
 Smith Francis, 42 Bailiff street
 Smith George, 43 Exeter road
 Smith Hewlett, 14 Lorne road
 Smith John Gayl. 11 Robert st.
 Steele Walter, 29 Pytchley st.
 Stokes Henry, Sawpit lane
 Simpson Palmer, Ash street
 Tipler Geo. 15 Grey Friar's st.
 Tipler Joseph, 34 Wellingbro' rd.
 Tipler Wm. 78 Kettering road
 Tompkins Thos. 67 Lawrence st.
 Trasler Wm. Brig. 54 Bailiff st.
 Walden Daniel, 19 Grafton pl.
 Ward Wm. 72 Kettering road
 Warren Wm. 52 Bailiff street
 West William, Semilong
 Westley Wm. 35 Lorne road
 White Geo. 118 Wellingboro' rd.
 Wiggins George, 3 Charles st.
 Wills Augustus, Upper Newland
 Woodcock Mrs My. A. Dychroh In
 Wooding George, Fitzroy street
 York John, 8 Edith street
 York Thos. Simpson, 1 Charles st.

Boot and Shoe Top and Upper Manufacturers.

Ball Chas. Thos. 7 Bearward st.
 Berry John Alfred, Stockley st.
 Bramley Wm. Tha. 10 Abington sq.
 Edwards George, York street
 Evers John, 43 Lawrence street
 Francis and Gammage, 64A
 Abington street
 Gilbert Jos. 41 Bearward street
 Hardwick Henry, 38 Welling-
 borough road
 Henson Chas. 46 Horse market

Mason Samuel, Wood street
 Melsheim Emile (French fronts),
 5 St Peter's street
 Mitton Wm. (legging) 44 Drapery
 Paxton & Wrighton, Elephant In
 Peach Edward, Cow lane
 Waterfield Thomas Bryan, 58
 Wellingborough road
 Wells Wm. Robt. 14 Victoria st.
 Williams Jos. St Andrew's sq.

**Boot and Shoe Manu-
facturers (Wholesale).**

Adams James, 22 Mayorhold
 Agutter Edwd. 70 Horsemarket
 Ainge Jas. 63 Lower mounts
 Allen John, 16 St Andrew's st.
 Andrews Alf. 91 Wellingboro' rd.
 Barton W. and R. 12 Quart-pot In
 Bass George, 3 Albert street
 Betts & Son, 25 Drapery
 Blakey E. & Sons, Palmerston rd.
 Blaxley Sml. Part. 30 Louise rd.
 Boddington Geo. Wellington st.
 Bostock Frederick, Victoria st.
 Boyson Jas. jun. 41 Alfred st.
 Bradford Chas. W. 23 King street
 Bramley Wm. Tha. 10 Abingt nsq.
 Brockett Bros. 4 Victoria road.
 Chester Cor. 17 St George's st.
 Church Alf. and Wm. 30 Maple st.
 Clarke Wm. & Sons, 12 Black
 Lion hill
 Collier Simon, 2 Craven street,
 Bailiff street
 Collins & Whatcott, Albert st.
 Coulson Wm. jun. Sawpit lane
 Cove John, Chalk lane
 Dawson J. & Sons, 10 Park st.
 and London
 Derby Robt. & Sons, Pike lane
 Derham Brothers, Marefair and
 Bristol
 Dorr Henry, 54 Vernon street
 *Dunsmore Edw. 23 St Mary st.
 Dyson James, 10 Pytchley st.
 Edens Joel, 41 St Mary street
 Edwards George, York street
 Ellard James, 9 Bath street
 Elley, Gibson, & Wooley, New-
 land and Kettering
 Evans Wm. & Eli, Denmark rd.
 Franks & Tebbutt, 3 Broad street
 Furniss Jabez, Mayorhold
 Gardner Chs. 66 Wellingbro' rd.
 Garratt William, 23 Broad st.
 Gawthorn, 22 Castle street
 Gent George, 35 Regent street
 Gibbs Joseph, 96 Cyril street
 Goss John, 24 Queen street
 Greaves John, 4 Kettering rd.
 Gross Henry, St Andrew's st.
 Hancock Joseph, 1A Kerr st.
 Harday Henry & Co. 9 Regent st.
 Harris Henry, Marefair
 Hartwell Wm. 35 Regent st.
 Hart Charles, Church lane
 Hasdell & Marlow, Victoria rd.
 Haynes Edward, 76 Newland
 Haynes Wm. 21 St George's st.

Hickson William & Sons, 36 Woolmonger st. and *London* (Charles Gray, manager)
 Hollis & Son, Silver street
 Homan & Co. 54 St Giles' st. and *London*
 Howe Alfred, 10 Bull lane
 Howe Major, 12 Bull lane
 Irons Elijah, Bird's-piece
 Jones William, Newland
 Jones Wm. 74 Wellingboro' rd.
 Kendall Edwin Jph. 3 Market st.
 Kent & Chapman, 7 Castle st.
 Kerridge Bros. 70 Horsemarket
 Leigh George, Dychurch lane
 Lewin Richard, 16 Queen street
 Mills Thomas, 40 Victoria street
 Manfield Moses Philip, Campbell square, and *London, Paris, Hamburg, and Glasgow*
 Marriott Geo. 7 Bull Head lane
 Marshall Henry, 3 Free School st.
 Marshall Wm. 3 St George's st.
 Matthews Hy. 62 St Edmund st.
 Mead & Faulkner, Inkerman ter.
 Mills Thomas, St John street
 Moore Alf. 77 Wellingboro' road
 Muscott Brothers, Sawpit lane
 Newton Wm. Upper Thrift st.
 Nichols J. K. Groomyard, Abington street
 Paxton & Wrighton, Elephant In
 Petchell John and Son, 22 Castle street
 Pollard Edmd. Queen street
 Poole Joseph Fred. Adelaide street and *London*
 Rabbitt Jas. 31 Grey Friars' st.
 Rice & Errington, Bull Head In.
 Robinson Jonathan, 34 Bath st.
 Robinson Wm. 3 Wood street
 Scott E. & S. 42 Wellingborough road and *Glasgow*
 Sears Geo. & Co. 41 Silver st.
 Sergeant Henry, 22 Regent st.
 Shaw Bros. 45 Woolmonger st.
 Slaymaker Ths. 27 St Mary's st.
 Smeed Gurney, Newland
 Smith Charles, 13 Vernon ter.
 Smith Cornelius, 19 Broad st.
 Smith Rt. & Co. 2 Lady's lane
 Spencer & Andrews, Exeter rd.
 Starmer Thomas, 105 Lower Thrift street
 Stanton Benj. 2 Victoria street
 Stimpson, John, 1 Princess st.
 Stone Thos. & Son, St Peter st.
 Tebbutt Geo. M. Robert street, Bailiff street
 Tebbutt Thomas, 24 King st.
 Thompson John, St Giles' ter.
 Timpson Henry, Ash street
 Trench James, 5 Wood street
 Turner Bros. Hyde & Co. Campbell square and *London*
 Tyler Brothers, 46 Drapery
 Wade Robt. 40 St Peter's street
 Wade Wm. 10 Augustine street
 Waite John, 90 Lower Thrift st.
 Walding Jas. 70 Wellingbro' rd.
 Ward Harry, 39 St James st.
 Ward Fred. 67 Palmerston rd.

Warren & Sons, 6 Newland
 Webb George, 1 Cromwell st.
 West Jos. Wm. 20 Victoria st.
 Wood Samuel, Stockley street
 Wooding Henry, Pytchley st.
 Wooding Thos. St George's st.
 Woods John, 55 Market street

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Abbey William, 3 College st.
 Abel Isaac, 38 Wellingboro' rd.
 Alderman Edmd. 14 Bearward st.
 Alderman Wm. 76 Bridge st.
 Ashton Dvd. 46 Woolmonger st.
 Bailey Joseph, 54 Marefair
 Belchambers Jos. St James' end
 Beeby Thos. 35 Kettering rd.
 Betts & Son, 25 Drapery
 Bonham Isaac, 33 St Giles' st.
 Bramley Wm Ths. 10 Abington square
 Brightwell Wm. 29 Adelaide st.
 Clarke Geo. 23 Vernon street
 Clarke Josiah, 22 Gt. Russell st.
 Coulson, Wm., 23 Sawpit lane
 England Major, 6A Newland
 Flavell Thomas, 25 Regent sq.
 Floyd Wm. 52 Wellingboro' rd.
 Frost James, 59 Gold street
 Frost Noah Pratt, 91 Horsemkt.
 Gardner Geo. 33 Gold street
 Gawthorn Henry, 59 Bridge st.
 Gent George, 12 Market square
 Gibbons Wm. 66 Bridge street
 Gibbs John, 41 Bridge street
 Glover Wm. 88 Upper Thrift st.
 Hardwick Hy. 58 Wellingbro' rd.
 Hewlett James, Church lane
 Holding Wm. 165 Bridge street
 Jeffs William, 14 Parade
 Johnson Wm. 11 Augustine st.
 Jones Edward, 13 Marefair
 Kendall Chas. Edwn. 50 Drapery
 Keynes Wm. 11 Free School st.
 Knibb Joseph, 9 Abington ter.
 Lay John, 13 Market square
 Leigh George, 52 Abington st.
 Lightwood Wm. 56 L. mounts
 Mason & Son, 7 Sheep street
 Mitton Wm. 44 Drapery
 Morley Wm. 103 Bridge street
 Nead Richard, 25 Regent st.
 Old Wm. Henry, 171 Bridge st.
 Passmore Php. 4 Grey Friars' st.
 Pell Mark, 1 Pytchley street
 Pell Stephen, 60 Newland
 Penn Edward, 94 L. Thrift st.
 Penn Frederick, 45 Gold street
 Pickering Sam. 14 Drapery
 Randall & Wicks, St Andrew's sq.
 Roper Wm. 12 King street
 Savery Wm. 27 Great Russell st.
 Sharp John, 90 Wellingboro' rd.
 Shaw Mrs Mar. 8 Mercer's row
 Simpson George, 105 Bridge st.
 Spencer William, 13 St Giles' st.
 Sprittles Wm. 140 Bridge st.
 Tuckley Rt. 8 St John's ter.
 Ward Wm. 10 Bearward st.
 Webb John, 57 Adelaide st.
 Woodford Chas. 15 Lawrence st.

Brassfounders.

Allchin W. & Son, *Globe Works*
 Thomas John, 42 Kingswell st.
 Merrill Normanton, Bridge st.
 Mobbs Henry, Lion Foundry

Brassers.

(See *Tinmen and Braziers*).

Brewers.

Coales & Allen, Lion Brewery
 Phillips Brothers, Steam Brewery, Bridge st. and *Burton-on-Trent*
 Phipps P. & R. Northampton Brewery and *Towcester*
 Ratcliffe & Jeffery, Albion Brewery
 Tresham Edwd. 1 St Andrew's terrace
 Youil Bros. Victoria Brewery

Bricklayers.

Allen Robt. 3 Upper Priory st.
 Gardner Thos. 19 Gas street
 Johnson Wm. 31 Sheep st.
 Norris William, 11 Gas street
 Ratledge John, 77 Palmerston rd.
 Rose Hezekiah, 11 Fish street
 Winckles James, 1 Exeter rd.

Brick and Tile Makers.

Green Stephen, 2 Upper Mnts.
 Ireson Josiah, Upper Cross st.
 Johnson Thos. Kingsthorpe rd.
 Northamptonshire Fire Brick and Tile Co. (limited), Cotton end, Geo. Norman manager
 Rixon Mrs Mary, 4 Freehold st.
 Vigo & Co. Houghton road
 Wills John, Kingsthorpe road

Brick and Tile Merchant.

Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.

Brokers - Stock & Share.

Bennett Sam. Pratt, Exchange buildings, Parade
 Macquire & Walker, 10 St Giles' st.
 Pressland & Son, 39 Drapery

Brush Manufacturers.

Bishop Henry, 4 Market sq.
 Brownless Geo. 52 Bridge st.
 Lillyman, William, 11 Gold st.
 Payne William, 6 Fish street
 Powell George, 66 Sheep st.

Builders.

Adams Jas. 36 Palmerston rd.
 Banks Wm. 12 Wellingboro' rd.
 Beardsmore Wm. 27 Wood st.
 Bex William, Northend Steam Works, Bailiff street
 Bonham Thos. 15 Cyril street
 Branson Geo. 36 St Mary's st.
 Cave John L. 1 Foundry st.
 Clark George, 23 St Giles' st.
 Cooke Samuel, 56 Marefair
 Cosford Thomas, 4 Lady's lane

Cosford Robt. 112 Abington st.
 Cross James, 28 Louise road
 Dunham Rt. 104 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Emery Wm. 12 Marefair
 Gent Alpha, 11 Inkerman ter.
 Godfrey William, 38 Wood st.
 Green Edw. & Hy. Palmerston'rd.
 Heap Geo. 18 St James' st.
 Holding & Son, 50 Abington st.
 Hull Chas. Lovell, 71 Waterloo
 Ireson Daniel, Waterloo
 Ireson Josiah, Upper Cross st.
 Johnson Wm. F. 42 Kingswell st.
 Knightley Jos. St Giles' ter.
 Labram Jonathn. 27 Grafton st.
 Martin Hy. 39 Victoria road
 Mason Geo. 27 St James' st.
 Masters Sam. 16 St George's st.
 Miller Chas. 4 Grafton st.
 Mills John Major, 1 Angel st.
 Parker Wm. P. 38 Lr. mounts
 Pool Elijah, 21 Lawrence st.
 Poole Fred. Ash street
 Poole Wm. 7 Broad street
 Pratt Owen, 13 Kerr street
 Rainbow Wm. 16 St Edmund's st.
 Redshaw Wm. 46 Wood stre
 Revett Benj. 74 Cyril street
 Shea Patrick, 49 Victoria road
 Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
 Smith Richd. 3 Princess st.
 Sparrow Joseph, Kettering rd.
 Thornton Edward, Dunkley,
 Grove road
 Warren Bros. Bailiff street
 Watkin John, 15 St George's st.
 Wills John, Kingsthorpe road.
 Wooding Henry, 10 Albion pl.

Building Societies.

Northampton Town and County
 Benefit, and Freehold Land,
 1 Freehold st.—Joseph Gurney,
 secretary
 Starr Bowkett, (141st & 144th),
 Exchange bldgs.—T. C. Maun-
 ton, secretary

Butchers.

Ambidge Geo. 67 Grafton st.
 and Spring lane
 Ambidge Jph. B. 63 Primrose hill
 Ashby Joseph, P. 18 Newland
 Ashton Fred. 20 Horseshoe st.
 Askew Thos. 5 Gold street
 Barrit Wm. 1 St Giles' street
 Baseley John, 36 Horsemkt.
 Bates Samuel, 28 Raglan st.
 Brown Geo. 212 Wellingsboro' rd.
 Brown John, 17 Bailiff street
 Buckler David, 2 Phoenix st.
 Butler James, 21 Mayorhold
 Butler Geo. 14 Commercial st.
 Butler George, St James' end
 Checkley Mrs My. 59 Horsemkt.
 Cockerill Wm. 56 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Colledge Hy. 39 Abington st.
 Colledge Wm. 8 Regent sq.
 Collins W. 61 Palmerston road
 Comber John, 1 Ash street
 Dickens William, 32 Marefair
 and Harpole
 Dunkley Chas. 34 Abington st.

Fitzhugh John, 33 Bridge st.
 Fox Chas. Wm. Market
 Fox William, 85 Bridge st.
 Fox Wm. jun. 37 Marefair
 Francis Bryan, 4 Drapery
 Francis Frederick, 73 Wellings-
 borough rd. and Abington sq.
 Francis Joseph, 52 Hope's pl.
 Freear Henry, Spring lane
 Gilling Charles, Cotton end and
 Far Cotton
 Green Mrs Rosan. 34 Up. mounts
 Greenough Geo. 35 Victoria rd.
 Hargrave John H. 154 Well-
 ingsborough road
 Heydon Mrs A. 45 Brunswick st.
 Hornsby Hy. 4 Denmark road
 Howells Dd. B. 36 Augustine st.
 Howes John, 5 The Green
 James Eli, 123 Bridge street
 Jarmon Amos, 51 Castle street
 Johnson Chas. 1 King street
 Jones John, 166 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Knight Saml. 5 Horsemarket
 Law John, 37 Castle street
 Law Wm. 10 Mercer's row
 Law Wm. Henry, 35 Bath st.
 Lawrence Wm. 40 West street
 Matthews John, 8 Lady's lane
 Osborn A. 186 Wellingsboro' rd.
 Pitt Thomas, 45 Grafton street
 Pollard James, St James' end
 Richardson James Blunson, 30
 Lawrence st.
 Ringrose John, St James' end
 Roberts Alf. 11 Upper Mounts
 Robinson Hy. 64 Wellington st.
 Roddis Robert, 5 Marefair
 Sabbage Geo. E. 12 St Andrew st.
 Sargeant Robert, Cow lane
 Sawbridge Fred. Vernon street
 Sharman Dan. 16 Lady's lane
 Sharman Fred. 53 Bath street
 Slater E. G. Leicester road
 Smith Mrs Ann, 4 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Spawton Fred. G. 1 Mayorhold
 Tarry Isaac, 2 Great Russell st.
 Tarry John, 20 Grafton street
 Tarry Wm. 6 St Andrew sq.
 Turner Law. L. 10 Kingswell st.
 Wellington Henry, 16 Gas st.
 Ward Thos. 150 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Warren Jph. (Bros.), 82 Great
 Russell street
 Watts Jph. 36 Augustine st.
 Wickes John, 3 Regent square
 Wickes Wm. 35 Bull lane
 Willis John, 70 Bouverie st.
 Wills John, 7 Wellington road
 Wilson Hy. 78 Bailiff street
 Wright Sam. 69 Kettering road
 Wright Wm. W. 85 Wellings-
 borough road

Butchers (Pork).

Abraham Isaac, Crane street
 Addington Jesse, 9 Abington sq.
 Agutter Edw. 62 Horsemarket
 Bacchus Edmund, 80 Bridge st.
 Blank Geo. Fred. 17 Sheep st.
 Clark Marchant, 120 Wellings-
 borough road

Cockerill Wm. 56 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Colson Wm. 32 Gold street
 Darley Wm. 27 Horsemarket
 Drage John Mor. 27 Grafton st.
 Hoerle Chas. 77 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Hoerle Geo. 92 Bridge street
 Knight Alf. 17 Crispin street
 Letts Dan. 65 Wellingsbro' road
 Mullis Thos. 58 Sheep street
 and 18 Wellington place
 Pitts Geo. 20 Marefair
 Pitts John Rose, 45 Bridge st.
 Pollard Edwin, 6 Wood street
 Ponting Mrs Eliz. 18 Mayorhold
 Prue John, 27 Abington street
 Wilson Wm. 33 Horsemarket

Cab Proprietors.

(Marked * keep livery stables).
 Bolton Chas. 27 Bearward st.
 Bonham Geo. 10 Broad street
 Bonham Hy. 38 Bull lane
 Checkley Geo. N. 16 Derngate
 Cooper Arthur, 5 Cow lane
 Cooper Ths. Alfred, 30 Wood st.
 * Frisby Saml. (and omnibus)
 Peacock Hotel yard
 Horlock Phineas, 11 Broad st.
 Lowe Geo. (horse and trap), 12
 Marefair
 Orton John, 2 Black Lion ter.
 Rainbow Wm. 16 St Edmund st.
 * Seaby Wm. Bull Inn yard
 Thompson John, Kettering rd.

Cabinet Makers.

(See also Upholsterers).

Camp John, 38 Gold street
 Cavitt John, 38 & 40 Bridge st.
 Law Wm. 33 Abington street
 Lewis Chas. Abbey, 6 Wood hill
 Marks Fred. 18 Victoria st.
 Mobbs John, 76 Lower Thrift st.
 Neudegg Chas. 21 Gas street
 Peirce Geo. 35 Kerr street
 Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
 Rigby Wm. Dychurch lane
 Smith Bros. 28 Gold street
 Wadsworth Wm. St And. sq.
 Wells Israel, 86 Abington st.

Carpenters and Joiners.

Adams Jas. 36 Palmerston road
 Allum Wm. St James' end
 Banks Wm. 12 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Beardsmore Wm. 27 Wood st.
 Blackwell Wm. 41 Scarletwill. st.
 Bonham Thos. 15 Cyril street
 Cooch Geo. 16 Wellington pl.
 Cooke Samuel, 26 Marefair
 Cosford Robert, 4 Lady's lane
 Cosford Thos. 112 Abington st.
 Denton Levi, 52 Horsemarket
 Dodman Jno. 72 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Downs Cyrus, 9 Wellington pl.
 Durham Hy. 21 Gas street
 Durham Rt. 104 Wellingsbro' rd.
 Emery Wm. 62 Marefair
 Gent Alpha, 11 Inkerman ter.
 Godfrey Wm. 38 Wood street
 Green Edw. & Hy. Palmerston rd

Hart Joseph, 67 Newland
 Heap Geo. 18 St James' street
 Hewitt Charles, 60 Marefair
 Ingman John, 36 Bearward st.
 Knightley Joseph, St Giles' ter.
 Longland Geo. 7 Regent sq.
 Mackness Jesse, 6 Queen street
 Main Robert, 27 Marefair
 Mason Geo. 27 St James' st.
 Masters Saml. 16 St George's st.
 Mills John Major, 1 Angel st.
 Mott Thos. Jas. 24 St Peter's st
 Parker Wm. Posford, 38 Lower
 Mounts
 Pool Elijah, 21 Lawrence st.
 Poole Frederick, Ash street
 Poole William, 7 Broad street
 Pratt Owen Sturgess, 13 Kerr st.
 Rainbow Wm. 16 St Edmund's st.
 Reynolds Thos. 33 Alexandrar d.
 Rich Ambridge, 46 Deal street
 Rowledge Samuel, Ethel street
 Rowledge Thos. Lady's lane
 Scott James, 22 Horsemarket
 Smith Geo. 28 Alexandra road
 Smith Richard, 3 Princess st.
 Souster Robt. Jnthn. 36 Law-
 rence street
 Sparrow Joseph, Kettering rd.
 Stageman J. 40 Wellingbro' rd.
 Sturgess Thos. 29 Alexandra rd.
 Thornton Edd. Dunkley, Grove
 road, Kettering road
 Wadhams John, 29 Broad st.
 West Benjamin F. 15 Albert st.
 Whitbread Thos. 35 Alfred st.

Carpet Warehouses.

Camp John, 38 and 40 Gold st.
 Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street

Carvers and Gilders.

Atkins Hy. John, 26 Abington st.
 Bosworth Wm. 17 Kingswell st.
 Moore James, 35 Marefair
 Moss Henry, 60 Marefair
 Smith Bros. 28 Gold street

Catgut Maker.

Letts George, 16 Mayorhold

Cattle Dealers.

Bliss William, 9 Newland
 Bond Rt. (horse), 32 Lr. Mounts
 Griffin Robt. 8 Freehold street
 York Luke (horse), 18 Marefair

Cement Merchants.

Olney Fred. 61 St Giles' street
 Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
 Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st

Chair Manufacturers.

Cave Elijah (bottomer), 5 Bell-
 barn street
 Robins Wm. 63 Woolmonger st

Chemists and Druggists.
 (Marked thus * are Pharma-
 ceutical).

Armitt Arthur, 37 Abington st.

Ashford Evan Charles, 24 Gold
 street and 32 Horsemarket
 Ayre Henry Mills, 43 Gold street
 Barry James, 2 Parade
 Berry & Co. (homœopathic), 4
 Parade
 *Bingley John, 3 Wood hill
 *Clarke Wm. Rd. 3 Sheep st.
 Dadford Thomas, 33 Gold st.
 Jeyes Philadelphus, 6 Drapery
 M'Kinnell Wm. 1 St Giles sq.
 Maxwell Geo. Neal, 21 Drapery
 *Mayger William David, 6
 Regent square
 *Merrick Thos. Jas. 33 Drapery
 *Negus Samuel, 55 Gold street
 *Sandall William, 2 Drapery
 Shipman John Jos. 22 Bridge st.
 Stovin J. B. (homœopathic), 15
 Abington street

Chimney Sweepers.

Bayes Richard, 19 Silver street
 Begley Matthias, 20 Regent sq.
 Billing Geo. 51 Wellingboro' rd.
 Burnell William, 2 Broad street
 Burton Chas. 38 Gregory street
 Letts George, 16 Mayorhold
 Lines Henry, 57 Silver street
 Lines John, Dychurch lane

**China, Glass, and Earthen-
ware Dealers.**

Brickwood Edw. 19 Market st.
 Cooper George, 2 Bridge street
 Cooper Thomas, 12 Thomas st.
 Cooper W. C. F. 5 St James' st.
 Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
 Eves William, 25B Bridge st.
 Fox George, 48 Marefair
 Hart Joseph, 1 Drapery
 Dykes Robt. 148 Wellingbro' rd.
 Thorley Frederick, 20 Drapery

Clothes Dealers.

Andrews Robert, 24 Bath st.
 Benford Benj. 77 Horsemarket
 Birch Mrs Mary, 26 Up. Mounts
 Casteldine Jph. 52 Scarletwell st
 Coneton Mrs Grace, 8 St Giles st
 Cooper William, 54 Bridge st.
 Davis Mrs Emma, 27 Welling-
 borough road
 Frampton Chas. 41 Grafton st.
 Giles Mrs Eliz. 9 College st.
 Gregg Mrs Charlite. 18 King st.
 Jackson John, 26 Grafton st.
 Jones Mrs Emma, 124 Welling-
 borough road
 Kilburn Robt. John, 59 and 61
 Broad street
 Martin James, 38 Bearward st.
 Moss Joel, 25 & 29 Bridge st.
 Smith William, 3 Bradshaw st.
 Vernon James, 86 Bridge street
 Walker Sam. 46 Bearward st.
 Warren Geo. 48 Kettering rd.

Coachbuilders.

Davies & Sons, 17 Abington st.
 Holmes & Son 27 St George's st.

Mulliner Henry, 83 Bridge st.
 and *Leamington*
 Sanders & Willson, 40 Marefair,
 Smith Henry, *Midland Car-
 riage Works*, St John street
 Wilson John, 34 Gold street
 Wright George, 33 Broad st.

Coal Dealers.

Austin John, 116 Wellingbro' rd.
 Bass John, 87 Scarletwell st.
 Beckwith Geo. 60 Grafton st.
 Bonham Henry, 38 Bull lane
 Bonham Mrs My. St James' st.
 Brown Walter, 32 Newtown rd.
 Clegg Charles, 53 Silver street
 Clifton James, 1 Navigation
 row, Bridge street
 Clifton John Jas. 29 Augustine st.
 Coughlan Thos. 25 Grafton st.
 Dartnell Geo. 5 Upper Priory : t.
 Fawcett William, 89 Bath st.
 Gascoigne Stph. 12 St Peter's st.
 Grove Jas. 21 Free School st.
 Jarman Amos, 51 Castle street
 Lines Hy. 8 St James' square
 Malpas Henry, 42 Riding
 Markey James, 27 Bellbarn st.
 Meads George, 74 Cow lane
 Millard George, 11 Pike lane
 Race Edward, 98 Bath street
 Saddington Wm. 89 Park st.
 Sherwin William, 30 Green st.
 Stevenson Thos. 46 Kettering rd.
 Sykes Mrs Sarah, 20 Nelson st.
 Valentine Wm. jr. 20 The Green
 Ward William, 20 Bath street
 Webb Thos. 8 Scarletwell st.

Coal Merchants.

Baldwin George, 175 Bridge st
 Bevan George Edward, & Co.
 Cave Geo. & Co. (& coke) Cotn. end
 Dale John, 25 Gas street
 Dartnell George (and coke), 5
 Upper Priory street
 Farmer Havey, Cotton end
 Frost Jonathan, 83 Grafton st.
 Greenough Rand. Edward, 112
 Bridge street
 Higgins Henry, Weston st.
 Hillier Frederick, 33 Wood st.
 Hillyer George, 28 Bouverie st.
 Miller John, 20 Fetter street
 Mobbs Hy. (and coke), Shipley
 Wharf, 132 Bridge street
 Morgan Wm. Midland Railway
 Depot
 Norman Jno. Sm. 180 Bridge st.
 Norman William, Cotton end
 Northampton Coal, Iron, and
 Wagon Co. (Limited), Lepper
 & Dodgson, managing Direc-
 tors, 5 Sheep street
 Perry J. exors. of (and coke),
 120 Bridge street
 Sale John, 12 Pytchley street
 Sherwin William, 1 Green st.
 Ward & Beeby, Cotton end
 Wells James, Cotton end
 West, Biddles & Co. 37 Sheep st.

Westley Jph. & Sons, Nun Mills
Whitehouse Ths. Gaswks. Wharf

Confectioners and Pastry Cooks.

(Marked thus * are dealers in wine).

*Barrat Wm. Edwd. 39 Gold st.
Clay James, 181 Bridge street
Cook William, 39 Bridge st.
Cottingham Wm. jr. 12 Sheep street and 2 Gold street
Dyson Cornelius, 49 Bridge st.
*Emery Rowland, 26 Drapery
Faulkner Thos. 14 Regent sq.
*Franklin J. C. Guildhall road
*Freear William, 4 Marefair
Gilbert Jno. Jas. 1 Abington ter.
Hall David, 12 Abington street
Hallam Wm. 11 Lady's lane
*Hemmings Thos. 28 Abington street and 7 George row
Hibbitt William Albert (sugar boiler), Church street
Hoare Lester Harry, 25 Gold st.
Johnson Rd. Stphn. 7 St Giles' st.
Kenning George, 1 Regent sq.
King James, 70 Abington st. and 1 Fish street
Latchmore Fred. S. 16 Bridge st.
Lawman George, 3 Bearward st.
*Lawrence Joseph, 35 St Giles' street and 5 Bridge street
Nichols George, 40 Drapery
Orton John, 2 Black Lion ter.
*Packer John, 11 Bradshaw st.
Roworth Jph. 5 L. Harding st.
Tassell Geo. T. 10 Derugate
Tonsley David, 22 Sheep street
*Wills Wm. Hy. 63 Horsemtk.
White William, 61 Gold street

Coopers.

Crick Alf. Wm. 9 Woolmonger st.
Ingman John, 36 Bearward st.
Smith Charles, Swan yard

Cork Cutter.

Rymill John, 15 Newland

Corn and Flour Dealers.

Abbot Jas. Mead, 13 College st.
Darby Frederick, 44 Sheep st.
Greenough R. E. 112 Bridge st.
Hallam Wm. 39 Horsemarket
Harvey Ebenezer, 15 Sheep st. and 68 Wellingborough road
Houghton Sam. 28 Pychley st.
Reeve William James, 1 Horsemarket and Birmingham k.
Swallow Geo. R. 30 Market sq.
Thompson Samuel, Cotton end
Thompson Sam. & Son, 13 Gold st.
Westley & Sons, 3 Abington st.

Corn Merchants.

Greenough Rand. E. 112 Bridge st.
Higgins Henry, Weston street
Pallett Alfred, 21 Marefair
Perry Jno. (exrs. of), 120 Bridge st.

Perry John & Son, Tanner st.
Thompson Samuel, Cotton end
Thompson Sam. & Son, 13 Gold st.
Westley & Sons, 3 Abington st.

Curriers and Leather-sellers.

(Marked * are Leathersellers only).

*Abraham Jas. 61 Grafton st.
*Adams James, 22 Mayorhold
*Ball Chas. Thos. 7 Bearward st.
*Berridge Wm. 47 Crispin st.
*Betts James, 15 Bradshaw st.
*Betts Ths. & Wm. 16 St Mary's st.
*Birch Charles, 69 Edith street
*Bligh Joseph, 31 Bath street
Borton Jos. 67 Horsemarket
Collier Wm. Thos. 7 Kerr st.
Derby Arth. 36½ Kingswell st.
*Dunmore Edw. 33 St Mary's st.
*Drakeford Israel, 39 Sheep st.
Draper John, 4 Mount street
Dyer Thomas, Mount street
Eyers Wm. 34 St Mary's street
Freeman & James, Oaks street
Frost Daniel, 10 Horsemarket
Garnett & King, Spring lane
*Goodman Fred. 30 Abington st.
Green Abraham, 13 Lady's lane
Green Charles, Maple street
Hardwick Wm. Edwd. Tannerst.
Hinton Daniel, Vernon street
*Henson Chas. 65 Horsemtk.
*Hockley Wm. Robt. 54 Gold st.
*Kent Wm. jun. 85 Horsemarket
*Kerridge Bros. 70 Horsemtk.
Lewis & Smith, 19 Newland
Low George, Pike lane
Moring Wm. & Geo. Bull Head ln.
*Moore Joseph Henry, 62 Gold st. and 63 Wellingborough rd.
Newton George Freeman, Free School street
Payne Thomas, Mayorhold
Pinkard Rbt. Deal st. Bailiff st.
*Preston Alf. 26 Augustine st.
Robinson & Heggs, Elm street
Rymer & Shepard, 7 Wood st.
Sperring James, Castle street
Stroulger & Co. 38 Victoria st.
Tyler William, 9 Kerr street
Wainwright Robt. 27 Castle st.
Wetherell & Neepe, 34 Newland

Cutlers.

Duckenfield Edw. 31 Gold st.
Marsh John, 50a Drapery
Rowden Mrs Sar. 13 Abington st.
Wiggins George, (working) 17 Bradshaw street
Wilson John, 3 Drapery

Dairymen and Cow-keepers.

Anderton Jas. 2 St James' st.
Bliss William, 9 Newland
Cottingham Wm. 28 Lorne rd.
Clark James, 30 Newtown rd.
Hitchcox Rbt. 37 Woolmonger st.
Hollowel Mrs An. 3 Lawrence st.

Johnson John, 48 Vernon st.
Labrum Wm. 23 Francis street
Marriott James, 9 Raglan st.
Peach Joseph, 129 Bridge st.
Perkins Robert, 26 Wood street
Picken Ths. Geo. 63 Kettering rd.
Watts John, 65 Compton street
Watts Joseph, 36 Augustine st.

Dentists.

Goddard Hy. Heygte. 42 Waterloo
Hiam Charles, 10 Newland
Wilkins Butler, 3 St Giles' sq.

Die-sinkers & Stampers.

Brown & Thomas, 18 Gold st.
Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery

Dining Rooms.

Brown Cave, 26 Bridge street
Evans Wm. Freeman, Cotton end
Franklin John Campbell, Restaurant, Guildhall road
Ingram Rd. 27 Market square
Moore Nicholas, 7 Market sq.
Warner Mark, 15 Market sq.

Drapers (Linen and Woollen).

(Marked thus * are linen only).

Allright Jesse, 21 Gold street
Barker Jas. 12 Abington ter. and 143 Wellingborough rd.
Barnard James, 19 Gold street
*Blackwell Misses Jane and Fannie, 7 Marefair
Brice & Sons, 43 & 45 Drapery
*Clarke Mrs Mary Ann, 8 Abington terrace
Curtis William, 6 Abington ter.
Fountain Jacob, 5 Drapery
Frisby, Dyke & Co. 21 Market sq.
Gourlay & Muscott, 4 Gold st.
Grant George, 20 Bridge street
Greenough Henry, 20 Gold st.
Hewett James, 47 Bridge street
Higgins John & Geo. 7 Parade
Hull Mrs Ann, 22 Abington st.
Norman, Shepherd, & Manning, 11 Drapery
Parker Hamilton William, 5 Mercer's row
Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
Pressland & Son, 37 Drapery
Robinson Miss E. St James' end
Robinson Joseph, 68 Sheep st.
Shelton Jabez Chas. 57 Gold st.
Smith R. & Co. 17 Market sq.
Smith George, 15 Regent sq.
Spokes George, 10 Drapery
Stanton Rd. 23 Abington st.
Vernon J. Heygate, 2 Newland
Wall Simon, 3 Mercer's row
Wilde & Walford, 1 Sheep st.

Drapers (Travelling).

Copeland Alex. 83 Newland
Copeland John, 24 Greyfriars st.
Crabtree Charles, 24 Cyril st.
Green Mrs Agnes, 26 Newland
Hubbard Eben. T. 33 Albert st.

Izzett John, 3 Campbell sq.
Jardine John, 7 Black Lion hill
M'Dougall W. M. 20 Greyfriars st.
M'George John G. 14 Princess st.
M'Girr Robt. 15 Wellington pl.
M'Lachlan Chas. 83 Newland
M'Lean John 14 Kerr street
Parker James T. 29 Marefair
Patterson Jas. 13 Wood street
Seamark Wm. 7 Castilian st.

Dyers.

Austin Robt. 5 Black Lion hill
Bannister Jph. 149 Bridge st.
Duckett Rd. 44 Abington st.
Linnell & Glover, 28 Horsemk.

Engineer (Civil).

Smith George, 3 Exchange
Buildings, Parade

Engineers and Machinists.

Allechin W. & Son, *Globe Works*
Bassett Abshlm. 18 Kingswell st.
Coleman William, St John's
street and Chapel Brampton
Gadsby E. (shoe), 24 Bearward st.
Harrison & Clayton, Cotton end
Parish John (shoe), 16 Silver st.
Rice & Co., *Eagle Foundry*,
Bridge street
Sheppard James Thos. (shoe),
Guildhall road
Spencer Thos. 135 Scarletwell st.
Taffinder, Wilson, & Hall (agri-
cultural), 29 Broad street

Engravers.

Law W. W. & Sons, 49 Gold st.
Marriott Wm. 9 Abington st.
Perrin Henry, 15 Kingswell st.

Farmers.

(Marked * are Yeomen).

Fitzhugh John, 33 Bridge st.
Law John, 53 Scarletwell st.
Thompson Samuel, Cotton end
White George, 13 Church lane

Fellmongers.

Wade Wm. & Sons, Elephant In.
Wisdom James, 37 Green street

Fire and Life Offices.

Accidental (death), Abel & Sons,
9 Parade
British Empire (life), Hail M.
Mawby, 10 Castilian street
Briton & Medical (life), Peter
Derby, 12 Albion place
Caledonian, Berry & Co. Corn
Exchange
Church of England, Israel
Drakeford, 39 Sheep street
Clerical, Medical, and General
(life), William Tomalin, 18
Market square
Commercial Union, Parker
Gray, 17 Drapery

County (fire), George Norman
Wetton, 8 Drapery
Eagle (fire and life), Wm. John
Pierce, 5 Derngate, and Geo.
Rands, 43 Newland
Edinburgh (life), Israel Drake-
ford, 39 Sheep street
General (fire and life), James
Scott, 22 Horse market
General (life and fire), John Er-
rington, 43 Bridge street, and
John Page, 2 Albert street
Gresham (life), Henry Wasley,
15 Princess street
Guardian (fire and life), Becke &
Green, 20 Market square
Imperial (fire and life), James
Edwin Wright, 18 York Pa-
rade, and Henry Wasley (fire),
15 Princess street
Lancashire (fire & life), Wm.
Warren, 14 Victoria road
Law, Edward Montague Brown
(life), 2 St Giles' square;
Thomas Auckland (fire), 49
Denmark road
Life Assurance of Scotland,
T. Auckland, 49 Denmark rd.
Liverpool, & London, & Globe,
Richard Harris, 6 Bridge st.;
Barber & Sons, 45 College st.;
Peter Derby, 12 Albion place;
Geo. Rands, Newland; and Ed.
Tresham, 1 St Andrew's ter.
London Assurance (fire and life),
Pressland & Son, 37 Drapery
London Guarantee & Accident,
Charles D. King, 38 Newland
London & Lancashire (fire &
life), C. D. King, dist. sup. 38
Newland; John Biden, 4 St
Giles' street
Manchester (fire), John Wilson,
3 Drapery
Mutual (life), Hail M. Mawby,
16 Castilian street
National Provident Thos. Cavit
Manton, Exchange Buildings,
and Walter Hill, 16 Maple st.
North British and Mercantile
life insurance, John Mac-
guire, 10 St Giles' street; fire
insurance, Tom Smith Mudde-
man, 22 Newland; Hail W.
Mawby, 10 Castilian street
Northern Counties (fire), Wm.
Simpson, 9 Sheep street
Pelican (life), Thos. Osborn, 22
Drapery and 14 Market sq.
Phoenix (fire), Thomas Osborn,
22 Drapery, William Dennis,
28 Sheep street
Plate Glass, Thos. Cavit Manton,
Exchange Buildings
Provident (life), Geo. Norman
Wetton, 8 Drapery
Prudential, Henry Parker, dist.
supt. 60 Louise rd.; Robert
Wm. Frisby, 62 Abington st.;
Joh Eyers, 90 Bailiff st.
Queen (fire and life), Joseph
Darnell, 48 Abington street

Railway Accident, Hail M.
Mawby, 10 Castilian street
Railway Passengers, Joseph
Darnell, 48 Abington street
Royal Farmers (Hailstorm), G.
Norman Wetton, Drapery
Royal (fire and life), Joseph
Peckover (fire), dist. supt. 50
St Giles' st.; W. D. Mayger
6 Regent square
Royal Exchange, M. A. Boeme,
Drapery
Scottish Amicable (life), Sam.
Pratt Bennett, Exchange
Buildings; Henry Wasley, 15
Princess street
Scottish Imperial (life), John
Biden, 14 St Giles' street
Scottish Union (fire and life),
Walter Walker, 1 Market sq.
Scottish Widows' Fund (life),
Wm. Bunting, 8 Royal ter.
Standard (life), William John
Peirce, 5 Derngate
Sun (life and fire), Geo. Smith,
3 Exchange Buildings; Fred.
Parker, 49 Sheep st.; Scriven
& Terry, 4 Derngate
United Kingdom (life), Joseph
Peckover, dist. supt. 50 St
Giles' street
Wesleyan & Provident, Berry
& Co. Corn Exchange

Fishing Tackle Makers.

Faulkner Ezekiel, 10 Marefair
Freeman John, 30 St Giles' st.

Fishmongers.

(Marked * are also Herring
Curers).

Abraham Pil (fried), 7 Horsemk.
Allard James, 6 Crispin street
*Ash Mrs Matilda, 2 Regent sq.
Barker Geo. 43 Hope's place
Bates John, 7 Horseshoe street
Clarke John, 2 George row
Cooper Wm. C. F. 5 St James' st.
*Curl & Son, 41 Horsemarket
Mason John, Market
*Panter George, Market
*Puttnam Charles, 16 Marefair
Puttnam Mrs M. A. 11 Bridge st.
Puttnam Thos. 28 St Giles st.
Robbins Wm. 40 Scarletwell st.
Smith Ed. 28 Wellington rd.
Smith Thomas, 144 Bridge st.
Smith Wm. Woolmonger st.

French Polishers.

Phipps Edward, Kingswell st.
Rigby Wm. Dychurch lane

Fruiters and Green- grocers.

Adnitt Samuel, 45 Bath street
Archer Henry, 56 Abington st.
Bamford Wm. 70 Woolmonger st.
Barker Edw. 128 Bridge st.
Barker John, 18 Regent sq.

Bates Mrs M. 157 Wellingbro' rd.
 Bond John, 146 Bridge street
 Bottrell Edward, 3 Tanner st.
 Braines William, 74 Marefair
 Bull Wm. 165 Wellingboro' rd.
 Chaplin Geo. 12 Commercial st.
 Clarke John Wesley, 41 Lorne road
 Cockerill Alfred, 18 Drapery
 Coles William, 27 Silver street
 Collins Edward, 27 Gas street
 Collins William, 27 Grafton st.
 Collins Wm. 32 Wellinboro' rd.
 Corby John, 17 Mayorhold
 Coulson Joseph, 12 Silver street
 Curl John, 41 Horsemarket
 Eaton Mrs C. 17 Wellington pl.
 Fountain John, 12 Wood street
 Fox James, 83 Horsemarket
 Freeman James, 5 College st.
 Frost James, 20 Green lane
 Garrod James, 13 Newland
 Gross John, 80 Wellingboro' rd.
 Gross Joseph, 7 Derngate
 Gross Jos. jun. 19 Castle st.
 Hawgood Ob. 17 Kettering rd.
 Hawkes Joseph, 51 Grafton st.
 Henley Jas. 47 Horsemarket
 Hodges W. E. 126 Wellingbo. rd.
 Holloway Jn. 154 Kettering rd.
 Jenkinson John, 14 Bouverie st.
 Johnson Eli, 102 Bridge street
 King Rich. 2 Black Lion hill
 Law David, 51 Upper Mounts
 Law Mrs Harriet, 33 Bath st.
 Law Henry, 58 Horsemarket
 Law William, 2 Regent street
 Lewin Edward, 2 Weston street
 Lewin Enos, 70 Bailiff street
 Malpas Henry, 42 Riding
 Manning John, 49 Bearward st.
 Marshall John, 2 Wilberforce st.
 McCarthy Bart. 23 Up. Mounts
 Moring John, 60 Sheep street
 Moring Jn. Wm. 65 Adelaide street
 Moring Vin. 34 St. George's st.
 Panter George, Market
 Parsons Francis, 47 Grafton st.
 Percival Geo. 51 Wellington st.
 Percival Harry L. 22 Bailiff st.
 Perkins Mrs C. 2 Abington sq.
 Perkins Fred. 33 Wellingboro' rd.
 Perkins Wm. 5 Abington sq.
 Puttnam Charles, 16 Marefair
 Puttnam Mrs M. A. 11 Bridgest.
 Reynolds Isaiah, 19 Bearward st.
 Sargeant Jas. Kingsthorpe rd.
 Timpson Chs. 22 St George's ter.
 Timson Samuel, 91 Bath street
 Ward James, 124 Bridge st.
 Ward Richard, 58 Newland
 Warren Arthur, 58 Bailiff st.
 Watkin John, 24 St Giles' st.
 Watts & Son, 56 Gold street, and 110 Bridge street
 White Joseph, 45 Kettering rd.
 White Wm. 31 Horse Shoe st.
 Wright C. Wellingborough rd.
 Wright John, 53 Grafton st.
 Winkles Ed. 26 Newtown rd.
 York Thos. Cleveland road

Furniture Brokers.

Barwell James, 21 College st.
 Billingham Geo. 15 Horsemarket
 Bond William, 17 Mayorhold
 Collins Mrs E. 12 Bearward st.
 Denton Geo. 42 Horsemarket
 Dodman Jno. 72 Wellingbrod.
 Downs Cyrus, 9 Wellington pl.
 Dykes Rt. 148 Wellingboro' rd.
 Edmunds William, 64 Sheep st.
 Elson William, 57 Grafton st.
 Fauson Wm. 10 Inkerman ter.
 Fox George, 48 Marefair
 Fox Henry, 72 Bridge street
 Harding Jos. 21 Horsemarket
 Jackson John, 46 Grafton st.
 Kent William, 12 Horsemarket
 Morton Mrs Mary, 34 Sheep st.
 Nott W. 2 Park st. & 40 Newland
 Payne James, 7 Bull lane
 Payne Mrs Adelaide, 7 Bull lane
 Povey Mrs M. 4 Commercial st.
 Richards Herbert, 51 College st.
 Salmon Thomas, 88 Bridge st.
 Sewell Charles, 45 Bearward st.
 Smart John, 25-A Bridge street
 Smith Thomas, 47 Lawrence st.
 Stageman J. 40 Wellingboro' rd.
 Tebbutt David, 39 Grafton st.
 Tuckley G. 140 Wellingboro' rd.
 Warnes Wm. 26 Mayorhold
 Warren Mrs My. 42 Abington st.

Grindery Dealers.

Abraham James, 61 Grafton st.
 Adams James, 22 Mayorhold
 Ball Chas. Thos. 7 Bearward st.
 Berridge Mrs, 47 Crispin st.
 Betts James, 15 Bradshaw st.
 Betts T. & W. 16 St. Mary's st.
 Betts Thos. 54 Gold street
 Boddington J. 126 Kettering rd.
 Cartridge Benj. 45 Hope's pl.
 Dunmore Ed. 33 St Mary's st.
 Goodman Fred. 30 Abington st.
 Hockley Wm. Rbt. 54 Gold st.
 Hodges Hy. 152 Wellingbro' rd.
 Kerridge Bros. 70 Horsemarket
 Marriott Jon. 36 Up. mounts
 Mays Jeremiah, 74 Kettering rd.
 Mays Jno. 158 Wellingboro' rd.
 Moore Joseph Henry, 62 Gold st. and 63 Wellingborough rd.
 Ratledge Fred. 31 Bailiff st.
 Rawlings Wm. 55 Primrose hill
 Roe Richard, 2 Bouverie street

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Barker Jas. 143 Wellingboro' rd.
 Beck Thos. 60 Great Russell st.
 Chandler Henry, 4 Mercer's row
Co-operative West End Industrial Society (Limited)—E. Spires, manager, 43 Marefair
 Dunkley George, 36 Sheep st.
 Dunkley Henry, 2 Wood hill
 Dyer Silas, 39 St Giles' street
 Eldridge Charles, 23 Marefair and Far Cotton
 Errington John, 43 Bridge st. and Yardley, Hastings

Gent Thomas, 5 George row
 Gray Parker, 3 Parade
 Gray & Hodges, 58 Abington st.
 Green Fred. W. 17 Leicester st.
 Hall Sidney & Co. 6 Gold st.
 Hardwick Ebenezer, 170 Wellingborough road
 Harris Jos. 67 Wellingboro' rd.
 Hensman & Earl, 8 Abington st.
 Holyoak Brothers, 22 Marget sq.
 Kilborn Alfred, 169 Bridge st.
 Kirkton John, 62 Bridge st.
 Laughton Leonard, 32 Deal st.
 Lightfoot William, 5 Regents sq.
 Margetta John, 4 Wood hill
 Mayor Mrs E. 65 Horsemarket
 Mobbs & Smith, 7 St Giles' sq.
 Mumford William, 32 Drapery
 Osborn Thomas, 22 Drapery
 Patrick Henry J. 63 Newland
 Perkins John, 47 Drapery
 Perkins S. E. & Co. 36 Gold st.
 Pitts William, 15 St. Giles' st.
 Richardson Alfred, 14 Newland
 Saddington Wm. 39 Park st.
 Simpson William, 9 Sheep st.
 Storey Stephen, 59 Grafton st.
 Ward Josiah, 78 Bridge street
 Ward Mrs M. 7 Abington sq.
 Warren & Carter, 1 Wellington place
 Warren Horatio, 23 Drapery
 Wells Sam. 64 Gold street
 Whitehead Eben. 13 Sheep st.
 Whitford Robt. St James' and
 Woodford Noah, 14 Albert st.

Gun Makers.

Baseley Wm. 11 Wellingboro' rd.
 Marsh John, 50-A Drapery

Hairdressers.

Allen Henry, 47 Bearward st.
 Barnes John, 8 Wellington pl.
 Belton John, 10 Abington st.
 Berrill & Thornton, 6 Mercers rw.
 Bingham Robert, 28 Sheep st.
 Bland Robert E. 127 Bridge st.
 Chester Thomas, 82 Bridge st.
 Cox Frederick, St James' end.
 Faulkner Ezekiel, 10 Marefair
 Freeman John, 30 St Giles' st.
 Gardner H. J. 25 Wellington pl.
 Harris George, 134 Bridge st.
 Lowe John, 79 Horsemarket
 Lyman John, 61 Upper Mounts
 Munns Edward, 7 College street
 Ross William, 35 Bellbarn st.
 Thompson J. 10 Wellingbro' rd.
 Vears James, 13 Kettering rd.
 Warner Fred. 54 Kettering rd.
 White Edwin Gent, 24 Marefair
 White William, 176 Bridge st.
 Wilford J. 168 Wellingboro' rd.

Hardware Dealers.

Clegg Charles, 53 Silver street
 Curtis Thomas, 186 Bridge st.
 Eves William, 25B Bridge st.
 Gonski & Davis, 24 Sheep street

Hatters.

Barnard James, 19 Gold street
 Barnard Phil. Puttrell, 7 Drapery
 Bastick Wm. Hy. 5 Market sq.
 Berrill Alf. E. 10 Abington ter.
 Birdsall Wm. Fras. 4 Bridge st.
 Blunsom & Co. 6 Abington street
 Cooley William S. 19 Drapery
 Carrall Joseph, 18 Abington st.
 Eldridge William, 16 Gold st.
 Hollis Frederick, 1 Parade
 Lay John, 13 Market square
 Lees Thomas (mfr.), 30 Drapery
 Meadows Jos. Dan. 6 Horsemtk.
 Mills W. & Son, 15, 17, and 35
 Bridge street
 Spoor J. & Son, Abington st.
 Woodhill, and London

Hay and Straw Dealers.

Abbott Jos. Mead, 18 College st.
 Cook William, 39 Bridge street
 Harris John, 5 Harrold street
 Houghton Sam. 52 Bearward st.
 Rainbow William (hay), 16 St
 Edmund's street
 Reeve Wm. Jas. 1 Horsemarket
 and Birmingham
 Thompson Samuel, Cotton end
 Thompson Sam. & Son 13 Gold st.

Herbalists.

Blunt Jn. Hy. & Son, 28 Drapery

Hambleton Geo. 175 Bridge st.
 Pinkard Samuel, 142 Welling-
 borough road

Higglers and Cartowners.

Bradford Ths. 35 Commercial st.
 Brice Wm. 45 Woolmonger st.
 King, Alfred. 39 Cyril street
 Malin Rd. Thomas street
 Pebody John, 6 Green lane
 Sale William, Cotton end
 Smith Jas. 37 Commercial st.
 West Joseph, 45 Kerr street

Hop Merchants.

Houghton Jas. 19 Horsemarket
 Johnson & Wright, 3 Gold st.
 Phipps P. & R. Northampton

Brewery

Portal Wm. Thos. 8 Gold street
 Ratcliffe & Jeffery, Albion Steam

Brewery

Steevenson Mrs Ann, 21 Sheep st.
 Treham Edw. 1 St Andrew's tr.
 Vernon John Middleton, Ex-
 change Buildings, Parade
 Wilson John, 8 Drapery
 Youil Bros. Victoria Brewery

Horse Breakers.

Bond Robert, 32 Lower Mounts
 Thompson Jno. 84 Kettering rd.

**Hosiery, Haberdashers,
and Glovers.**

Attack Jacob, 10 Sheep street
 Barker James, 12 Abington ter.
 and 143 Wellingborough rd.
 Barnard James, 19 Gold street
 Barnard Phil. Puttrell, 7 Drapery
 Birdsall Wm. Fras. 4 Bridge st.
 Berrill Alf. Ed. 10 Abington ter.
 Blackwell John, 9 Drapery
 Blunsom & Co. 6 Abington st.
 Clifton Mrs Sarah Ann, 30 Well-
 ingborough road
 Cooley William S. 19 Drapery
 Cooper Edw. R. 34-A Gold st.
 Cooper Misses F. & S. 6 Marefair
 Emerton Henry, 24 Drapery
 Emerton Rd. 9 Market square
 Hewett James, 47 Bridge street
 Higgins John & Geo. 7 Parade
 Hollis Frederick, 1 Parade
 M'Girr Robt. 15 Wellington pl.
 Martin William, 80 Bailiff st.
 Powers Miss A. 14 Wellington pl.
 Shrewsbury Fred. 6 George row
 Smith George, 15 Regent square
 Spokes George, 10 Drapery
 Spoor J. & Son, Abington st.
 Woodhill, and London
 Wall Simon, 3 Mercer's row

HOTELS, INNS, AND TAVERNS.

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Admiral Rodney, Mrs Ann Gascoigne, 48
 Drapery
 Alhambra (and Music Hall), Robert Higgitt,
 63 Gold street
 Angel (commercial, family, and posting-house),
 Thomas Shaw, 23 Bridge street
 Bantam Cock, William Hobbs, 1 Abington sq.
 Bear, James Jeffery, 11 Sheep street
 Bell, William Blamire, 18 Bridge street
 Bird-in-Hand, James Ansell, 4 Regent square
 Black Boy, James Hamlet, 4 Wood hill
 Black Lion, George Barnes, 19 St Giles' street
 Black Lion (Old), Mrs Amy Roddis, 1 Black
 Lion hill
 Boat, James Lancaster, 12 College street
 Bull, William Seaby, 16 Regent square
 Bull and Butcher, Thos. Trusler, 94 Bridge st.
 Bull's Head, William Warren, 33 Sheep street
 Burgley Arms, Edw. Harris, 33 Bearward st.
 Coach and Horses, Alfred Coles, 3 George row
 Crispin Arms, John Law, 53 Scarletwell street
 Cross Keys, Charles Konow, 25 Sheep street
 Crown and Anchor, John Smith Norman, 180
 Bridge street
 Dolphin, John Thomas Muggleston, 15 Gold st.
 Duke of Clarence, Mrs Ann Gudgeon, 11
 Mercer's row
 Eagle Tavern, Charles Corby, 9 Bridge st.
 Fish Inn, Thomas Chambers, 1 Riding

Fleece (commercial), Jos. Jules Guignard, 115
 Bridge street
 Franklin's Restaurant, John Campbell Frank-
 lin, Guildhall road
 George Hotel, Jn. Knight Higgins, Geo. row
 Green Dragon, Thos. Homan, 54 Bearward st.
 Green Man, Sabbage & Dickens, St James' end
 Half Moon, Jonas Cross, 163 Bridge street
 Half-Way House, Thos. Plumb, Kingthorpe rd.
 Hare and Hounds, Thos. Frost, 1 Lady's lane
 King's Arms, Jas. H. Sabbage, 38 Horsemarket
 King's Head, Thomas Harris, 15 Mayorhold
 Knightley Arms, Edward Chapman Craddock,
 9 Commercial street
 Lord Palmerston, Josiah Rechab Tonsley, 25
 Market square
 Melbourne Tavern and Gardens, John Collier,
 St James' end
 Mitre, John Ward, 8 King street
 Northampton Arms, Wm. Mayor, 10 Silver st.
 Peacock and Midland Hotel (commercial and
 family), Wm. Forth, 28 Market square
 Pheasant, Samuel Thompson, 104 Bridge street
 Plumbers' Arms, Edwin Bridgewater, 16 Sheep
 street
 Plume of Feathers, Geo. Tebbutt, 9 Bradshawat.
 Pomfret Arms, Joseph Wilson, Cotton end
 Prince of Wales, Hy. Aldridge, 7 Augustine st.
 Princess Royal, Thos. Jeffs, 172 Wellingbro' rd.
 Quart Pot, William Lay, 1 Quartpot lane
 Queen's Arms, Fred. Perkins, 6 Market square

Queen's Head, Alfred Wm. Crick, 14 Gold st.
Race Horse, James Clayson, 6 Abington sq.
Ram, Charles Norman, 19 Sheep street
Recruiting Sergeant, Jph. Barker, 31 St Giles' st.
Red Lion, Charles Bailey, 20 Horsemarket
Rose and Crown, Mrs Mary Penn, 30 Gold st.
Robin Hood, Edward Ward, St James' end
Rose & Punchbowl, Wm. Harker, 18 Marefair
Royal, Henry Holmes, 25 Gold street
Saracen's Head, Mrs Caroline Bull, 1 Lawrence street
Shakespeare, Daniel Sellers, 3 Marefair
Spread Eagle, Thos. Richardson, 37 Bridge st.
Stag's Head, Joseph Drage, 7 Abington street
Sullan (The), Arth. Mitchell Woore, 2 Silver st.

Swan, William Sauls, 8 Derngate
Three Tunns, William Tarry, 23 Market sq.
Town Arms, James Smith, 1 Great Russell st.
Trooper, William Swallow, 2 Market square
Two Brewers, Joshua Holding, 25 Abington st.
Wagon and Horses, Edwin Howard, 34 Bridge street
Warwick Arms, Geo. Disbury, 55 Bridge st.
White Hart, John & Walter Shipman, 12 Drapery
White Hart (Old), Mrs Mary York, Cotton end
White Horse, William Edmunds, 64 Sheep st.
White Lion, Fred. Allard, Kingathorpe road
William the Fourth, William Betts, 2 Commercial street
Woolpack, Geo. Lionel Linnell, 24 Bridge st.

Beerhouses.

Alderman Fred. 26 The Green
 Alsop Geo. 2 Bellbarn street
 Amerson William, 39 Marefair
 Atkinson George, 29 Grafton st.
 Baker Henry, 71 Horsemarket
 Baker William, 14 Regent st.
 Baldwin Geo. 173½ Bridge st.
 Baley John, 49 Horsemarket
 Ball William, Bailiff street
 Barker Mrs Ann, 23 Sawpit ln.
 Bassford Benj. 40 Compton st.
 Belton James F. 171 Bridge st.
 Bennett Mrs Elizabeth, 44 Wellingtonborough road
 Bennett James, 52 Bath street
 Bland Elias, Weston street
 Bland Henry, 18 Grafton street
 Bonham Hy. 33 Augustine st.
 Bowring Mrs L. 26 Wellington st.
 Brain William, Kingthorpe rd.
 Branson Geo. 86 St Mary's st.
 Brinkler Thos. 101 Bridge st.
 Brown Geo. 212 Wellingbro' rd.
 Brown John, 17 Bailiff street
 Burrell Geo. Ths. 22 Primrose hl.
 Burt John Sam. 97 Bridge st.
 Bushell, William, 38 Albert st.
 Butler Geo. O' Cnr. 31 Crispin st.
 Butlin Mrs Hanh. 26 Chalk ln.
 Catling Charles, Market street
 Chapman Fred. Kingswell st.
 Chubb Wm. 71 Bridge street
 Clark Thos. Upper Mounts
 Clarke Mrs Eliz. 31 Horsemrkt.
 Coe Charles, 51 Hope's place
 Coldwell Fran. 8 Newtown rd.
 Cole Ben. Wm. 138 Bridge st.
 Coles Jon. 147 Wellingbro' rd.
 Collins Wlfr. 61 Palmerston rd.
 Cooke Chas. 1 Alexandra road
 Cooper Benjamin, 3 Castle st.
 Corby Thomas, 78 Kettering rd.
 Coughlan Thos. 25 Grafton st.
 Craddock George, 3 The Green
 Critchett Henry, 46 Grafton st.
 Curl John, jun., 31 Horsemarket
 Dean William, 14 Deal street
 Dale John, 25 Gas street
 Desborough E. 150 Kettering rd.
 Dickens Dan. Dav. 5 Sawpit lane
 Dickinson John, 59 Bouverie st.
 Douglas Mrs M. A. 1 Augustn. st.

Dunkley Edw. T. 19 Wellington pl.
 Dunmore William, 46 Kerr st.
 Freeman Rd. 19 Bradshaw st.
 Frisby Richard, 49 Broad street
 Gardner Chas. 66 Wellingbro' rd.
 Gardner Mrs Sarah, Cotton end
 Garratt Samuel, 2 Portland st.
 Garvey John, 33 Up. Priory st.
 Gillson Wm. H. 44 Up. Harding st.
 Gotch Miss Ann, 2 Green street
 Goodman John, 3 Adelaide st.
 Green Geo. 14 Free School st.
 Gilbert Edwin, Maple street
 Gulliver G. Vigo cres. Bedford rd.
 Hall William, St James' end
 Hancock Thos. 49 St Mary's st.
 Harris Charles, 26 Bailiff street
 Harris Wm. 55 Lr. Harding st.
 Harrison Joseph, 47 Hope's pl.
 Harrison Vincent, 25 Marefair
 Hasler John, 15 Riding
 Henman Edward, 25 Mayorhold
 Henshaw Charles, Weston st.
 Henson Chas. 55 Horsemarket
 Heydon Mrs A. 45 Brunswick st.
 Hillyard Benj. St James' end
 Holloway John, 58 Cow lane
 Hooton Thomas, Cow lane
 Hough William, 54 Bath street
 Houghton John, 43 Horsemrkt.
 Howard John, St John's ter.
 Howard Thos. 47 Newtown rd.
 (and sec. to beer retail assn.)
 Howes Jos. 1 Lr. Harding st.
 Hughes Wm. 32 Vernon street
 Hutchings Wm. 1 Black Lion ter.
 Jackson Wm. 69 Woolmonger st.
 Jackson Chs. 53 Wellingbro' rd.
 Jarman Amos, 51 Castle street
 Jeffery Wm. 89 Wellingbro' rd.
 Jones George, 14 Gas street
 Knightley Chas. 9 Leicester st.
 Knight Ths. 226 Wellingbro' rd.
 Knight John, 17 Cyril street
 Knight's Ling, 64 Primrose hill
 Lambum Wm. 23 Francis st.
 Lamburne Chas. 14 College st.
 Law Alex. 20 Upper Priory st.
 Law Benjamin, 2 Regent street
 Lawrence William 40 West st.
 Lee Jeremiah, 6 Victoria road
 Lester Ambrose, 20 Market sq.
 Letts Daniel, 65 Wellingbro' rd.
 Levi William, 52 Broad street

Litchfield Geo. 1 Denmark rd.
 Longland John, 29 Silver street
 Lowe Mrs Ann, 17 Green lane
 Malin James, 36 Cleveland road
 Malin Thomas, Newland
 Marrable Wm. 10 Kettering rd.
 Marriott Wm. 46 Up. Harding st.
 Mason John, 27 Melbourne st.
 Mellowes Mrs My. 80 Mayorhold
 Miller John, 141 Bridge street
 Morgan Mrs Han. 150 Bridge st.
 Moring William, 50 Hope's pl.
 Munday Wm. 39 Little Cross st.
 Mundin John, 29 Up. Mounts
 Negus William, St Peter's street
 Newitt John, 56 Adelaide st.
 Nott William, 2 Park street
 Oddy Jos. 81 Woolmonger st.
 Osborn Ar. 186 Wellingbro' rd.
 Osborn Thos. 22 Woolmonger st.
 Osborn William, 25 Adelaide st.
 Parker John, 29 Cow lane
 Parrott Thomas, 1 Cow lane
 Pell George, St James' end
 Penn Charles, 79 Vernon street
 Penn Mrs Emma, 27 Mount st.
 Perrin Michael, 25 Crane street
 Pheasey Ried. 19 Commercial st.
 Pointer James, 97 Bath street
 Pollard James, St James' end
 Pollard Samuel, 7 King street
 Porteous Alex. 1 Western ter.
 Pratt Mrs Ann, 71 Melbourne st.
 Price John, 38 Abington street
 Ralley John, 171 Bridge street
 Reeve Henry, St James' end
 Rich Ambridge, 46 Deal street
 Rigby William, 97 Bridge st.
 Robbins Mrs Sarah, St John's st.
 Roberts Geo. 1 Up. Harding st.
 Robins John, 2 Gas street
 Roe George, 24 Pytchley street
 Rohrer Thos. 44 Kettering rd.
 Rose Henry D. 16 Newland
 Rose Ezekiah, 11 Fish street
 Sabbage Geo. Eli. 12 St Andrew's st.
 Sanders William, 87 Bath street
 Sargeant John, 18 Regent sq.
 Sawbridge Frederick, Vernon st.
 Sharp William, 5 Castle hill
 Sheffield Jno. 44 St Edmund's st.
 Sherwin William, 30 Green st.
 Simons Sam. 12 Lawrence st.
 Slater Lenrd. W. 48 Primrose hill

Skinner Geo. 7 Up. Priory st.
 Smith Edward, 28 Lawrence st.
 Smith Jno. 131 Wellingbro' rd.
 Solomon Levi, 121 Bridge street
 Stanton Benj. 30 Horseshoe st.
 Stevenson Mrs A. 56 Gt Russell st
 Stevenson Thos. 46 Kettering rd.
 Sutton Richard, 32 Dover st.
 Swindall Thos. 20 St James' st.
 Sykes William, 1 Victoria st.
 Tarry Geo. 40 Upper Mounts
 Tarry George, 87 York street
 Tew Alfred, 13 Nelson street
 Thompson Samuel, Cotton end
 Threadgold Wm. 32 Wellinbro' rd
 Timmins John, 51 Bearward st.
 Tippler Geo. Perkins, 40 Bailiff st.
 Townley Wm. 106 Market st.
 Troup Alexander 29 Drapery
 Tuckley Steph. 1 St Edmund st.
 Tyler William, 153 Bridge st.
 Vaughan, Sam. 61 St George's st.
 Wainwright Robt. 25 Castle st.
 Walton Thos. 96 Scarletwell st.
 Ward Thos. 59 St Edmund st.
 Ward Thos. N. 23. Gt. Russell st
 Warden Jno. 134 Gt. Russell st.
 Warner Mark, 15 Market sq.
 Warren George, 69 Lawrence st.
 Warren Jos. 82 Gt. Russell st.
 Walts Alfred, Alliston's gardens
 Webb Richard, 73 Market street
 Webb Wm. 73 Scarletwell st.
 Whittle Mrs Eliza, 11 Foundry st.
 Whitney Thomas, 58 Gold st.
 Whitworth Thos. 70 Lr. Thrift st.
 Wilcox Mrs E. 56 Wellington st.
 Wilkins John, 39 Bonverie st.
 Woodford Noah, 24 Albert st.
 Woodruff George, 28 Dover st.
 Wright Mrs A. 35 Wellington st.
 Wright Arth. Bull, 25 Chapel pl.
 Wright John, St James' end
 Wright Wilmer, 79 Kettering rd.

Ink Manufacturer.

Savory Edw. (& currier's size),
 21 Castle street

Iron Founders.

Allechin W. & Son, *Globe Works*
 Harrison & Clayton, Cotton end
 Merrill Normanton, Bridge st.
 Mobbs Henry, *Lion Foundry*
 Rice Wm. & Co. *Eagle Foundry*

Iron Masters.

Northampton Coal, Iron, and
 Wagon Co. (Limited), Lep-
 per & Dodgson, managing
 directors, 5 Sheep street
 Stenson & Co. St James' end

Ironmongers.

Banks Joseph, 3 Gold street
 Barford Valen. Ths. 1 Market sq.
 Camp John, 38 and 40 Gold st.
 Green William, 29 Abington st.
 Hill Rowland, 7 Bridge street
 Law Frank, 2 Abington street

Mobbs, Snow & Wood, 13 Parade
 Pell George, 46 Bridge street
 Porter J. S. 58 Bridge street
 Powell George, 66 Sheep street
 Samuel James, 6 Lady's lane
 Sheppard Wm. 69 Bridge street
 Warr Mrs Sophia, 3-A Marketsq.
 Wells John, 48 Sheep street
 Wilson John, 3 Drapery

Iron (scrap) Dealer.

Hitchcox John, 31 Woolmonger
 street

Jewellers and Silver- smiths.

Blunt Delenai, 14 Bridge street
 Chesterton Richard (working),
 9 Abington street
 Cox & Sons, 2 Mercer's row
 Dyer & Co. 36 Bridge street
 Jolliffe Wm. John, 34 Drapery
 Whitmore & Son, 42 Gold st.

Lace Manufacturers.

Cardwell Albert, 27 Newland
 Kightley & Foddy, 63 Abington st
 Mills Robert Wm. 1 Market sq.
 Mitton William, 44 Drapery
 Nicholson T. (leather) 5 Regnt. st.

Lamp Maker.

Green, William, 29 Abington st.

Land Agents and Surveyors.

Hayward Fran. H. 50-A Drapery
 Holding & Son, 50 Abington st.
 Hull Chas. Lovell, 71 Waterloo
 Hull William, 12 St Giles' st.
 Law & Sons, 29 Abington street
 Smith Geo. 3 Exc. bldgs. Parade
 Whitmy James, 6 Castilian st.

Last & Boot-tree Makers.

Boyes William, 11 Silver street
 Davis & Irons, Sawpit lane
 Edlow Samuel, 12 Horseshoe st.
 Macready Geo. 21 Kingswell st.
 Swallow Wm. 35 Abington st.

Laundresses.

Cotchin Mrs Mrth. 41 Marefair
 M'Main Mrs Bridget, 7 Lorne rd.
 Mallard Mrs Eliza, 102 Upper
 Thrift street
 Marshall Mrs Sarah, Cow lane
 Rice Mrs Sophia, 31 Denmark rd.
 Smith Mrs Martha, 13 Albert st.
 Wilson Mrs Ann, 113 Lower
 Thrift street
 Wilson Mrs Ruth, 17 Woodford st.

Lead Merchants.

Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
 Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.

Leather Dressers.

Anderton Jas. 2 St James' st.
 Fudger Fred. (kid) 62 Lr. mounts
 Fudger Geo. (kid) St James' end

Green Chas. Maple st.
 Moring William & George, Bull
 Head lane
 Wade Wm. & Sons, Elephant In.

Leather Enamellers and Japanners.

Garnett & King, Spring lane

Leather Merchants.

Barnes & Peckover, 6 Newland
 Blakey E. & Sons, Palmerston rd.
 Melsheim Emile (foreign), 5 St.
 Peter's street
 Michel Geo. Leopold (foreign),
 37 Newland
 Oppenheim Hy. Martin, Wood st.
 Rymer & Shepard, 7 Wood st.
 Wetherell & Neepe, 34 Newland
 Williams Wm. St Andrew's sq.

Libraries (Circulating).

Abel & Sons, 9 Parade
 Dorman Mark (and reading
 room), 27 Drapery

Limeburners and Merchants.

Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.
 West Biddles & Co. 37 Sheep st.

Lithographers.

Law W. W. & Sons, 49 Gold st.

Loan Societies.

Equitable, 40 Newland; Joseph
 Neighbour, treasr. George
 Poole, secretary
Friend-in-Need, 76 Welling-
 borough road; Geo. Hickman,
 treasr. William Hughes, sec.
General, 40 Newland; Thomas
 Gibson, treasr. Wm. Curtis,
 secretary
Globe, 18 Gas street; Alex. Law,
 treasr. Wm. Vann, secretary
Improvement, 24 Priory street;
 John Dalton, treasr. George
 Munday, secretary
Labouring Artisan, 38 Horse-
 market; James Beetson,
 treasr. Richard Caswell, sec.
Lily of the Valley, 46 Grafton
 street; Philip Orbell, treasr.
 Wm. Barfield, secretary
United Friendly, 131 Welling-
 borough road; John Smith,
 treasr. Geo. Robinson, sec.
United Provident, 2 Lorne
 road; Arthur Alliston, treasr.
 Henry Vorley, secretary
Working Men's Provident, 40
 Newland; Wm. Nott, treasr.
 Edwin Inwood, secretary

Lodgings. 'I

Aspinal Mrs Eliz. 21 Pytchelyst.
 Baylias Mrs Hh. 14 Harrison rd.
 Capell Mrs Ann, 4 Seymour pl.
 Caulcutt Mrs E. 9 Alexandra rd.
 Field Mrs Caro. 40 Kingswell st.

Garret George, 13 Princess st.
 Harris Mrs Soph. 15 Thenford st.
 Hatton Miss Mary, 6 St Katharine's terrace
 Higgins Mrs Sah. 17 Victoria rd.
 Kilborn Mrs Cath. 10 Victoria st.
 Manning Mrs C. 15 Bearward st
 Morgan Mrs Han. 48 Horsemkt.
 Norton Mrs Eliz. 120 Bridge st.
 Osborn Mrs A. 10 Seymour pl.
 Palmer Miss Eliz. 3 Park street
 Rae Mrs Margt. 41 College st.
 Sharman Mrs E. 5 Alexandra rd.
 Watts John, 23 Cyril street
 Woodford Mrs J. 8 Augustine st.

Looking-glass Makers.

Atkins Hy. Jn. 26 Abington st.
 Moore James, 35 Marefair

Machinists and Millwrights.

Allechin W. & Son, *Globe Works*
 Gadaby Ed. (sewing machine),
 24 Bearward street
 Hewitt Ed. 34 Bearward street
 King Thos. (shoe tool), 41
 Scarletwell street
 Lunt John (shoe) 11 Newland
 Parish Jn. (shoe), 25 Lorne rd.
 Perkins Thos. (sewing machine),
 28 Regent street
 Pilgrim Geo. (sewing machine
 repaired), 11 Mayorhold
 Rice & Co. *Eagle Foundry*
 Sheppard Jas. Thos. (shoe tool),
 Guildhall road
 Spencer Thos. 134 Scarletwell st.
 Wright John (shoe tool), 2
 Augustine street

Maltsters.

Higgins Henry, Weston street
 Houghton Jas. 19 Horsemkt.
 Norman Jno. S. 180 Bridge st.
 Perry John (executors of), 120
 Bridge street
 Phillips Bros. *Steam Brewery*
 Phipps P. & R. *Northampton*
Brewery and Towcester
 Ratliffe & Jeffery, *Albion Steam*
Brewery
 Shelton Thomas, Derngate
 Youil Bros., *Victoria Brewery*

Marine Store Dealers.

Acton Robert, 4 Broad street
 Allen Joseph, Alley yard
 Barnes Jph. & Son, 5 Kingswell st.
 Kilburn Rt. J. 59 & 61 Broad st.
 Leadbeater Samuel, 46 Well-
 ingborough road

Market Gardeners.

(See also *Nurserymen*).

Chaplin Geo. 12 Commercial st.
 Gill Hubert, 28 Cleveland road
 Moring John, 60 Sheep street
 Moring Jn. Wm. 65 Adelaide st.
 Moring Vin. 34 St George's st.

Laundon George, 110 Welling-
 borough road
 Lester Ambrose, 26 Market sq.
 Peach James, 17 St George's pl.
 Percival John, 9 Albert street

Mercers.

Brice & Sons, 43 Drapery
 Frisby, Dyke & Co. 21 Market sq.
 Higgins John & Geo. 7 Parade
 Norman, Shepherd, & Manning,
 11 Drapery
 Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
 Pressland & Son, 37 Drapery

Millers.

Greenough R. E. *Steam Mills*
 Haynes Geo. *St Andrew's Mill*,
 St George's street
 Perry John & Son, Tanner st.
 Swallow Geo. R. *Kingsthorpe*
 Westley Jph. & Sons, *Nun Mills*

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Allen Geo. (sen.), 54 Abington st
 Attack Mrs Sh. 12 Grey Friars' st.
 Bagnall Mrs Susan, 44 Marefair
 Barret Mrs Sarah, 60 Horsemkt.
 Biggs Miss Selina, 30 York st.
 Blackwell Misses Jane and
 Fannie, 7 Marefair
 Chambers Miss M. 10 King st.
 Cave Mrs Eliz. 11 Alexandra rd.
 Clarke Mrs M. A. 8 Abington ter
 Cooper Misses F. & S. 60 Gold st.
 Cooper Miss Sarah, 17 Gas st.
 Fountain Miss Ann, 28 Regt. sq.
 Gray Miss Reba. 29 Bearward st.
 Godfrey Miss Mary, Wood street
 Hadland Mrs S. J. 10 Regent sq.
 Harris Chas. 57 Bearward st.
 Hart Miss Char. Kingswell st.
 Hewett James, 47 Bridge street
 Hicks Miss Eliz. 2 Bedford pl.
 Higgins John & Geo. 7 Parade
 Hoare John, 48 Wellingbro' rd.
 Law Henry, 36A Gold street
 Kirby Mrs A. 20 Wellington pl.
 Lokes Mrs J. 134 Kettering rd.
 Luck Mrs My. Jane, 53 Newland
 Lutt Misses Mary, Eliz. &
 Rhoda, 61 Marefair
 Manning Miss M. 38 St Giles' ter.
 Mee & Sands, 10 Bridge street
 Morriss Mrs Alice, 55 Grafton st.
 Neville Mrs Zillah, 29 Sheep st.
 Norman Mrs S. 18 Grey Friars' st
 Parker Hamil. Wm. 5 Mercer's ro.
 Pell Miss Mar. Soph. 48 Waterloo
 Perrin Mrs Char. 45 St Giles' st.
 Pike Miss Susan h. 61 Marefair
 Read Charles, 1 Derngate
 Remmett Miss Cath. Eleanor,
 36 Freehold street
 Robins Mrs E. 67 Woolmonger st.
 Rush Sam. 26 Gold street
 Samwell Hy. 70 Wellingbro' rd
 Saunders, Mrs Sarah & Eliz.
 11 Market square
 Seaby Miss Eliza, 11 Wood st.
 Sharpe Miss Eliz. 86 Welling-
 borough road

Shelton Miss M. A. 37 St Giles' st
 Smith Miss Eliz. 35 York street
 Smith Lewis 87 Horsemarket
 Turl Mrs Mary, 4 Charles st.
 Utley Wm. Wellingborough rd.
 Warwick Mrs Mary, 88 Well-
 ingborough road
 Woodford James, 6 Marefair
 Woolston Miss Lou. 43 Broad st.
 Wootton Miss H. 8 Victoria ter.
 Wright Mrs Sarah, 2 Victoria st.

Musio and Musical In- strument Dealers.

Abel & Sons, 9 Parade
 Biden John, 41 St Giles' st.
 Carter Hy. Geo. jun. (pianoforte
 maker), 80 Kettering road
 Humphreys Thos. 68 Bridge st.
 Kemshed J. & Sons, 19 Bridgest.
 Klitz Mrs Sarah, 7 Mercer's row
 Notcutt Jn. Talbot, 31 Drapery
 Warner Mark, 16 Market sq.

Newsagents.

Allen Henry, 47 Bearward st.
 Bates James, 3 Bridge street
 Bates John, 16 Drapery
 Bryant Albert, 9 Bull lane
 Bryant Joshua, 84 Bridge street
 Chapman, John V. 4 Abington
 square & 162 Wellingbro' rd.
 Corby John, 20 Mayorhold
 Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
 Ford Ebenezer, 133 Welling-
 borough road
 Hilyard Lennell, 43 Grafton st.
 Kemshed Joseph & Sons, 19
 Bridge street
 Lowe Geo. 12 Marefair
 Ratnett James, 27 Bridge st.
 Read Thomas, 81 Bull lane
 Ross Wm. 35 Bellbarn street
 Rushton Joseph, 35 Gold st.
 Williams Fred. B. 57 Bridge st.

Newspapers.

Northampton Advertiser (first
 Sat. in month), Stanton and
 Son, 24 Abington street
Northampton Albion (Friday),
 Thos. Arldge, 5 St Giles' st.
Northampton Herald (Sat.),
 Jas. Butterfield, 24 Market sq.
Northampton Mercury (Sat.),
 Mrs Ann Mary Dicey, 11
 Parade

Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists.

Cockerill Alfred, 18 Drapery
 Peach James, 17 St George's pl.
 Perkins Fred. 2 Gold street
 Perkins Jno. & Son, 52 Drapery
 and Billing road
 Perkins Thomas, 42 Drapery
 Watts & Son, 56 Gold street
 and 110 Bridge street

Oil & Colour Merchants.

Chandler Hy. 2 Mercer's row
 Green William, 29 Abington st.
 Hill Rowland, 7 Bridge street

Johnson & Wright, 3 Gold st.
Powell George, 66 Sheep street
Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.
Wells John, 48 Sheep street

Opticians.

Bass & Son, 59 Sheep street
Cox & Sons, 1 Mercer's row

Organ Builders.

Burke Wm. 50 Horsemarket
Parkinson James, 10 Fish st.

Outfitters.

Berrill Alf. E. 10 Abington ter.
Blunsom & Co. 6 Abington st.
Barton Thomas, 46 Gold street
Cooley William S. 19 Drapery
Curral Joseph, 18 Abington st.
Dimbleby John & Co. 1 Gold st.
Dyer & Co. 36 Bridge street
Eldridge William, 16 Gold st.
Jones William, 29 Gold street
Meadows Jos. Dan. 6 Horsemkt.
Mills James, 53 Bridge street
Mills William and Son, 15, 17,
and 35 Bridge street
Sporr J. & Son, Abington st.
Woodhill and London
Tuffley Edward Wornham, 49
Drapery

Packing-Case Makers.

Bolton Chas. 27 Bearward st.
Collins Thomas, Inkerman ter.
Lovell Joseph, 5 Bearward st.
Salmon Thomas, 88 Bridge st.

Painters, Paperhangers, &c.

Alsop Thomas, 40 Silver street
Archer Wm. 50 Wellingbro' rd.
Baker Charles, 5 Park street
Berrill Frederick (grainer), 30
Lower Mounts
Camp John, 38 Gold street
Corby Samuel, 1 Kerr street
Cooke Samuel, 56 Marefair
Goy Henry, 9 King street
Green Henry, Upper Mounts
Hall Charles, 51 Abington st.
Holdsworth John, 41 Waterloo
Inskip James, 22 Augustine st.
Law William, 33 Abingdon st.
Lewis Chas. Abbey, 6 Woodhill
Matthews Wm. 25 Commercial st.
Mobbs Hy. C. 26 St. Giles' street
Oliver George, 31 Mayorhold
Pearson Charles, 23 Wood st.
Roberts Dan. 22 Wellington pl.
Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street.
Smith Chas. John, 55 Newland
Smith Jas. 129 Wellingbro' rd.
Smith Lewis, 87 Horsemarket
Spatcher Wm. 49 Lawrence st.
Tomes Wm. 43 Bearward street
Tucker Wm. W. 50 Bridge st.
Wright James, 2 Victoria street

Paperhangers.

Cave Jno. Leach, 1 Foundry st.
Johnson William, 31 Sheep st.
Peirce George, 35 Kerr street
Rhodes Hy. 14 Gt. Russell st.
Smith Chas. John, 55 Newland
Watkin James & Son (dealers),
40 Sheep street

Paper Manufacturers.

Wise & Co. (bank-note), *Rush
Mills*

Parcel Offices.

*Globe Express, * * **
*London and North-Western
Railway Co.* (Chaplin and
Horne), Thomas Shaw, agent,
23 Bridge street
Midland Railway Co. Samuel
Frisby, agent, 29 Market sq.
Sutton & Co. William Herbert
Swindall, agt. 31 Abington st.

Paviour.

Lynch John, 69 Palmerston rd.

Pawnbrokers.

(*Marked * are licensed for
plate.*)

Abraham James, 61 Grafton st.
* Abraham R. & Son, Kettering rd.
Drage John, 49 Scarletwell st.
* Dyer & Co. 36 Bridge street
* Edwards George, 46 Newland
* Walter Geo. Hy. 122 Bridge st.

Photographers.

Biden John, 41 St. Giles' street
Cox William, 13 Bridge street
Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
Katterns, James, 7 Gold street
Law W. W. & Son, 12 Bridge st.

Physicians.

Francis D. J. T. 32 Bridge st.
Webster Jno. Hy. 31 Market sq.

Picture Dealers.

Moore James, 35 Marefair
Moss Henry, 50 Marefair

Picture-Frame Makers.

Atkins Hy. Jno. 26 Abington st.
Boosworth Wm. 17 Kingswell st.

Plasterers.

Banks John, 40 Abington street
Clarke S. B. & Son, Derngate
Miller Charles, 4 Grafton street
Stanford Wm. 28 Lr. Mounts
Woodford Joseph, 24 Kerr street

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Allen Thomas, 47 St. Giles' st.
Alsop George, 2 Bellbarn street
Alsop Thomas, 40 Silver street
Baker Charles, 5 Park street
Cleaver Richard, 14 Wood st.

Corby Samuel. 1 Kerr street
Cross Thos. jun. Albion cottage
Goy Henry, 9 King street
Hall Charles, 51 Abington st.
Inskip James, 22 Augustine st.
Jones George, 13 Victoria st.
Matthews Wm. 25 Commercial st.
Mobbs Hy. C. 26 St. Giles' st.
Oliver George, 31 Mayorhold
Roberts Dan. 22 Wellington pl.
Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
Smith Chas. John, 55 Newland
Smith Jas. 129 Wellingbro' rd.
Spatcher Wm. 49 Lawrence st.
Tipler Geo. Perkins, 40 Bailiff st.
Tomes Wm. 43 Bearward st.
Tucker William W. 50 Bridge st.
Walker Arton, 23 Horsemarket

Poulterers.

(*Marked * are dealers in game.*)

* Clarke John, 2 George row
* Garner James, Swan yard
Henshaw Mrs. Sa. 7 Bradshaw st.
Putnam Mrs. My. A. 11 Bridge st.
Robbins Joseph, 46 Cow lane

Printsellers.

Abel & Sons, 9 Parade
Atkins Hy. Jno. 26 Abington st.

Printers.

Arlidge Thomas 5 St. Giles' st.
Biden John, 41 St. Giles' street
Brown & Thomas, 18 Gold st.
Butterfield Jas. 24 Market sq.
Cordeux & Sons, Swan yard
Dicey Mrs. Ann Mary, 11 Parade
Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
Harris Richard, 6 Bridge street
Law Alfred, 11A Abington st.
Lea Charles, 41 Gold street
Norton Edward, 17 St. Giles' st.
Notcutt John Talbot, 31 Drapery
Parker Charles, 20 Newland
Shemeld Brothers, 8 Sheep st.
Stanton & Son, 24 Abington st.
Taylor & Son, 22 Gold street

Proctors.

Gates Wm. Brookes, 6 Derngate
Markham Arthur Bayley, 2
Derngate

Provision Dealers.

Ashby Fred. 155 Wellingbro' rd.
Beck Thos. 60 Great Russell st.
Bell Edward, 11 College st.
Dunkley George, 36 Sheep st.
Dyer Silas, 39 St. Giles' street
Eldridge Charles 23 Marefair
and Far Cotton
Errington John, 43 Bridge st.
and *Yardly Hastings*
Green Brothers, 1 Bridge street
Green Fred. Walter, 17 and 19
Leicester street
Hardwick Ebenezer, 170 Wel-
lingborough road
Lightfoot Wm. 5 Regent sq.
Morris Geo. Kettering road

Mumford William, 32 Drapery
Patrick Hy. J. 63 Newland
Saddington Wm. 39 Park st.
Simpson Wm. 9 Sheep street
Smith Dd. Berkin, 28 Bridge st.
Smith Josiah, 15 Kettering rd.
Warren & Carter, 1 Wellington pl.
Warren Horatio, 23 Drapery
Wells Samuel, 64 Gold street
Whitehead Eben. 13 Sheep st.
Woodford Noah, 24 Albert st.

Register Offices for Ser- vants.

Millard Mrs Hannah, Exchange
Buildings, Parade
*Northampton Servants' Regis-
tration Society* (Mrs A.
Wright), 51 Gold street
Smith Mrs Han. 11 Derngate
Wright Mrs Amelia, 51 Gold st.

Rope and Twine Manu- facturers.

Jelleyman Wm. Fred. 3 Kings-
well street
Pendred Benj. 81 Bridge street

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Beasley Thomas, 4 George row
Clarke Wm. 23 Gold street and
111 Bridge street
Crane Wm 44 Bridge street
Davies & Sons, 17 Abington st.
Green & Son, 9 Gold street
Harris Samuel, 29 St Giles' st.
Manning John & Thomas, 8
Wood hill
Monk Jno. & Thos. 126 Bridge
street
Oswin Wm. 4 Sheep street
Pattison John, 62 Sheep street

Salt Merchants.

Greenough Rand E. 112 Bridge st
Shewing William, Cotton end
West, Biddles & Co. 37 Sheep st.

Saw Maker.

Duckenfield Ed. 31 Gold street

Saw-Mill Proprietors.

Mold James, Commercial street
Wootton Thomas, Broad street

Scrap Leather Dealer.

Hollowell Wm. & Son, 3 Market
street

Sculptors.

Belton Geo. 173 Bridge street
Phillips Chas. 8 Wood street
Revitt John, Church lane
Uley Wm. 75 Wellingbro' rd.

Seed Crushers.

Blewitt Wm. & Co. 112 Bridge st

Seed Merchants.

Harvey Ebenezer, 15 Sheep st.
and 68 Wellingborough road
Johnson & Wright, 3 Gold st.
Laundon Geo. 110 Wellingbro' rd.
Mobbs, Snow, & Wood, 13
Parade
Phipps Edward, Cotton end
Reeve Wm. Jas. 1 Horsemarket
and Birmingham
Wilson John, 3 Drapery
Wright Chas. Wellingbro' road

Sewing Machine Agents.

Brooks George, 27 Sheep street
Brownbill Hy. 43 St Giles' st.
Drakeford Israel, 39 Sheep st.
Higgins John & Geo. 7 Parade
Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
Singer Mfrg. Co. 11 Abington st.
Tipler James, 2 Edith street

Shawl and Mantle Ware- houses.

Brice and Sons, 43 Drapery
Frisby, Dyke, & Co. 21 Market sq.
Hall Thos. Douglas, 12 Parade
Norman, Shepherd, & Manning,
11 Drapery
Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
Pressland & Son, 37 Drapery
Smith R. & Co. 17 Market sq.

Shoemakers' Tool Manu- facturers.

King Thos. 41 Scarletwell pl.
Lunt John 11 Newland
Shepherd Jas. Th. Guildhall rd.

Shoe Mercers.

Blakey E. & Sons, Palmerston rd.
Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
Watkins & Stimpson, 44 Horse-
market

Shopkeepers.

Adams Fred. 43, Lawrence st.
Adams Hy. 128 Scarletwell st.
Adams John, 10 Upper Mounts
Adnitt Erskine, 42 Marefair
Adson Edm. 23 Wellington pl.
Ager Thos. 3 Fish street
Allibone Wm. 38 Melbourne st.
Amerson William, 39 Marefair
Andrews Wm. 43 Wellington st.
Arch Thos. 140 Kettering road
Ashby Mrs Ann, 43 Lorne road
Ashton David, 46 Woolmonger st.
Ball William, 32 Scarletwell st.
Baker Henry, 71 Horsemarket
Baker William, 14 Regent st.
Barber Thos. 69 Lorne road
Barber Wm. 108 Kettering road
Barker Mrs Ann, 23 Sawpit ln.
Barwen Walt. 50 Newtown rd.
Bassford Benj. 40 Compton st.
Barron Mrs Rebecca, 3 Maple st.
Beasley John, 58 Wellingbro' rd.
Bennett James, 52 Bath street
Berry John, 78 Vernon street
Bevis John, 7 Kingswell street

Boddington Jos. 69 Vernon st.
Bonham Hy. 33 Augustine st.
Bonham Thos. 15 Cyril street
Bosworth Jesse, 47 Newland
Botterill Chs. 35 Lr. Harding st.
Brain Wm. Kingthorpe road
Brooks Wm. 23 Green lane
Brown John, 10 Spring lane
Brown John, 17 Bailiff street
Brown Joseph, 30 Grafton st.
Brown Walter, 32 Newtown rd.
Buckingham Geo. 2 Up. Cross st.
Burrows John, 17 Lady's lane
Busby Benj. 78 Wellingbro' rd.
Butlin Mrs Han. 26 Chalk lane
Caswell Geo. 15 Augustine st.
Cave Mrs Cte. 68 St George's st.
Cave Fred. 17 Grafton street
Chapel Wm. 15 Wellingbro' rd.
Chapman Fred. 27 Bull lane
Clapham Geo. 58 Vernon street
Clark Wm. 29 Compton st.
Clark Robt. 30 Great Russell st.
Clarke Alfred, 17 Brunswick st.
Clements Thos. 23 Bellbarn st.
Cockerell Benj. St John's st.
Coldwell Fras. 3 Newtown rd.
Cole Benj. Wm. 138 Bridge st.
Coles John. 147 Wellingbro' rd.
Cooke Chas. 1 Alexandra road
Co-operative Stores, 49 Grafton
st. and Oak st.; John Ashby
and Job Dickens, managers
Co-operative (Phoenix) 11 St
Andrew's sq. and Wellingbro'
road; George Knight, sec.
Corby Thos. 78 Kettering rd.
Cosford, Thos. 28 St Peter's st.
Coughlan Thos. 25 Grafton st.
Cottingham, Wm. 28 Lorne rd.
Cox Hy. Sam. 63 Palmerston rd.
Curtis Thos. 18 Adelaide street
Curtis William, 8 Moat street
Cutler Henry, 5 Woodford st.
Darnell William, 13 The Green
Davis Jno. Wigston, Bailiff st.
Dawkins Isaac, 39 Louise road
Dean William, 69 Lawrence st.
Dickins Dan. David, 5 Sawpit ln.
Dickinson Jno. 59 Bouverie st.
Doughlas Wm. 87 Wellingbro' rd.
Dunham Henry, 21 Gas street
Dunmore Edwd. 33 St Mary's st.
Early Henry, 4 The Green
Elliott Mrs. P. 13 Horseshoe st.
England Sept. St James' end
Farndon Thomas, 1 Lorne road
Faulkner Samuel, 12 Exeter rd.
Fearey Miss My. 75 Bird's-piece
Field Wm. 110 Kettering road
Field William, 3 Abington ter.
Foster George, 7 Freehold st.
Frisby Richard, 49 Broad street
Fudger George, St James' end
Garland Mrs Eliz. 86 Bath st.
Garlick Carrington, 24 Vic-
toria street
Garratt Samuel, 2 Portland st.
Garratt Wm. 46 Denmark rd.
Garvey Jno. 33 Upper Priory st.
Gawthorn Stephen Edward, 2
Pytchley street

Gee Miss Cath. 187 Bridge st.
 Geyton Albert, 3 Black Lion hill
 Gibbs William, 37 Cyril street
 Gilkes Joseph, St James' end
 Gotch Miss Ann, 2 Green st.
 Goode Benj. 50 Lawrence st.
 Goodman Jno. 5 Augustine st.
 Goodman Jno. 3 Adelaide st.
 Green Joseph, 67 Bailiff street
 Greenough Geo. 35 Victoria rd.
 Grocock Mrs M. 39 Adelaidest.
 Griffiths Mrs Sarah, Angel st.
 Hall William, St James' end
 Hannell Thos. 113 Bridge st.
 Hasdell William, 42 Maple st
 Harpin George, St James' end
 Harris Wm. 55 Lr. Harding st.
 Harris Alf. Geo. St James' end
 Hasler John, 15 Riding
 Haynes Geo. 80 Kettering rd.
 Hayward Geo. Abs. 42 Exeter rd.
 Henson Chas. 55 Horsemarket.
 Heritage Wm. 58 Bouverie st.
 Heycock Mrs Han. 8 Spring ln.
 Heydon Mrs A. 45 Brunswick st.
 Hickman Jno. 11 Melbourne st.
 Hicks Wm. Slad. 17 Quartpot ln.
 Hill Thos. 3, 1st sq. Nelson st.
 Hines John, 17 Kerr street
 Holloway John, 58 Cow lane
 Holt John, Cotton end
 Hornsey William, 16 Nelson st.
 Hough William, 54 Bath st.
 Howard Thos. 47 Newtown rd.
 Howes Jos. 1 Lower Harding st.
 Howes William, 22 Marefair
 Hughes Wm. 32 Vernon street
 Hughes Mrs Sarah, St Giles' ter.
 Hurry Jph. Johnson, 17 Lady's ln.
 Hyde William, 58 Regent st.
 Ingram Edward, 143 Bridge st.
 Jackson Chas. 53 Wellingbro' rd.
 Kemp Wm. 8 Upper Mounts
 Kent Jas. 182 Wellingbro' rd.
 King Mrs Jane, 1 Bristol street
 Kirby Wm. 53 St Mary's street
 Knight Ths. 226 Wellingbro' rd.
 Knight Thos. jun. 1 Ash street
 Langdell Geo. Alf. 43 Riding
 Lanton Mrs Eliz. 65 Grafton st.
 Law Alex. 26 Upper Priory st.
 Lawrence William, 40 West st.
 Lee Jeremiah, 6 Victoria road
 Letts George, 16 Mayorhold
 Linnell Geo. 16 Grafton street
 Linnell Robert, 38 Alfred street
 Linnell Thos. 20 Wellingbro' rd.
 Litchfield Geo. 1 Denmark road
 Lloyd Edward, 110 Kettering rd.
 Lord Geo. 71 Scarletwell street
 McAllister Henry, 59 Silver st.
 Mackinlay Mrs En. 30 King st.
 Major Miss Eliz. 156 Bridge st.
 Major William, 14 Turner st.
 Marlow Mrs Ann, 34 Bird's-piece
 Main Jas. 36 Cleveland road
 Markham Mrs Isa. 19 Mountgns.
 Marriott Mrs Eliz. 55 Bull lane
 Marriott Geo. 46 Up. Harding st.
 Marshall Robt. 38 Leicester st.
 Martin Hump. 36 Wellingbro' rd.
 Martin John, 46 Market street

Mason John, 27 Melbourne st.
 Moore Benj. 1 Castle hill
 Morgan Mrs Han. 150 Bridge st.
 Morris Geo. 39 Kettering road
 Mullis William 47 Hope's place
 Munday Wm. 89 Little Cross st.
 Munding Jno. 29 Upper Mounts
 Neagle Morris, 31 Lorne road
 Neal John, 30 Palmerston road
 Newton George, 15 Union st.
 Oddy Joseph, 81 Woolmonger st.
 Ogden Jos. 155 Wellingbro' rd.
 Oliver James, 33 Bailiff street
 Osborn Wm. 25 Adelaide street
 Packer Wm. 8 Kingswell street
 Page Jno. 14 Wellingbro' road
 Payne William, 1 Vernon street
 Pell David, 38 Grafton street
 Penn Charles, 79 Vernon street
 Penn Mrs Emma, 27 Mount at.
 Philpott Thos. 20 Grafton st.
 Phipps Jas. Allen, St James' end
 Pointer James, 97 Bath street.
 Pratt Mrs Ann, 71 Melbourne st.
 Price George, 16 Cow lane
 Readings Wm. 55 Primrose hill
 Reedy Matth. 21 Grey Friar st.
 Reynolds Joseph, 5 Crispin st.
 Richards Alb. 40 Horsemarket
 Roberts Peter, 71 Edith street
 Robbins Mrs Sarah, St John's st.
 Robinson Thos. 55 Melbourne st.
 Robinson Wm. H. 5 Mayorhold
 Roe Charles, St James' end
 Roe George 24 Pytchley street
 Rohrer Thos. 44 Kettering rd.
 Roworth Jos. 5 Lr. Harding st.
 Samwell Fred. 60 Wellingbro' rd.
 Sanders William, 87 Bath st.
 Sebridge Thos. 118 Gt. Russell st.
 Sheffield Jno. 44 St Edmund's st.
 Skinner Geo. 7 Upper Priory st.
 Smith Edward, 28 Lawrence st.
 Smith John, 173 Broad street
 Smith Jno. 131 Wellingbro' rd.
 Smith Samuel, 31 Spring gards.
 Smith Thomas, 47 Lawrence st.
 Smith Wm. 98 Bailiff street
 Smith Wm. Eaton, 89 Horsemkt.
 Spawton Ts. Inchley, 34 Silver st.
 Stevenson Mrs A. 56 G. Russell st.
 Stevenson M. Ann, 9 Lr. Cross st.
 Stokes Mrs Eh. 14 Wellingbro' rd.
 Stratford Stephen, 1 Francis st.
 Sutton Rd. 32 Dover street
 Swindall Thos. 20 St James' st.
 Tarry George, 37 York street
 Taylor Fred. 32 St Giles' street
 Tew Alfred, 13 Nelson street
 Threadgold Wm. Wellingbro' rd.
 Tipler Geo. Perkins, 40 Bailiff st.
 Tompkins Geo. 65 Cyril street
 Tooby Thos. Rd. 21 Tanner st.
 Tuckley Steph. 1 St Edmund st.
 Valentine Wm. 13 Free School st.
 Vorley Hy. 7 St Andrew's sq.
 Vorley Hy. (jun.) 1 Bellbarn st.
 Walker Jas. 30 Upper Mounts
 Walton Thos. 96 Scarletwell st.
 Ward Thos. 59 St Edmund st.
 Warr Thos. 36 Melbourne st.
 Watkin Fred. 69 Adelaide st.

Watts Alfred, Alliston's gardns.
 Watts John, 1 Bristol street
 Webb Chas., 99 Market street
 Webb Mrs Hanh. 19 Bouverie st.
 Webb Richd. 73 Market street
 West Robert, St James' end
 White Jno. 3 Great Russell st.
 White Joseph, 1 Regent street
 Whittle Mrs Eliza, 11 Foundry st.
 Whitworth Thos. 70 Lr. Thrift st.
 Wickes Jno. 123 Gt. Russell st.
 Wilford Thos. 13 Inkerman ter.
 Wills Miss Mary, 20 Castle st.
 Wills Mrs Sar. 28 Horseshoe st.
 Winspear Jos. 6 St Andrew's st.
 Withers Fred. F. 52 Kettering rd.
 Woodruff Geo. 28 Dover street
 Worrell Chas. 52 Lower Mounts
 Wothall Chas. 12 Dover street
 Wright Arth. Bull, 25 Chapel pl.
 Wright John, 20 Upper Mounts
 Wright John, St James' end
 Wright Josiah, 62 Gt. Russell st.
 Wright Mrs Mary Ann, 48 Wellington street

Size Manufacturers.

Meads George, 74 Cow lane
 Savory Edward, 21 Castle st.

Slate Merchants.

Greenough Rand Edward, 112
 Bridge street
 Hill Wm. & Co. Cotton end
 Ward & Beby, Cotton end
 Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.

Slaters.

Clarke S. B. & Son, Derngate

Small Ware Dealers.

Davison Miss Priscilla, 88 Abington street
 Manning Wm. 76 Kettering rd.
 Matthews George, 81 Wellingborough road

Soda Water and Ginger Beer Manufacturers.

Bingley John, 93 Bailiff street
 Chambers & Manning, 21 King st.
 Chambers Thos. (ginger beer) 1
 Riding
 Dadford Thomas, 33 Gold st.
 Foster William, 44 Deal street
 Seal Joseph, 49 St James' st.
 Wills Wm. Hy. 63 Horsemkt.

Stationers.

Abel & Sons, 9 Parade
 Biden John, 41 St Giles' street
 Billingham Wm. jun. 26 Marefair
 Chapman John V. 4 Abington
 sq. and 162 Wellingbro' rd.
 Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
 Hannen, Mrs Sarah Ann, 6
 Sheep street
 Harris Richard, 6 Bridge st.
 Humphreys Thos. 68 Bridge st.
 Law Alfred, 11 Abington street

Lea Charles, 41 Gold street
 Millard Mrs Hannah, 2 Exchange buildings, Parade
 Moss Hy. 50 Marefair
 Norton Edwin, 17 St Giles' st.
 Notcutt Jno. Talbot, 31 Drapery
 Rushton Joseph, 35 Gold st.
 Shemeld Brothers (manufacturing) 8 Sheep street
 Spence William, 17 Newland
 Stanton & Son, 24 Abington st.
 Taylor & Son, 22 Gold street.
 Winch John, Leicester road

Stay and Corset Maker.

Dando Mrs Rebecca, 16 Market square

Stone & Marble Masons.

Belton George, 178 Bridge st.
 Cane John L. 1 Foundry st.
 French Thomas, 7 Albert st.
 Revitt John, Church lane
 Utley Wm. 75 Wellingbro' rd.
 Warren Brothers, 65 Bailiff st.

Strawhat and Bonnet Makers.

Dunn Miss Mary A. 58 Denmark road
 Gray Miss Rebecca, 14 Parade
 Gunn Miss Emma, 99 Bailiff st.
 Law Hy. 36-A Gold street
 Seaby Richard, 35 Bearward st.
 Spriggs Miss Sarah Selina, 21 Grafton street

Surgeons.

Ashdown & Cogan, 50 Sheep st.
 Barr & Spurgin, 45 Abington st.
 Bryan Jno. Morgan, 36 Marefair
 Buszard Fk. M.D. 43 Abington st.
 Clifton Arth. Crowen, 65 Abington street
 Cotton Geo. 47 Abington st.
 Evans Chas. Jewl. 82 Abington st.
 Fitzpatrick James, 1 Wood st.
 Fitzpatrick Thos. 53 Sheep st.
 Flewitt Motteram W. 27 Gold st.
 Mash James, 4 St Giles' square
 Moxon William, 31 Sheep st.
 Olive Enstace Henry, 20 Sheep st.
 Percival Wm. 66 Abington st.
 Terry Hy. jun. 18 St Giles' st.

Surgical Instrument Maker.

Rowden Mrs Sarah, 13 Abington street

Tailors.

(Marked * are also Woollen Drapers.)

Baker Thos. 4 Inkerman ter.
 *Barnard James, 19 Gold street
 *Barnard Philip P. 7 Drapery
 *Blunsom & Co. 6 Abington st.
 *Burton Thomas, 46 Gold st.
 Clements Wm. 8 Inkerman ter.
 Cory Samuel, 46 Marefair

*Covington Fred. 61 Wellingborough road
 *Covington Geo. Sm. 23 Sheep st.
 *Craddock Wm. & Son, 47 Gold st.
 *Cretney Rt. S. 25 Grey Friars st.
 *Curral Jos. 18 Abington st.
 Darlow Jno. 55 Wellingbro' rd.
 *Dumbleby & Co. 1 Gold street
 Dunkley Wm. 15 Adelaide st.
 *Eesery Robert, 15 Fish street
 *Ford John 19 Marefair
 Goodman Hy. 2 Quart pot lane
 Gourlay & Muscott, 4 Gold st.
 Jackson Wm. Chas. St. James' end
 *Johnson William, 8 Parade
 *Langley Fred. Wm. 11 Marefair
 Lawrence William, 7 Wood hill
 Lay John, 13 Market square
 Litchfield James, 142 Bridge st.
 Love William, 40 Bearward st.
 *Mills James, 53 Bridge street
 *Mills, William & Son, 15, 17, and 35 Bridge street
 Owen George, 34 St Giles' st.
 Pendered Thos. 124 Lr. Thrift st.
 Roberts Samuel, 50 Green st.
 *Robinson Joseph, 68 Sheep st.
 Robinson William, 18 Dergate
 *Saddington Jas. 26 Victoria st.
 Smith William, 32 Semilong
 *Spoor J. & Son, Abington st. Woodhill, and London
 *Stanton Rich. 23 Abington st.
 Thompson Joseph, 54 Wellingborough road
 Tite Wm. 98 Wellingbro' rd.
 *Tuffley Edward W. 49 Drapery
 Wade James, 13 Castle street
 Warner Jno. 27 Commercial st.
 *Watts Wm. 7-B St Giles' st.

Tallow Chandlers.

Gray Parker, 3 Parade
 Perkins S. E. & Co. 36 Gold st.
 Ward Josiah, 78 Bridge street
 Ward Mrs Mrth. 7 Abington sq.

Tanners.

Rymer & Shepard, 7 Wood st.
 Thompson Samuel B. Spring ln.
 Wetherell & Neepe, Newland

Teacher of Dancing.

Dorrell Alfred, 32 Newland

Teacher of Languages.

Burvenich Const. 21 York par.

Teachers of Music.

Andrews Alph. 80 Abington st.
 M'Korkell Chas. Melbourne cres.
 M'Korkell Miss Emma, 14 York parade

Temperance Hotels.

Deeley George (private and com.), 108 Bridge street
 Goode Jos. 6 Commercial st.
 Lyster Abraham, 2 King street

Timber Merchants.

Baldwin Thos. 197 Bridge st.
 Hill W. & Co. Cotton end
 Mold James, Commercial street
 Phipps Edward, Cotton end
 Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
 Ward & Beeby, Cotton end
 Watkin Jas. & Son, 40 Sheep st.

Tinmen, Braziers, & Tinplate Workers.

Bradford John, 3 Mount street
 Dickens A. C. 13 Kingswell st.
 Downing Edward, 67 Bridge st.
 Downs Emanuel, 37½ Horsemkt.
 Green William, 29 Abington st.
 Green Wm. Geo. 81 Horsemkt.
 Hewitt Eli, Maple street
 Hill Rowland, 7 Bridge street
 Lawman Thomas, 25 Newland
 Lumb Linley H. St James' end
 Parrott Jesse, 50 Kingswell st.
 Porter J. S. 58 Bridge street
 Stanford Dav. Jos. 7-A Marefair
 Warr Mrs Sopha, 3-A Market sq.

Tobaccoonists.

Berridge James, 98 Bridge st.
 Bingham Robert, 28 Sheep st.
 Birdsall Wm. Fras. 4 Bridge st.
 Checkley Geo. N. 16 Dergate
 Chubb William, 71 Bridge st.
 Coote William, 51 Drapery
 Foulsham William, 36 Drapery
 Hardy John Strover, 14 Sheep street and 21 Abington street
 Humphreys Thos. 68 Bridge st.
 Jelley William 56 Bridge street
 Johnson Rd. Step. 7 St Giles' st.
 Katterns James, 7 Gold street
 Lea Hy. Chas. 2 Abington ter.
 Lester Ambrose, 26 Market sq.
 Lowe George, 12 Marefair
 Mold Mrs Mary Ann, 5 Lady's ln.
 Mumford William, 32 Drapery
 Munns William T. 3 Dergate
 Peaks David Wm. 9 Regent sq.
 Phipps William, 100 Bridge st.
 Roberts George, 19 Mayorhold
 Roberts Robert, 76 Bailiff street
 Seaby Wm. 16 Regent sq.
 Swindall Wm. H. 31 Abington st.
 Troup Alexander, 29 Drapery
 Whitelaw George (and manufacturing), 17 Gold street
 Whitney Thomas, 58 Gold st.
 Winch John, Leicester road
 Wright John G. 11 Bearward st.

Tobacco Pipe Makers.

Brooks & Hughes, 18 Horseshoe street
 Chick James & Sons, Foundry st.
 Roberts Mrs H. 63 Scarletwell st.

Tool Dealer.

Duckenfield Edw. 31 Gold st.

Toy Dealers.

Albon Henry, 35 Scarletwell st.
 Billingham Wm. jun. 26 Marefair and 13 Bridge st.

Hardy John Stover, 14 Sheep street and 21 Abington street
Gonaki & Davis, 24 Sheep st.
Millard Mrs H. Exchange bldgs.
Milley Thos. 64½ Abington st.
Powell John, 17 Marefair
Steel Misses E. & C. 36 Abington street
Taylor & Son, 22 Gold street

Tripe Dressers.

Fathers Thos. 39 Bellbarn st.
Palmer Henry, 109 Bridge st.
Parker George, 37 Horsemarket
Roe William, 22 Silver street

Trunk Makers.

Bolton Chas. 27 Bearward st.
Collins Thomas, Inkerman ter.
Lovell Joseph, 5 Bearward st.
Salmon Thomas, 88 Bridge st.

Turners.

Bex William (wood and stone),
Northend Steam Works, Bailiff street
Black Wm. jun. 15 Albert street
Robins Wm. 63 Woolmonger st.
Smith William, 7 Marefair
Stanford Dd. Josiah, 7A Marefair

Umbrella and Parasol Makers.

Bew Thomas, 8 Market square
Mills John Major, 1 Angel st.
Smith Edw. 47 Wellingbro' rd.
Smith Thos. 75 Horsemarket
Whiting Daniel, 17 York terrace

Undertakers.

Bex William, *Northend Steam Works*, Bailiff street
Collins Thomas, Inkerman ter.
Downs Cyrus, 9 Wellington pl.
Hewitt Charles, 60 Marefair
Holding Josh. 27 Bellbarn st.
Longland George, 7 Regent sq.
Mackness Jesse, 6 Queen street
Main Robert, 27 Marefair
Mills, John Major, 1 Angel st.
Salmons Thomas, 88 Bridge st.

Smith William, 7 Marefair
Souster Rt. Jon. 36 Lawrence st
Sturgess Thos. 29 Alexandra rd.

Upholsterers.

Camp John, 38 and 40 Gold st.
Cavit Jno. 38 and 40 Bridge st.
Haddon John, 48 St Giles' st.
Hiron Henry, 18 Bailiff street
Lewis Charles A. 6 Wood hill
Marriott Henry, 25 King street
Mobbs John, 76 Lr. Thrift st.
Page & Son, 1 Sheep street
Payn Mrs Adelaide, 7 Bull lane
Peiros George, 35 Kerr street
Phipps & Son, 10 Gold street
Richards Wm. Hy. Bird's piece
Smith Brothers, 28 Gold street
Wells Israel, 86 Abington street

Veterinary Surgeons.

Berry John Parton, 4 Parade
Brake Matw. B. 12 Kingswell st
Garrett William, 35 Sheep street
Merrick Thos. Jas. 33 Drapery

Wagon Builders.

Northampton Coal, Iron, and
Wagon Co. (limited), Lepper
and Dodgson, managing directors,
5 Sheep street
Whitehouse Ths. (rwy.) Weston st

Watch & Clock Makers.

Bas & Son, 59 Sheep street
Blunt Delenai, 14 Bridge street
Cox & Sons, 1 Mercer's row
Haddon Geo. Hy. 48 St Giles' st.
Holt Henry, 16 Bailiff street
Hunt George, 63 Bridge street
Jolliffe & Son, 34 Drapery
Knight Jas. & Son, 9 Marefair
Marriott William, 9 Abington st.
Marshman William Frederick,
84 Wellingborough road
Renshaw William, 48 Gold st.
Robinson Jos. Haig, 12 Gold st.
Schworer Jph. & Chas. 51 Brdg. st
Stirmer Sam. Jno. 9 St Giles' st.
Vogt Alfred, 8 Marefair
Wellby & Son, 8 Newland

Whitmore & Son, 42 Gold street
Woodin Wm. Hy. 46 Hope's pl.
Wright Edwin, 46 Sheep street

Wharfingers.

Higgins Henry, Weston street
Norman William, Cotton end

Wheelwrights.

Bazeley George, Mayorhold
Kightley & Son, Leicester street
Marlow John, Wellingbro' road
Mold James, Commercial street
Sawbridge Wm. St John's st.
Willessden Robt. St James' end
Wright Richard, 93 Horsemt.

Whitesmiths.

Horsley William, St Giles' st.
Letts Geo. Knight, 44 Silver st.
Lunt J. 11 Newland & 45 Mount st.
Payne John, 23 Castle street
Pearson George, 19 Mount st.
Perrin Henry, Kingswell street
Perrin James, 45 St Giles' street
Pointer Thos. 16 Silver street
Roberts William, 24 Fish street
Tomlinson Francis, Sawpit lane
Wright John, 2 Augustine st.

Window Blind Makers (Venetian, &c.)

Bex Wm. *Northend Steam Works*, Bailiff street
Rigby Wm. Dychurch lane

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Coales & Allen, *Lion Brewery*
Dorman Mark, 27 Drapery
Gray Parker, 17 Drapery
Hanson Thos. & Rt. Abington st.
Phipps P. & R. *Northampton Brewery*
Portal Wm. Thos. 8 Gold street
Shipman Jno. & Wlfr. 12 Drapery
Rodbard Benj. L. 10 Market sq.
Steevenson Mrs A. 21 Sheep st.
Tresham Ed. 1 St Andrew's ter.
Vernon W. M. Exchange Vaults

Wool Stapler.

Bunting William, 8 Royal ter.

PUBLIC OFFICES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

Churches.

All Saints—Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A. vicar;
Rev. H. S. Gedge, B.A. and Rev. F. H. Wood,
B.A. curates
St Andrew's—Rev. Thos. Storer, B.A. vicar;
Rev. Wm. Louis Gibson, B.A. curate
St Edmund's—Rev. Nathaniel T. Hughes, M.A.
vicar; Rev. H. Lester, curate; Geo. Mead,
clerk and sexton, 20 Palmerston road
St Giles'—Rev. W. H. F. Robson, A.K.C. vicar;
Rev. E. J. Wright, M.A. curate; John Had-
don, clerk, 48 St Giles' street
St James'—Rev. Lewis Clayton, M.A.; Ed-
ward Penn, sexton, 22 Wood street

St Katharine's—Rev. Robert Collins King,
M.A. vicar; Rev. James Lunt, B.A. curate
St Michael and All Angels, Lower Mounts—
Revs. H. G. Parrish, B.A. & A.C. Ramsay, B.A.
St Peter's—Rev. Edward Nicholls Tom, M.A.
rector
St Sepulchre's—Rev. William Butlin, M.A.
vicar; Rev. F. W. Goodacre, M.A. and Rev.
Charles Wright, M.A. curates
Catholic (Blessed Virgin & St Thomas of Can-
terbury), Leicester road—Right Rev. Francis
Kerril Amherst, D.D. Bishop; Very Rev.
Canon Mark Oleron, D.D. Vicar-General;
Very Rev. Canon Christopher Scott, D.D.

Dissenting Chapels.

Baptist (Calvinist), College street—Rev. John Turland Brown
Baptist, Greyfriars' street—Rev. Thos. Henry Holyoak.
Baptist (Calvinistic), Abington street—Rev. Thos. Shelton
Baptist, Grafton st.—Rev. Burwood Holland
Independent, Castle hill—Rev. Thomas Arnold
Independent, King st.—Rev. Arthur Vaughan
Independent, Commercial street, Victoria place, and St James' end—Rev. E. J. Prust and Rev. W. H. Stent.
Primitive Methodist, Horsemkt.—Rev. Js. Wallis
Reform Methodist, Kingswell street
Society of Friends, Wellington street
Unitarian, King street—Rev. Iden Payne.
Wesleyan, Gold street—Rev. W. B. Dennis
Wesleyan, Grafton st.—Rev. Wm. Gooderidge
Wesleyan Reform, Wellingborough road

Public Officers.

Chief Constable of Borough Police—Henry Keenan, Fish street
Chief Constable of County Police—Henry Lambart Bayly, St Giles' square
Clerk to Borough Magistrates—Charles Wickens, Town Hall
Clerk to Brixworth Highway Board—William Tomalin, 4 St Giles' street
Clerk to Guardians of Brixworth Union—Alfred John Jeffery, 1 Market square
Clerk to County Magistrates (Northampton Division), and to Board of Guardians for Northampton Union, and to Commissioners for Northampton, Division of Property, Income, and Land Taxes, and Inhabited House Duty—Wm. Tomalin, 4 St Giles' st.
Clerk to Commissioners of River Nene Navigation, and Solicitor—Thomas Scriven, 4 Derngate
Clerk to Improvement Commissioners' Taxes for Borough—Arthur Bayley Markham, Guildhall road
Clerk to Commissioners of Towcester and Cotton End Turnpike Trusts—Richard Howes, 14 Abington street, Northampton, & at Towcester
Clerk to the Feoffees of St Giles' Charity Estates—Arthur Bayley Markham, Guildhall road
Clerk to General Municipal Charity Trusts—John Hensman, 6 St Giles' street
Clerk to Guardians Hardingstone Union—John Jeffery, 1 Newland
Clerk to Hardingstone Highway Board—William Tomalin, 4 St Giles' street
Clerk to Hardingstone Local Board—Walter Walker, 1 Market square
Clerk to Improvement Commissioners—Arthur Bayley Markham, Guildhall road
Clerk to Trustees of Freemen's Commons—John Jeffery, 1 Newland
Clerk to Weedon Gas Light Company—William Dennis, 38 Sheep street
Clerks of the Peace (for the Borough)—Christopher Hughes, 23 Newland; (for the County)—Henry Philip Markham, County Hall, George row
Collectors of Poor Rates for All Saints' and St Peter's—Samuel Pratt Bennett, Exchange Buildings; for St Giles' and St Sepulchre's

—Joseph Darnell, 48 Abington street; for St Andrew's—Charles Baseley, Gt Russell st.
Collector of Taxes—James Leighton Acklam, Post-office
Collectors of Improvement Rates—Wm. Mobbs, for All Saints' and St Peter's, 5 Alfred street; James Pebody, 39 Wood street, for St Sepulchre's, St Giles', and St Andrew's
Commissioners for taking Acknowledgments of Deeds of Married Women—John Becke, 20 Market square; William Dennis, 38 Sheep st.; John Hensman, 6 St Giles' st.; John Jeffery, 1 Newland; Henry Philip Markham, Guildhall road; Thomas Scriven, 4 Derngate
Commissioners in Chancery—John Becke, 20 Market square; Edward Montague Browne, 2 St Giles' square; William Dennis, 38 Sheep street; John Hensman, 6 St Giles' street; Richard Howes, 14 Abington street; Christopher Hughes, 23 Newland; John Jeffery, 1 Newland; Arthur Bayley Markham, and Henry Philip Markham, Guildhall road; George Randa, 41 Newland; Thomas Scriven, 4 Derngate; William Shoosmith, 2 Newland
Coroner for the Borough of Northampton—Charles Cecil Becke, 20 Market square; *Deputy Coroner*—Thos. Green, 20 Market sq.
Coroners, Midland District—William Terry, 4 Derngate; *Northern District*—William Marshall, Kettering; *Southern District*—Arthur Weston, Brackley; *Peterborough Liberty*—Andrew Percival. *Deputy Coroners, Midland District*—William Tomalin, 4 St Giles' st.; *Southern District*—Charles Boorn Barnes, Brackley
Deputy Registrar for Granting Marriage Licences for the Diocese of Peterborough—William Brooks Gates, 6 Derngate
District Registrar of Court of Probate—Wm. Brooks Gates, 6 Derngate
Inspector of Corn Returns—Thomas Robinson, Post-office
Inspector of County Police—George Williamson, in charge of Division, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, St Giles' square
Inspector of County Detectives—Thos. Swain, Police Station, Angel street
Inspector of Nuisances—William Gardner, 19 Kerr street
Lord Lieutenant—His Excellency, The Earl Spencer, K.G. Althorp
Notary Public—Wm. Brooks Gates, Derngate
Proctors of Ecclesiastical Courts—William Brooks Gates, 6 Derngate; Arthur Bayley Markham, Guildhall road
Recorder—John Hibberd Brewer, Esq. barrister, 4 Pump court, Temple, London
Registry Clerk of All Saints' Parish—John Jeffery, 1 Newland
Registrar of Births and Deaths for All Saints' District—Wm. John Thornton, 6 Mercer's row
Registrar of Births and Deaths for St Giles' District—Francis Chas. Robinson, 24 Wood street
Registrar of the Court of Record—George Randa, 41 Newland
Registrar of Marriages for Northampton Union—William Tomalin, 4 St Giles' street
Relieving Officer, Northampton District—John William Parker, 34 Horsemarket
Secretary to Race Stand Company—Thomas Marshall, Floore, Weedon

Sheriffs' Officers—William John Peirce, 5 Derngate; William Noble, 5 Derngate
Solicitor (Official) in Bankruptcy for Northampton County Court—William Dennis, 38 Sheep street
Solicitor to Church Charity Trustees—Thos. Scriven, 4 Derngate; Chas. Wickens, secretary
Solicitor to Freehold Land Society—Wm. Shoosmith, 2 Newland
Solicitors for Northampton and Wymersley Association for Prosecution of Felons—Scriven & Terry, 4 Derngate
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Hardingstone District—John Jeffery, 1 Newland
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Brizworth District—Alfred John Jeffery, 1 Market square
Superintendents in Conservative Interest for South Division—Arthur Bayley Markham, Guildhall road; for Borough, Wm. Mobbs, 7 St Giles' square
Superintendents in Liberal Interest for South Division of County—C. C. Becke, 20 Market sq.; for Borough, Fred. Parker, 49 Sheep st.
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Northampton—Wm. Tomalin, 4 St Giles' street
Surveyor of Borough—E. F. Law, 29 Abington street
Surveyor to Improvement Commissioners—John Hyde Pidcock, C.E. Town hall
Surveyor of Taxes—Augustus Farr, Post-Office
Town Clerk—William Shoosmith, 2A Newland
Treasurer for the Borough—Henry Billington Whitworth, 9 George row
Treasurer for the County—M. A. Boémé, Union Bank

Public Establishments, &c.

Barracks, Leicester road—Col. J. G. R. Aplin, 29th Brigade dep.; Thomas Stenson, barrack sergeant; Major C. W. M'Niell, staff-officer of pensioners and supt. of recruiting; Geo. Herbert Clifton, M.D., medical officer; W. E. Taylor, staff-sergeant of pensioners
Borough Court—John Hibberd Brewer, barrister and recorder; George Rande, registrar; Christopher Checkley, high-bailiff.
Borough Gaol, Mounts—George Arkesden, governor; Mrs Elizabeth Arkesden, matron; Henry Terry, surgeon; Rev. W. H. F. Robson, A.K.C., chaplain
Chamber of Commerce (Northampton and Northamptonshire), Exchange buildings, Parade—Thomas C. Manton, secretary
Corn Exchange, Parade—A. B. Markham, secretary; Samuel Newton, hall-keeper
County Court, County hall, St Giles' square—Richard Harington, Esq. judge; William Dennis, registrar; John Macquire, high-bailiff; Christopher Checkley, sub-bailiff; Jn. Becke, treasurer; Jas. Hy. Fletcher, clerk
County Gaol, St Giles' square—Benjamin Rust, governor; Rev. John Dreaper, chaplain; Wm. Alex. Barr, M.D. surgeon
County Hall, Woodhill—H. P. Markham, clerk of the peace
Dispensary (Homœopathic), Abington street—A. C. Clifton, surgeon
Dispensary (Royal Victoria), Albion place—W. A. Barr, Wm. Moxon, and E. J. Evans,

surgeons; G. C. Osbourne, dispenser; and John Becke, hon. secretary
Fire Brigade, keys kept at 55 Newland, and police station, Fish street—Charles John Smith, 55 Newland, superintendent
Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, 11 St Giles' street—John Turner, M.D. medical officer; G. Knight, secretary
Gas Works, Mill lane—John Eunson, jun. manager and engineer; Alfred Dunham, cashier and chief clerk; Wm. Dennis, solicitor
General Cemetery, Billing road—Rev. Joseph Brown, chaplain and registrar; Messrs Becke & Green, solicitors, 20 Market square; and Mr John Kightley, treasurer, 63 Abington st.
General Infirmary, Billing road—Chas. Lewis, house surgeon; Rev. Wm. Butlin, chaplain; Miss Susan Pell, matron; S. P. Bennett, sec.
General Lunatic Asylum, Billing road—Jos. Bayley, medical supt.; Mrs Grant, matron; Rev. Robert B. Woodward, chaplain; John Godfrey, secretary
Inland Revenue Office, Post-Office—James Leighton Acklam, collector; Augustus Farr, surveyor of taxes; James Winter, supervisor; Thos. Robinson, insp. of corn returns
Mechanics' Institute, Exchange buildings, Parade—Rev. Iden Payne, secretary; Thos. Wright, treasurer; Joseph Rowlatt, librarian
Museum, Town Hall—Edward Jeffery, curator
Northampton Amateur Athletic Club, Dychurch lane
Northampton Young Men's Christian Association, 14 Kingswell street—Robert Brice, Edmund Law, and Alexander Eames Parsons, honorary secretaries
Northampton 3d Rifle Volunteers' Orderly Room, Corn Exchange buildings—John Pierce, sergeant instructor
Northamptonshire Agricultural Society—John M. Lovell, secretary, Harpole, Weedon
Northamptonshire Bankruptcy Court—Wm. Dennis, official assignee, 38 Sheep street
Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture, George Hotel—Thos. J. Adkins, *The Booth Farm*, secretary
Northamptonshire Female Servants' Training Institution—Orphanage, St Giles' street
Northamptonshire Militia Stores, Gt. Russell street—Capt. Thomas Rose, officer in charge
Orphanage for Girls, St Giles' street—Mrs Annie Stephenson, matron
Police Office (County), St Giles' square—Henry Lambart Bayly, chief constable; William Turner Lalor, chief clerk
Police Station (Borough), Fish street—Henry Keenan, chief constable
Police Station (County), Angel street—George Williamson, inspector; Thomas Swain, detective inspector
Railway Station (London & North-Western), Joseph Webster, station master; Joseph Guest, goods' manager and district superintendent; Thomas Everitt, goods' agent
Railway Station (Midland), St John's street good's depot, Cotton end—Charles Barnes, station master and goods' agent
Religious and Useful Knowledge Society's Depot, Gold street—E. Montague Browne, secretary; Charles Wright, librarian
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Alfred Law's, 11 Abington street

Stamp Office, 19 Market square—Edmund Charles Burton, distributor; James Edwin Wright, manager
Telegraph (Post-Office), 14 Abington street
Theatre, Marefair—Robert Higgit, lessee, 63 Gold street
Town Hall, St Giles' square—Charles Wickens, clerk to Borough Magistrates; John Hyde Pidcock, C.E., surveyor to the Improvement Commissioners; Stephen Howes, hall-keeper
Tract Society's Depot—Mrs Sarah Ann Hannen's, 6 Sheep street
Union Workhouse, Wellingborough road,—Michael and Mrs Annie Eliz. Brannan, master and matron; John and Mrs Clercelina Beach, schoolmaster and mistress; George Cotton, surgeon, and Rev. N. T. Hughes, M.A., chaplain
Water Works, Billing road—Office, 87 Newland; Henry Armit, secretary; William Bernard, col.; Becke and Green, solicitors
Weights and Measures' Office (Borough), 21 St Giles' street—George Beattie, inspector; County, Angel street—George Williamson, inspector.
Working Men's Club, 27A St Giles' street—George Hancock, secretary and manager

List of Carriers to and from Northampton.

London and North-Western Railway Company, carriers to all parts of the kingdom—*Agents*—Chaplin and Horne, Railway Station, and Angel Hotel, Bridge street; Thos. Shaw, manager. Pickford and Co., Railway Station; Geo. Morgan, agent. Parcel Dispatch for every Passenger Train—Receiving Offices, George and Angel Hotels
Midland Railway Company, carriers to all parts of the kingdom. Parcels received from London and all parts of United Kingdom, and the Continent daily—Office, 29 Market square; Agent, Samuel Frisby. Parcels dispatched every Passenger Train—Receiving Offices, Peacock Hotel, and Midland Station, Bridge street
Grand Junction Canal Company, carriers from London by Steam Boats daily; to London and the South generally, daily. James Hughes, Bridge street, manager
Globe Parcel Express—to London and all parts, * * * * * manager. Morning Delivery in Northampton at 9 a.m., and Despatched at 7 p.m.
Sutton and Company's Small Parcels' Dispatch—to London and all parts. W. H. Swindall, 31 Abington street, manager. Morning Delivery, in Northampton, at 9.30, and a Dispatch at 7 p.m.
Abington—see Earl's Barton, Wellingborough
Abthorpe—John Middleton, Peacock, Sat.
Addington, Great and Little—see Irthingbro'
Adstone—see Moreton Pinkney
Alderton—Jelley, The Royal, Wed. and Sat. On Friday to Stony Stratford and Wolverton
Arthingworth—see Clipstone
Ashton—Cook, Bell, Wednesday, Saturday; William Dickens, Black Boy, Wed. Sat.
Ascote—Charles Clarke, Bell, Wed. Sat.
Badby—T. Blundell, The Royal, Saturday
Banbury—see Brackley

Banbury Lane—see Pattishall
Bedford—see Olney
Bicester—see Brackley
Billing Great—Jas. Horne, Vine, Wed. Fri. Sat.
Billing Little—Wm. Davis, Black Lion, Wed. Sat.; Fred. Shrive, Tempr. Hotel, Tues. Sat.
Blakesley—see Woodend
Blisworth—Packwood, Eagle and Child, Sat.; Ths. Marriott, Spread Eagle, Mon. Wed. Sat.
Boughton—Allen Dickens, Cross Keys, Mon. Wednesday, Saturday
Bozeat—Fred. Shrive, Tempr. Hotel, Tues. Sat.
Brackley—John Elliott, Woolpack, Wed. Sat.; On Thursday to Banbury, Farthinghoe, Middleton, Cheney; on Friday to Bicester, Middleton, Stony, and Oxford
Bradden—see Wappenham
Brafield-on-the-Green—see Denton, Yardley Hastings, Olney
Brington Great—Henry Beard, Rose and Crown, Wed. Sat.; Redley, Freeman's, Bradshaw street, Wed. Sat.
Brizworth—James Stafford, Admiral Rodney, Mon. Wed. Sat.; on Tuesday to Hazelbeech, Kelmash, Lamport, Maidwell, Market Harborough, Oxenden; Turland, Bear, Wed. Sat.
Brockhall—see Norton
Bromham—see Olney
Broughton—Hight, Peacock, Sat.
Buckby Folly—see West Haddon
Buckingham—see Paulerspury, S. Stratford
Bugbrook—Jacob Eales, Rose and Crown, Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat.; Mrs Mary Ru-h, Boot Mon. Wed. Sat.
Burton Latimer—see Finedon
Byfield—see Badby
Canon's Ashby—see Moreton Pinkney
Castle Ashby—see Yardley Hastings
Castlethorpe—Wm. Panter, Wagon and Horses, Wed. Sat.; on Tues. to Newport Pagnell
Chapel Brampton—see Cottesbrook, Creaton, Guilsborough, Welford
Charwelton—see Badby
Church Brampton—see Holdenby
Clipstone—Mrs Eliz. Stimson, Dolphin, Wed. Sat. On Tues. to Farndon and Market Harborough. Parcels forwarded to Arthingworth, Hazlebeech, and Oxendon
Cold Ashby—Cattell, Cross Keys, Sat.; David Ashby, Cross Keys, Sat.; Samuel King, Bear, Wed. Sat.
Cold Brayfield—see Olney
Cold Higham—Thomas Reeve, Spread Eagle, Wednesday, Saturday
Cooknoe—John Mumford, Black Lion, Wed. Sat.; Thomas Labutt, Stag's Head, Wed. Sat.
Cosgrove—see Stony Stratford
Cotton—see Guilsborough, Ravensthorpe
Cottesbrooke—John Brown, Ram, Wed. Sat.
Courteenhall—John Dunkley, Wagon and Horses, Wednesday, Saturday
Collingtree—see Wootton. Thos. Moring from Bull and Butcher daily
Cranford—see Finedon
Creaton—William Webb, Bear, Wed. Sat.; Langton, Ram, Saturday
Crick—John Fretter, Temperance Hotel, Sat.; Walton, The Royal, Saturday
Culworth—see Bugbrooke
Dalscote—see Ascote
Daventry—Jph. Higham, Dolphin, Tues. Thurs. Sat.; Wm. Geo. The Royal, Mon. Wed. Sat.

Deanshanger—see Stony Stratford
Denton—George Robinson, Swan, Wed. Sat.; George Knight, Stag's Head, Sat.; Charles Knight, Black Boy, Mon. Wed. Sat.
Desborough—see Rothwell
Doddington—Bonham, Three Tuns, Saturday
Dodford—see Badby, Daventry
Draughton—see Loddington
Duston—Mallard, Admiral Rodney, Wed. Sat.
Earls Barton—Jph. Horne, Three Tuns, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Jas. Line, Black Boy, Thur. Sat.
Eastcote—Henry Smith, Freeman's, Bradshaw street, Saturday
Easton Maudit—Thomas Labut, Stag's Head, Wednesday, Saturday
Ecton—Wm. Brown, Two Brewers, Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Sat.; Jno. Mallard, Vine, Tues. Thur. Sat.; John Middleton, Stag's Head, Wed. Sat.
Everdon—Ben. Bird, Crow and Horseshoe, Wed. Sat.; Jph. Wright, Rose & Crown, Wed. Sat.
Eydon—see Moreton Pinkney
Farndon—see Clipstone
Farthinghoe—see Brackley
Farthingstone—Ths. Reeve, Spread Eagle, Wed. Sat.; Jno. Masters, Rose & Crown, Wed. Sat.
Finedon—Roberts, Black Boy, Sat. On Tues. to Burton Latimer, Cranford, Thrapston
Floore—John Rogers, George Tap, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Major, Bell, Tues. Sat.; Tresler, The Royal, Wed. Sat.
Foster's Booth—see Astcote, Pattishall
Fozhall—see Rothwell
Fozley—see Woodend
Gayton—John Moore, Black Boy, Wednesday, Saturday; John Kingston, Woolpack, Sat.
Grafton Regis—Wm. Smith, Sturman's, Bridge st. Wed. Sat. On Fri. to Stony Stratford
Green's Norton—J. Smart, Boot, Saturday; William Payne, Boot, Wednesday, Saturday
Grendon—Geo. Brealy, Temperance hotel, Sat.; Thos. Labutt from Stag's Head, Wed. Sat.
Guildenburgh—Bettle, Plume of Feathers, Wed. Sat.; Johnson, Ram, Sat.; John Bettle, Wed. Sat. On Wed. to Daventry; Valentine, Bear, Wed. Sat. On Tues. to Market Harborough
Hackleton—see Piddington
Haddon, East—Chapman, Crow and Horseshoe, Wed. Sat.; Ried. Knowles, Dolphin, Wed. Sat. Ephraim Smith, Shakespeare, Wed. Sat.
Haddon, West—Garret, Royal, Wed. Sat.
Hannington—see Little Harrowden
Hanslope—Andrew Wickens, Bell, Mon. Wed. Sat.; William Lane, Spread Eagle, Thur. Sat.
Hardingstone—Joseph Jeffery, Bell, daily; Mrs Wooding, Freeman's, Bradshaw st. daily
Harlestone—Joseph Green, Dolphin, Wed. Sat.; Henry Irons, The Royal, Wed. Sat.
Harple—Richard Gibbons, Dolphin, Wed. Sat.; Collins, The Royal, Wed. Sat.; Jas. Mellows, Rose and Punch Bowl, Wed. Sat.; Charles Williams, Rose and Punch Bowl, daily; Dunmore, Rose and Punch Bowl, daily
Harrington—see Loddington
Harrowden—Samuel Bollard, Stag's Head, Sat.; Simeon Smith, Black Boy, Wed. Sat. & Isham, Moulton, Holcot, & Hannington, Wed. Sat.
Hartwell—Robert Cook, Bell, Wed. Sat.; Sparks, Coach and Horses, Wed. Sat.
Hazlebeach—see Brixworth, Clipstone
Heyford, Lower—John Eales, Dolphin, Mon. Wednesday, Saturday
Heyford, Upper—see Daventry, Floore

Highgate House—see Crenton, Welford
Higham Ferrers—see Irthlingborough, Wellingborough.
Holcot—Gammidge, Lord Palmerston, Wed. Saturday
Holdenby—William Clifton, Freeman's, Bradshaw street, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday
Hollowell—see Guilsborough
Horton—see Ravenstone, Stoke Goldington
Houghton, Great—William Smith, Swan, Wednesday and Saturday
Houghton, Little—see Denton, Yardley Hastings, Olney
Husband's Bosworth—see Welford
Irchester—see Wellingborough
Irthlingborough—Ebenezer Milward, Vine, Sat.
Kelmarsh—see Brixworth, Clipstone
Kettering—Wm. Briggs, Black Boy, Wed. Sat.
Kilworth, North and South—see Welford
Kingsthorpe—William Craddock, Ram, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Charles Craddock, Cross Keys, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday
Kislingbury—George Starmer (from Rose and Punch Bowl), Wed. Sat.; Easton, The Royal, Mon. Wed. Sat.; James, Gold street, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Mrs Mary Ward, Queen's Head, Mon. Wed. Thur. Sat.
Lamport—see Brixworth, Clipstone, &c.
Lavendon—see Olney
Litchborough—see Morton Pinkney
Loddington—Samuel Bates, Cross Keys, Sat.
Long Buckby—Letta, Alhambra, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Lovell, Boot, Mon. Wed. Saturday
Lubenham—see Welford
Lutterworth—see Welford, Yelvertoft
Maidford—Careless, The Victoria, Wed. Frid. er; and boy
Maidwell—see Brixworth, Clipstone, Scaldwell
Market Harborough—see Brixworth, Clipstone, Welford
Marston—see Welford
Mears' Ashby—Edward Mallard, Vine, Sat.; Alfred Thompson, Two Brewers, Tues. Sat.
Middleton Cheney and Stony Stratford—see Brackley
Milton—Thomas Plowman, Queen's Head, daily; Joseph Fisher, Spread Eagle, daily; Moring, Bull and Butcher, daily
Morton Pinkney—George Kinch, Temperance hotel, Abington st. Sat.; Gardener, Boot, Sat. On Mon. and Thur. to Banbury
Moulton—Jones, Three Tuns, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Cumber, Lord Palmerston, Wed. Sat.; John Ward, Black Boy, Tues. Thur. Sat.; John Bradshaw, Nag's Head, Kettering road, daily
Naseby—Samuel Underwood, Freeman's, Bradshaw st. Wed. Sat.; Jer. Wilford, Bear, Wed. Sat. On Tues. to Market Harborough
Neunham—see Badby
Nobottle—see Brington, Wilton
Norton (by Daventry)—George Major, Bell, Saturday. On Wednesday to Daventry
Old—Parker, Bear, Wed. Sat.; Joseph Meadows, Black Boy, Wed. Sat. Tues. to Market Harborough; Friday to Kettering
Olney—George Field, Dolphin, Mon. Wed. Sat. On Tues. and Thur. to Bedford, Bromham, Cold Brafield, Lavendon, Turvey
Orlingbury—see Pytchley
Overstone—see Mear's Ashby, Sywell
Ozendon—see Brixworth, Clipstone, Scaldwell
Oxford—see Brackley

- Pattishall*—Henry Furness, Freeman's, Bradshaw street, Wednesday, Saturday
Paulerspury—Richard Cook, Bell, Sat.; John Rogers from Black Boy, Sat. On Mon. to Poterspury, Deanshanger and Buckingham
Piddington—Kightley, Waggon and Horses, Wed. Sat.; Tebbutt, Angel Tap, Wed. Sat.
Pitsford—William Liggins, Ram, Mon. Wed. Sat.; John Harris, Cross Keys, Wed. Sat.
Potterspury—Cook, Bell, Wed. Sat. On Tuesday and Friday to Wolverton
Preston Capes—see Everdon
Preston Deanery—see Piddington
Pyckley—Mrs Mobbs, Black Boy, Saturday
Quinton—see Castlethorpe, Hartwell
Ravensthorpe—Edward Hickman, Dolphin, Wed. Sat.; J. Hickman, Royal, Wed. Sat.
Ravenstone—Wickens, Coach and Horses, Wednesday, Saturday
Roads—George Hillyard, Bell, Wed. and Sat.; John Hillyard, Waggon & Horses, Wed. Sat.
Rothersthorpe—James, Bell, Wed. Saturday
Rothwell—Broome, Peacock, Wed. Sat. Goods conveyed to Desborough, Glendon, Rushton.
Rushden—see Wellingborough
Rushton—see Rothwell
Scaldwell—Adams, Ram, Wed. Saturday
Shuttlanger—Joseph Skears, Spread Eagle, Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat.; Campion, Bull and Butcher, Wednesday, Saturday
Sibbertoft—see Welford
Silverstone—see Brackley. Wood on Saturday from Black Boy
Slapton—see Wappenham
Spratton—Peter Seamark, Cross Keys, Mon. Wed. Sat.; Osborn, Bear, Wed. Saturday
Standwick—see Irthingborough
Stoke Bruerne—Joseph Skears, Spread Eagle, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday
Stoke Goldington—Sparrow, Black Boy, Wed. Saturday
Stony Stratford—Henry Jeffcote, Bell, Wed. Sat. On Mon. and Thurs. to Passenham, Deanshanger, Wicken, Buckingham; on Tues. to Towcester; on Friday to Newport Pagnell
Strixton—see Bozeat, Wollaston
Stowe Nine-Churches—Warwick, The Royal, Saturday
Sulby—see Wellford
Syresham—John Webb, Boot, Saturday; Jas. Allen, Woolpack, Saturday
Sywell—John Barker, Bear, Wednesday, Sat.
Teeton—see Creaton, Holdenby
Theddingworth—see Welford
Thornby—see Cold Ashby, Welford, Naseby
Tiffield—see Towcester
Towcester—Geo. Minard, Woolpack, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; William Webb, The Royal, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday
Upton—see Kisingbury
Walgrave—Mr Chapman, Wednesday, Saturday; Smith, Black Boy, Thursday, Saturday
Wappenham—Edward Bodley, Boot, Saturday.
Banbury on Thursday, Towcester on Tuesday
Wardington—see Moreton Pinkney
Watford—see Crick
Weedon—Howard, Shakespeare, Wednesday, Sat.; John Chapman, Black Boy, Wed. Sat.
Welford—William Butlin, Bear, Wednesday, Saturday. On Tuesday to Husband's Bosworth, Theddingworth, and Lubenham. Goods conveyed to North and South Kilworth, Sibbertoft, and Sulby. Thomas Miller, Ram, Wednesday, Saturday. On Tuesday to Sibbertoft, Marston, Lubenham, Market Harborough; on Thursday to Lutterworth, North and South Kilworth, Misterton, Walcot. Goods forwarded to Husband's Bosworth, and taken direct to Sulby Hall
Wellingborough—Frederick Thompson, Stag's Head, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday. Parcels conveyed to Finedon, Harrowden, Higham Ferrers, Irchester, Rushden, Woolaston, and Irthingborough; John Turvey, Two Brewers, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Wilton—Martin Smith, Temperance hotel, Sat.
Weston Favell—George Middleton, Vine, Mon. Wed. Frid. Sat.; Richd. White, Stag's Head, daily
Weston-by-Weedon—Marriot, Dolphin, Wednesday, Saturday
Whilton—Boot, Black Boy, Sat.; Adams, The Royal, Sat.; John Dunkley, Black Boy, Sat. On Wednesday to Daventry
Whiston—see Bozeat, Easton Maudit
Whittlebury—see Brackley
Wicken—Panter, Bull and Butcher, Saturday. On Thursday and Friday to Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, and Wolverton
Wilby—see Wellingborough
Wollaston—Benjamin Partridge, Vine, Wed. Sat.; John Walker, Black Boy, Wed. Sat.
Woodend—Wm. Marriott, Dolphin, Wed. Sat.
Woodford—Joseph Skears, Spread Eagle, Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat.; Aldcock, Peacock, Sat.; Marriott, Royal, Saturday
Wootton—John Beech, Coach and Horses, daily; and Mrs Fairbrother, daily
Yardley Gobion—Mason, Bull and Butcher,
Yardley Hastings—William Walden, Black Boy, Wed. Sat.; Johnson, Coach and Horses, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday
Yelvertoft—Owen Perkins, Dolphin, Saturday. Also to Daventry and Lutterworth

SPELHOE HUNDRED.

THE hundred of Spelhoe, or as it is variously written in Domesday Book, *Spelho*, *Spelehon*, *Spelchot*, *Sperchot*, *Sperchou*, and *Spercholt*, comprehends the town and borough of Northampton, and eleven parishes. It is bounded on the north by Orlingbury hundred, on the east by Hamfordshoe, on the south by Wymersly, from which it is divided by the river Nene; and on the west by Nowbottle Grove hundred; is of an irregular figure, comprising 17,538 statute acres,

extending about nine miles from north to south, and four miles from east to west at its widest point. Mr Baker, in his "History of Northamptonshire," tells us that "the Saxon orthography of this hundred presents an obvious and characteristic etymology. *Spel*, including in its widest acceptation any species of oral address or written documents, and *hoh*, denoting a hill or elevated site, form, when combined, a complete illustration of the original hundred courts which, 'in the olden time,' were convened in the open air, or some conspicuous well-known spot selected for the general convenience of the inhabitants; and hence most of the hundreds were primarily denominated not from the principal town within the district, but from places of rendezvous, the very names of which have, in many instances, sunk into oblivion with the disuse of the custom." A field in the northern part of the parish of Weston Favell, adjoining Moulton Park, still retains the name of Spelhoe Close, Bushy Close, now better known by the name of Stocking Close. This hundred belonged to the manor of Kingsthorpe in the reign of King John, and a writ was issued to the Sheriff of the county in 1224, eighth of Henry III., to restore it to the freeholders of that place. In the fifty-fourth of Henry III., a grant was made of the hundred to Eleanor, the wife of Prince Edward; but, by an inquisition taken in the twenty-eighth and thirty-ninth of Edward III., it was again found to be annexed to the manor of Kingsthorpe. The freeholders of Kingsthorpe were summoned, by writ of *quo warranto*, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII., 1546, to show cause why they claimed it, to which they pleaded that it had been a member and parcel of their township from time immemorial. Judgment is not recorded, but the fee of the hundred is now vested in the crown. The following enumeration shows the names of the parishes (exclusive of the borough of Northampton), with the number of acres (as specified in the parish rate books), population, and number of houses in 1871, and the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION. *			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Northampton :—*								£	£
All Saints	about 4,000	1,858	82	8	4,720	4,783	9,503	36,272	42,728
St Giles		1,615	48	18	4,172	4,586	8,758	27,912	32,353
St Peter		304	6	8	789	806	1,595	3,584	4,480
Priory of St Andrew,		1,415	19	14	4,219	4,325	8,544	17,087	21,901
St Sepulchre		2,402	55	15	6,366	6,402	12,768	28,484	35,832
Abington	4,000	7,594	210	63	20,266	20,902	41,168	113,339	137,294
Billing Great	1,080	24	—	—	79	85	164	2,874	3,000
Billing Little	1,324	90	13	—	207	202	409	2,991	3,064
Boughton	833	18	—	—	29	35	64	1,759	1,872
Kingsthorpe	1,432	87	3	—	172	167	339	2,665	3,165
Moulton	1,830	551	16	16	1,220	1,189	2,409	8,900	10,403
Moulton Park	3,034	394	49	2	845	847	1,692	6,814	8,139
Moulton Park	450	2	2	—	7	4	11	650	765
Overstone	1,719	47	—	—	87	92	179	2,670	3,165
Pitsford	2,163	136	6	1	287	295	582	2,855	3,392
Spratton †	2,163	201	28	—	368	406	774	4,371	5,166
Creaton Little, hamlet ...	—	13	5	—	29	26	55	—	—
Weston Favell	1,083	113	8	—	231	239	470	2,769	3,129
	21,111	9,270	340	82	23,827	24,489	48,316	152,657	182,854

* The population of the following new parishes is included in the five old parishes above enumerated—namely, St Andrew, containing 5546 (2806 males, and 2740 females); St Edmund, 10,203 (5008 males, and 5195 females); and St Katharine, 4141 (2012 males, and 2129 females).

† The population of this parish, exclusive of the hamlet of Little Creaton (in Guilsborough hundred), according to the return made by the enumerator, is 797, or 23 in excess of the number given in the census returns as stated above.

THE CHARITIES OF SPELHOE HUNDRED, with the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, the amount, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring respecting Charities, printed by order of the House of Commons. See the histories of the parishes for more recent bequests, and also for the present value of such of these as have increased or decreased since the Parliamentary reports were published.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL MUNICIPAL CHARITIES, with their *present* annual value, under the direction of trustees :—

Date.	Donor and nature of gift.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1138.	St John's Hospital (rents).....	Northampton, poor	£986 0 0
1558.	Henry Prior (rent).....	Ditto, poor	1 10 0
1562.	Matthew Sillesby (rent).....	Ditto, two poor widows.....	45 19 0
1593.	Ann Hopkins (rent)	Ditto, poor	53 11 0
1597.	John Neale (rent)	Ditto, poor widows.....	6 1 0
"	Beatrice Ogle (rent)	Ditto, poor	4 0 0
"	St Thomas' Day Charity	Ditto, poor	26 10 0
1606.	Thomas Crasswell (£50)	Ditto, the interest to be paid to a poor maid.....	2 10 0
1686.	Ed. and Dorothy Pickering (rent)..	Ditto, poor	10 6 8
1691.	Richard White (rent)	Ditto, poor	84 15 0
"	John Ball (£50)	To clothe six poor widows.....	2 10 0
1552.	Thomas Chipsey (lands, &c.)	Grammar School	377 16 0
1669.	George Norwood (lands)	Poor, and apprenticing boys.....	46 0 0
	Bugbrooke.....		135 0 0
1669.	Hyde & Evans	For apprenticing boys	90 0 0
1552.	Sir Thomas Whyte (estate)	Loans of £100 each to deserving young men, 225 of which are out 31st December 1870	

Those under the management of the Church Charity Trustees are the following, with their present annual value :—

1450.	St Thomas' Hospital. (See page 146)	1724 1 10
"	Wade's Charity	Minister, clerk, and sexton of All Saints
		2 0 0
1703.	Robert Ives (£100), £1 to minister of All Saints, and the remainder for clothes for poor women	5 0 0
1753.	The Corporation School, various grants, including Freeman's and Acham's, the Earl of Northampton's, Pickering's, and Gabriel Newton's Charities	161 17 10
1735.	Beckett and Sargeant's blue girls' schoolhouses and land	250 0 0
No date.	John Allen (£200) ditto	4 11 8
1731.	Mary Palmer (rent)	Abington parish, poor
1778.	Stephen Hawke (£20)	Ditto, poor
1848.	George Wortley Lovell (£117) ..	Billing Great parish
"	Almshouse	Ditto
1547.	Rd. Humphrey (lands, &c.).....	Boughton parish, poor, repairing highways, and apprenticing children
		35 15 8
1758.	Earl of Stratford (rent)	Boughton parish, poor
1776.	Poors' Allotment	Kingthorpe parish, poor
"	Several small benefactions	Ditto, poor
"	The Maiden Hook (land).....	Ditto, bread for wayfarers.....
1690.	George Cook (£100).....	
"	Clark and Gooding (£65).....	Ditto, bread for poor
1749.	Thomas Cook (land).....	For support of Kingthorpe School
1707.	Dame Sarah Pritchard	For teaching two poor boys
"	Mrs Luffday (£100)	Moulton parish, bread for poor ...
"	Four other benefactions of £5 each	Ditto, poor
1711.	Rt. Mills (land)	Ditto, poor widows.....
1721.	Sarah Edwards (£100)	Ditto, poor
"	Donor unknown (land)	Ditto, poor
"	Earl of Stratford (rent)	Pitsford parish poor
"	Donor unknown.....	Spratton parish, apprenticing children, church, poor, and highways
1704.	Hy. and Eliz. Ekins	Weston Favell par., Charity School
1739.	Thos. Green (land)	Ditto, schoolmaster.....
1705.	Gertrude Ekins	Charity School, apprenticing children, bread for the poor, &c.....
"	Lady Holman (land) ..	Ditto, poor's close
		51 4 4
		26 0 0
	Total.....	£4298 16 0

ABINGTON PARISH.

The parish of Abington, called in Domesday Book, *Abintone*, is bounded on the east by Weston Favell, on the north by Kingsthorpe and Moulton parishes, on the west by Northampton, and on the south by the river Nene. Bridges, writing about the year 1720, says, "it is a village of thirty-three houses, in an enclosed lordship." The parish contains 1080 acres, of the rateable value of £2874, and its population in 1801 was 170; in 1831, 155; in 1841, 143; in 1851, 164; in 1861, 164; and in 1871, 164 souls. The estimated gross rental is £3000. The village now consists of a few scattered cottages, situate one and a half mile E.N.E. of Northampton, on the Wellingborough road, and the soil is a light red loam of excellent quality. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Abington was in the hands of one Richard, who held here four hides of land, and which, with a mill worth 20s. a year, and twenty acres of meadow, were all valued together at 40s. yearly at the time of Edward the Confessor, but was then advanced to £4. Humphrey de Bassingburne had these four hides certified to him in the reign of Henry II., from whom they descended to Nicholas de Bassingburne, and remained in this family till the death of Alice, formerly the wife of Giles de Bassingburne, in the forty-second of Edward III., 1369. The manor then passed to Robert de Colville (son of Margaret, the daughter of Alice, who married Walter de Colville), who died without issue in the forty-third of Edward III., 1370, and was succeeded by Sir Ralph Basset, of Sapcote, and Sir John Gernoun, who were found by inquisition to be his next heirs. In the ninth year of Richard II., 1386, Sir Robert de Swynburn, William Ashby, and others, were sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-five marks, for having purchased the manor and advowson of the church of Abington, which were held of the crown *in capite* of Sir John Gernoun, without the King's license. From these gentlemen it passed to Sir Nicholas Lylling, from whom it descended to Robert Bernard, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of this Sir Nicholas, in which family it remained for upward of two hundred years, till purchased of Sir John Bernard, in 1669, by William Thursby, Esq., then of the Middle Temple, London, for £13,750. William Thursby, by will dated 30th July 1700, "devised his manor and premises in Abington, Little Billing, and Weston Favell, and estates in Pighesley and other places, to his nephews, William Thursby and Richard Thursby, successively entail male, with remainder to his niece, Mary Harvey, wife of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Stockton, in Warwickshire, with divers remainders over. The nephews both dying, the settled estates devolved to John Harvey, Esq., son and heir of Robert and Mary Harvey, who thereupon, in pursuance of an express proviso in the will of the devisor, assumed the name and arms of Thursby of Essex, and from whom they have descended to John Harvey Thursby, Esq." The Right Hon. Lord Overstone, of Overstone, is the present lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil.

The Abbey, or Manor House, is situated in a walled park of about eighty acres, which is well stocked with elms, chestnuts, and pink thorns, and is certainly one of the most pleasing parts of the environs of Northampton. "The hall," says Mr Baker, "is a lofty Gothic room with open timber roof, a recess at one end, and mullioned windows adorned with the achievements of O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and other arms from the old manor house at Great Billing. . . . The dining-room is wainscoted, and the arms and quarterings of Bernard, intermixed with a variety of grotesque devices, introduced into the panels. The grounds present some agreeable home scenery, and a tower overhung with ivy, constructed to supply the house with water from Broadley-head spring, serves the double purpose of utility and ornament. The enthusiastic admirers of the 'bard of nature,' and the actor who 'embodied what the poet drew,' will here feel their sympathetic affections awakened by viewing the residence and last long home of Shakespeare's favourite grand-daughter; and in an adjacent lawn, the mulberry-tree inscribed, 'This tree was planted by David Garrick Esq., at the request of Ann Thursby, as a growing testimony of their friendship.'" The mansion is now occupied as a private asylum, and known as Abington Abbey.

It was instituted October 1st, 1845, and registered in pursuance of the Act 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 100. The institution is intended exclusively for the reception of a limited number of patients of both sexes from the upper and middle classes of society, and combines all the advantages of a large public hospital with the comforts and retirement of a private residence. The mansion, as regards its construction, is singularly well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. The sitting-rooms, eight in number, are lofty, most of them very spacious and cheerful, and none of them either small or gloomy. The sleeping apartments are equally eligible; nor can any part of the house suggest ideas of restraint or coercion. It was originally intended for the temporary retirement of invalids from the first classes of society; it has consequently been fitted up in a style that is not excelled in similar establishments of the highest celebrity. The Gothic entrance-hall affords space for exercise during inclement weather, being about forty feet long by twenty-two and thirty-five feet high; it contains a finger organ, and antique furniture in keeping with the character of the apartment. The village church stands upon the eastern lawn, to which the patients have access by a private entrance. The number of pews attached to the Abbey enable a large proportion to attend divine service. The institution is under the efficient superintendence of Dr Thomas Prichard, the resident physician.

The Church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1821 by subscription, and consists of a nave, north and south transepts, south porch, chancel, and square embattled tower, in which are three bells. The building exhibits various styles of English architecture. The south front is mantled with ivy, and the interior is very neat; the font is octagonal, the pulpit is of oak, very richly carved, and was presented by Thomas Rocke, "a great benefactor to this church, who died January 3, 1715, ætatis suæ 80," as his monument testifies; and the chancel window is filled with stained glass, presented by the late rector and his brothers to the memory of their father, John Harvey Thursby, Esq., who died in 1860. There are several monuments in the church belonging to the Thursby family. The benefice is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20, but now worth about £500 a year. The tithes have been commuted for £301, 15s. 2d, and there are about fifty acres of glebe. The living is in the patronage of Lord Overstone, and the Rev. Lewis Haig Loyd, M.A., is the rector. The church was broken into about sixty years since, and robbed of two large silver flagons, a chalice and plate, inscribed, Oblatio Gul. Thursby; and the large bible and a prayer-book were stolen in November 1848, but were afterwards found hid in a heap of stones in a brickyard, near the Northampton race-course. The Rectory-house, built in 1848, occupies a pleasant situation a short distance from the church; it is a substantial building of stone (quarried on the premises), with quoins and dressings of Bath stone, and overhanging eaves supported by brackets; the structure, which is from a design by Mr E. F. Law, architect, is of an Italian character. The cost of its erection was about £2500. The rent of the church land amounts to £50 a year.

Leonard Welsted, the poet and dramatist, son of the Rev. Leonard Welsted, rector of this parish, was born here in 1688.

Post-Office.—Letters from Northampton, for arrivals and despatch see Weston Favell.

Hargood Fred. H. surgeon,
Abington Abbey
Loyd Rev. Lewis Haig, M.A.
rector

Prichard Thomas, M.D. *Abington Abbey*

Farmers and Graziers.

Britten Richard

Campion Joseph
Harris Frederick, Bartlett
Stanton Richard

BILLING GREAT PARISH,

Or Billing Magna, is bounded on the east by Ecton, on the north by Overstone, on the west by Billing Little, and on the south by the river Nene. It contains 1324 acres, the rateable value of which is £2991; the gross estimated rental is £3364. Its population in 1801 was 267; in 1831, 372; in 1841, 401; in 1851, 459; in 1861, 420; and in 1871, 409 souls. The soil varies from a light

red loam in the upper lands, to clay on the hillsides, whilst that part bordering on the river consists of a gravelly nature ; two-thirds of the land is arable, but there are excellent meadows and pastures in the lower parts of the parish. V. D. H. Cary-Elwes, Esq., is lord of the manor, and the principal proprietor of the parish.

Manor.—Billing Magna, or according to the Domesday book, *Belinge*, contained four hides of land, which, with twenty-eight acres of meadow and a mill, had been valued at 40s., but at the time of the Conqueror's survey was rated at £5. This was then held of the king by Gilbert the Cooke ; but in King Edward's time it was the freehold of Thor. The lordship of Great Billing was certified to contain four hides in the reign of Henry II. ; by inquisition taken in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Robert Barre, or Barry, was found to hold one moiety of Roger de Mortimer, by knight's service, and the other moiety by knight's service of the Countess of Rivers, who held it of the king *in capite*. These moieties in the preceding reign were in the hands of Peter Barre, and estimated at a knight's fee each. The manor remained in the possession of the family of Barry, whose place of residence was at Stanton-Barry, in Buckinghamshire, until the reign of Edward III. In the thirty-eighth of this reign (1365), a precept was directed to the king's escheator, to inquire after a pot of silver sterling, found by one John Nore, within this parish, with orders to seize and detain it, in the name and for the use of the king. The reversion of this manor was granted in the first year of Richard III. (1483), by the crown to John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. Bridges tells us that he was so much in favour with the king (Richard III.), that, upon the death of his own son, he was in the second year of his reign proclaimed heir-apparent to the crown of England, to the prejudice of the daughter of King Edward IV., his elder brother. Upon the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, he (John de la Pole) fled to Flanders, to his maternal aunt, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, and returning at the head of a powerful army, made an ineffectual attempt to dethrone him in the second year of this reign. He was encountered by the king's forces at Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent, on the 16th of June 1487, where, after a sharp engagement, his army was routed and himself slain. The manor of Great Billing was included in a very extensive grant made by the king in the fifth of his reign (1490) to Sir John Fincox, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and co-tenants "in trust to settle on the dean and canons of Windsor, in recompense of their prayers for the souls of the king, the late Countess of Richmond, his grandmother, and Catherine his wife. This grant, if not subsequently revoked by the king, was avoided by his executors, who in first Edward VI. (1547) substituted certain rectories, advowsons, and tithes to the same uses." The manor seems to have reverted to the crown after this, for, in the thirty-second of Elizabeth (1590), it was granted to Alexander King and Thomas Crompton, with license to alienate it to John Freeman of Ecton, who purchased it, and whose grand-daughter and heir, Catherine, wife of Edward Georges, Baron Dundalk in Ireland, sold it to Sir Barnaby O'Brien, about the year 1628. This Sir Barnaby O'Brien was a lineal descendant of Brien Boroihme, King of Ireland in 1002, and the heads of which family were denominated kings of Thomond, till Murrough O'Brien surrendered the sovereignty to Henry VIII. "Sir Barnaby O'Brien," says Mr Baker, "on the death of his brother Henry without male issue in 1639, became sixth Earl of Thomond. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he hastened into England and joined the king at Oxford, who, in return for his zealous attachment, created him Marquis of Billing, in the county of Northampton, to him and his issue-male, by patent bearing date 3d May 1645 ; but in the feverish agitation of that eventful period the enrolment of the patent was neglected, and neither he nor his descendants enjoyed the dignity." From Murrough O'Brien, who died in 1741, the estate descended to Percy Windham, who assumed the name of O'Brien, but dying in 1774, it passed to his nephew George, the late Earl of Egremont, who sold Billing in 1776 to Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of William, third Duke of Devonshire. Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeded his brother Lord John, and sold the estate,

comprising the manor, mansion, and from six to seven hundred acres of land, to Robert Cary-Elwes, Esq., of Roxby in Lincolnshire, about eighty years since, and from whom it descended to the present proprietor, Valentine Dudley Henry Cary-Elwes, Esq., who succeeded in 1866.

Great Billing is a handsome village, situate on an eminence, four miles N.E. of Northampton, commanding extensive prospects.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, stands north of the village, and consists of a western tower containing four bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and north chapel. The tower, which is of three stories, was originally surmounted by a spire, which, on April 11, 1759, was destroyed by lightning, "and some of the stones," says the *Northampton Mercury*, "were whirled into the air with such an astonishing force and rapidity as to be carried to a considerable distance. Many of the pews in the church were shivered to pieces, and the sulphurous smell was so powerful that scarcely anybody could bear to go near the church, which is so much shattered that it was thought the whole fabric must be rebuilt." The church was restored in 1867 at a cost of £1000, the chancel being at the expense of the present rector, and the remainder by Mr Cary-Elwes. It was furnished throughout with open sittings, and an organ was presented at the same time by Mrs Cary-Elwes. The tower is parapeted with panellings from the mansion of the Earls of Thomond, which Bridges describes as "a handsome old house with pleasant gardens adjoining," and which was taken down in 1776 by Lord John Cavendish. The chancel is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, under an open pointed arch, and communicates with the north chapel, or burial-place, through double pointed arches of the same character as the chancel arch, supported by a cluster pillar in the centre. In the chapel is a large and costly monument to Henry, the seventh Earl of Thomond, ob. 1691, and also a small but elegant tablet, with a bas-relief by Flaxman, to Caroline, wife of R. Cary-Elwes, Esq., ob. 1812. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, valued at £19; gross income £521, in the patronage of the principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Walker, M.A. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure of the common in 1788, for about 300 acres.

The Rectory House, a good substantial building, occupies a pleasant situation in the village. One portion of it was built in 1672, and the other between seventy and eighty years since.

In the village is a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1836.

A National School was built here in 1845, but a new and more commodious one was erected in the centre of the village in 1873, at the expense of Mr Cary-Elwes, and is well attended.

Billing Hall, the seat of Valentine Dudley Henry Cary-Elwes, Esq., stands nearly on the site of the old mansion of the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond, and was erected by Lord John Cavendish, from a design by Carr, of York, a celebrated architect, though originally bred a common mason. It is a plain, commodious edifice of Kingsthorpe stone, with east and west fronts, and from its elevated situation is one of the most conspicuous objects in the neighbourhood.

An Almshouse, for five poor widows and one poor widower, was founded here in the reign of James I. This charity is in an unsettled state: the almshouse is partially occupied, and the poor receive each £6 a year.

Charity.—George Wortley Lovell, Esq., bequeathed, on the 26th March 1848, the sum of £117, 3 per cent. consols, the interest of which to be distributed to such poor as the trustees should select as proper objects.

Biography.—Sir Isaac Wake, orator of the University of Oxford in 1604, ambassador extraordinary in Savoy and Piedmont, ordinary for Italy, Helvetia, and Rhetia, select for France, and about to become Secretary of State, when he died in 1632, was son of the Rev. Arthur Wake, rector of this parish, and born here about the year 1575.

Post-Office.—Thomas Bustin, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.

Cary-Elwes Valentine Dudley Henry, Esq. F.S.A. <i>Billing Hall, and The Manor House, Brigg, Lincolnshire</i>	Harlot William, brazier Jones John Erasmus, school- master and assistant-overseer Rixon John, brick and tile mkr. and beerhouse Rose Daniel, stonemason Slow Thomas Shortland, vict. <i>Stag's Head</i> Spokes Mrs Mary Walker Rev. Joseph, M.A. rector	Wightman George, head gar- dener Farmers and Graziers. Britten Arthur Brookes Mrs Anna Dunn George Faurey John (and corn miller), Billing Mill
Britten Misses Fanny and Elizabeth Britten George, butcher Campion Mrs Sarah Co-operative Store, grocers, bakers, &c. (William Wright, manager)		

Carriers to Northampton.—James Horn, *daily*, and Fred. Threadgold, *Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.*

BILLING LITTLE PARISH.

Billing Little, or Billing Parva, is bounded on the north and west by Weston Favell, on the east by Great Billing, on the north-east by Overstone, and on the south by the river Nene, which divides it from Little Houghton. It contains 833 acres, of the rateable value of £1759. The population in 1801, was 64; in 1831, 88; in 1841, 101; in 1851, 93; in 1861, 76; and in 1871, 64 souls; and the gross estimated rental is £1873. The soil is of a similar character to that in Great Billing, with a larger proportion of meadow and grazing land. Lord Overstone is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the parish.

Manor.—Gunfrid de Cioches held here three hides and 1½ virgate of land, the arable land being 7 carucates, a mill, and 50 acres of meadow in the time of the Conqueror's survey. The whole had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at 70s. The Earl of Morton appears to have held a hide and half a virgate at the same time, which had been valued at 2s., but was then rated at 10s. The lordship of Little Billing was certified to contain four hides in the reign of Henry II.; it was in the hands of Gilbert de Preston in Henry III.'s time. In the fourth year of Edward II., 1311, John de Longueville levied a fine on the manor, and in the ninth year of the same reign was declared to be lord of it. This John de Longueville founded the convent of the Friars Augustins in Northampton, in the sixteenth year of the same reign. Several of his descendants were afterwards benefactors to it, and there buried. The manor remained in the possession of this family till about the year 1661, after which it was sold to pay debts, and raise portions for younger children. It was purchased of the Longuevilles by William Thursby, Esq., and accompanied Abington to J. H. Thursby, Esq. The manors of Little Billing and Abington were purchased, the former in 1837 and the latter in 1841, by the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., from whom they passed in 1858 to his son, Lord Overstone, the present possessor.

The Village, which is small, is situate about 3½ miles east of Northampton. In Bridges' time it consisted of eleven families.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient edifice of stone, partly in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with north chapel and south porch, and a tower containing three bells and a clock. The chancel and north chapel are divided from the body by wooden screens under open arches, and the north chapel was rebuilt in 1849 by the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., to whom it belonged; and in 1854 he also restored the church, at a cost of about £800. At the same time Dr Geldart, the late rector, restored the chancel at a further cost of £300. The font is an exceedingly curious relic of a primeval church. In *Van Voors's* volume of fonts it is thus described:—"This jar-like and singular font may be placed early in the Norman period; both irregular in shape and rude in workmanship. It is chiefly interesting for its curious legend, which is written in characters exactly conformable to the great seal of William the Conqueror—

'WILBERHTVS ARTIFEX ATQ: LEMENTARIUS HVNL FABRICAVIT
QVISQVIS SVVM VENIT MERLERE LORPVS PRLOVL DV BIO LAPIT.'

P

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, 2s. 11d., now worth over £350. Earl Brownlow is patron, and the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, B.A., is the rector. The tithes have been commuted for £349, and there are eight acres of glebe land. Near the church stands the *Rectory House*, a very neat and comfortable building.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 8.30 P.M.

The principal inhabitants are the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, B.A., rector, and Thomas Britten and Mrs. Sarah Pell, farmers.

BOUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Moulton, on the north by Pitsford, on the south-east by Moulton Park, on the west by the river Nene, which divides it from Chapel Brampton, and on the south by Kingsthorpe parish. It contains 1432 acres of land, of the rateable value of £2665, and the gross estimated rental is £3165. Its population in 1801 was 344; in 1831, 360; in 1841, 389; in 1851, 369; in 1861, 372; in 1871, 339 souls. The soil is principally of a reddish loam, with a sandy bottom, is remarkably early and very fertile, and the greater part of the land is arable. The principal landowners of Boughton are the executors of the late Colonel R. H. Howard-Vyse (lords of the manor), H. P. Markham, Esq., John Fowler Eland, Esq., and the rector in the right of the church. Bridges, when he wrote, says that Boughton contained "forty houses, besides the Earl of Strafford's seat and lodge on the green." There is a small spring of the temporary kind, of great note, which the vulgar called Marvel Sike, about two bowshots from Brampton Bridge, nigh Kingsthorpe Road, says Morton, and several petrifying springs in the lordship, particularly the grotto spring in the Park, adds Mr. Baker. The mill mentioned in Domesday book is near Brampton Bridge; it was given to the hospital of St. David, at Kingsthorpe, but since the dissolution it has passed again to the lord of the manor.

Manor.—Boughton, or, as it is variously called in Domesday book, *Buchedone*, *Bochetone*, and *Buchenho*, and in later records, *Buckton*, or the town of Bucks, contained at the time of the Conqueror's survey three hides, wanting half a virgate, held by the Abbot of St. Wandregisile, in the diocese of Rouen, in Normandy, which were given to that convent by the Countess Judith, with the Conqueror's consent. There were ten acres of meadow; the whole, in King Edward's time, had been valued at 20s., but was then rated at 40s., and had been the freehold of two Thanes. One Girard also held of the Countess half a virgate, which was valued at 6s.; and Godwin the priest held of the crown 1½ virgate and half a carucate, which was valued at 5s. In the time of Edward I., William de Nutricilla, abbot of St. Wandegisile, conveyed the lands to John de Boketon, or Boughton, from whom they descended to Sir Thomas de Boketon, his grandson, and who was succeeded by Sir Henry Green, his son and heir, who was Lord Chief-Justice of England. "An able and ingenious genealogist,"—(Halstead)—writes Mr. Baker, "in a work of extreme rarity, thus comments on the family of Boughton and Green being synonymous: 'Of the origin of the house of Green we have no certain information, but it is apparent they assumed their name and arms from an allusion to their principal and beloved lordship, which was Buckton, or the town of Bucks, in the county of Northampton, being in the hundred of Spelhoe, a place memorable for the excellency of its soil and situation, has a spacious and delightful green, upon which, at the desire of the lords, was yearly held and exercised a fair, with particular and extraordinary privileges. Hence they are called Greene, or of the Green.'" Sir Henry Green obtained a grant or charter, dated 28th February 1351 (25th of Edward III.), for an annual fair to be held in the manor for the space of three days, beginning with the vigil of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (23d June), and ending the day after it. Sir Thomas Green succeeded Sir Henry, and the manor of Boughton remained in the possession of the family till the 15th of Henry VIII. (1524), when Anne, the eldest daughter of the sixth Sir Thomas Green, conveyed it to

her husband, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and his heirs, with whose descendants it remained till the death of Edward, the fourth Lord Vaux, who married Elizabeth, widow of William, Earl of Banbury, and daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and died without lawful issue in 1661. Nicholas Knowles, who succeeded Lord Vaux, was son of Elizabeth his wife, by her first husband, the Earl of Banbury. The manor was afterwards purchased by Sir John Brisco of his wife's half-brother, Charles, Earl of Banbury, who died in 1724, leaving Boughton and Pitsford mortgaged to Lord Ashburnham, who sold it to Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, but first of the last creation. On the death of his son William, the fourth Earl, the family manors and estates in this and several other counties were vested in the heirs of his three daughters, in equal proportions as tenants in common, "who being desirous," says Mr Baker, "of holding their shares in severalty, a partition was made between Thomas Conolly, Esq., Henry Vernon and Leveson Vernon, Esqs., and Major-General Richard Vyse, in behalf of R. W. H. Howard-Vyse, a minor, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1795, by which, *inter alia*, the manors of Boughton and Pitsford, with the advowson, mansion, park, mill, and 807a. 6p. of land in Boughton were allotted to R. W. H. Howard-Vyse, Esq., entail, and the advowson, with 446a. 3r. 15p. of land in Pitsford in fee." Colonel R. H. R. Howard-Vyse succeeded his father in 1853. He died in June 1872, and his eldest son, Howard Henry Howard-Vyse, born in 1858, is his heir. A Court Leet and Court Baron are held for both manors.

The Village is pleasantly situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Northampton. *Boughton House*, one of the ancient seats of the noble families of Green, Vaux, Knolles, and Wentworth, is now nearly demolished. The park and adjacent grounds, which are partly walled, are well wooded; and temples, triumphal arches, and artificial ruins were interspersed in fantastic variety. An obelisk, erected on an eminence, to the memory of one of the dukes of Devonshire, is seen from almost every point of the surrounding country. *The Old Church* of St John the Baptist, of which a picturesque fragment is all that now remains, stands upon the green about half a mile from the village; the tower and spire were standing in Bridges' time, but fell about the year 1785. *St John's Spring*, which rises from the east bank of the churchyard, formerly furnished the element for the holy rite of baptism, but now, in the words of Mr Baker, "supplies the water for culinary purposes at the fair—To what base uses may we not come." *The present Church*, also dedicated to St John the Baptist, is situated in the middle of the village, and consists of a tower, containing three bells, and a nave. The tower is the only portion of the original church or chapel, and, indeed, the only portion that has any pretensions to architectural style. It is noted in the time of Henry VIII., that "yet it is to be remembered that there ys one chapell situat within the town of Boughton, wherein comonly the said ii prestes do celebrate for the ease of the parishioners, for the parish church is distaunt iii pts. of a myle from ye towne, or any house." This tower was repaired in 1599; the body rebuilt and enlarged in 1806; and again enlarged, refitted, and a vestry added in 1847. The east window is filled with painted glass, the gift of the present rector. A new burial-ground was consecrated in 1847 contiguous to the church, the old churchyard being hitherto the only parish burial-place. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £20, 9s. 7d., but now worth £360 per annum, in the patronage of the Executors of the late Colonel R. H. R. Howard-Vyse, and incumbency of the Rev. G. S. Howard-Vyse, M.A. The rectorial land granted at the enclosure in 1756 in lieu of tithes, &c., is 185 acres and 34 perches.

The Rectory House is let to a private family, but a residence for the rector was built in 1844 by Colonel Howard-Vyse, on an elevated site, three miles north of Northampton; it is a large commodious structure of stone, quarried on the estate, and is in the Old English style of architecture.

The National School, which is attached to the north side of the tower of the church, was built in 1841; and the Sunday school is held in the same building.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel in the village.

Boughton Green Fair.—This celebrated fair, as has been shown, was legally established by charter in 1351, and takes place on the green of 17 acres, about half a mile south-east of the village, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th June annually. The site is "contiguous to the old church, the patron of which," says Mr Baker, "is peculiarly propitious, from the eve of *St John the Baptist*, whose name is appended both to the church and the spring in the churchyard. It was customary for children and youth to assemble at certain wells and springs, when wrestling and other rural sports attracted a concourse of spectators and itinerant traders. A tradition prevailed here that the clergy for six miles round came to this church on *St John the Baptist's* day to pray and preach for an hour, and after the conclusion of the service the neighbouring youths exercised their manhood at football and other pastimes, for whose reception some small booths were erected, and at length a charter for a fair obtained." The first day is appropriated to the sale of implements of husbandry, wooden ware, &c.; the second day is principally devoted to pleasure; and on the third day a large horse and cattle fair is held. In Bridges' time this fair was "kept with great solemnity, and was famous for its trade in brooms and wooden ware, and for a variety of shops and booths for entertainment." Many rural sports and games, as racing, wrestling, and the single-stick exercise, were practised formerly at this fair.

Charities.—Humphrey's charity consists of 48a. 2r. 32p., and three tenements at Pitsford, the rent of which, about £188 per annum, is applied to the repairs of highways, the maintenance of schools, the relief of the poor, and the occasional apprenticing of poor children. There is a rent charge of £5 per annum, arising from the Earl of Strafford's charity, which also goes to the relief of the poor.

Post-Office.—John Russell, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Northampton at 5.30 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 7.14 P.M.

Adams Miss Cath. teacher of Infant School	Hollis Mrs Mary	Farmers and Graziers. Eady Francis, <i>Bunker's Hill Farm</i> Francis Palmer (and butcher) Painter William Potterton William Higgins, <i>Boughton Grange</i> Tippen Wm. Perkins (and rate collector) Warren Matthew (corn and miller)
Bates William, baker and shop-keeper	Howard-Vyse Rev. Granville Sykes, M.A. rector	
Dickens John, baker and beer-house	Panther Mr David Frederick	
Dickens Samuel, blacksmith, and Pitsford	Russell John, postmaster	
Gibbs William, builder and parish clerk	Russell Mrs Amelia, grocer	
Heywood Miss Hannah, National schoolmistress	Sears Mrs Elizabeth, vict. <i>The Old Griffin</i>	
	Walton Miss Elizabeth, maltster	
	Wickes Rev. John Beck, M.A.	

Carrier to Northampton.—Allen Dickens, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.*

KINGSTHORPE PARISH,

Or *Torp*, as it is called in Domesday book, is bounded on the east by the parishes of Moulton and Abington; on the north by that of Boughton; on the west by the river Nene, which divides it from Dallington; and on the south by Northampton. It contains 1830 acres, of the rateable value of £8900, and the gross estimated rental is £10,403; the population in 1801 was 909; in 1831, 1344; in 1841, 1467; in 1851, 1580; in 1861, 1905; and in 1871, 2408. The soil of the more elevated parts of the parish is a stiff marly loam; and in the lower portions a light porous red earth prevails, well adapted for the growth of turnips and onions. The principal landowners, and lords of the manor, are Sir George Robinson, Bart., the Rev. William Thornton, Messrs Charles Danes, William Trasler, George Ashby, William F. Roberts, and Arthur B. Markham.

The Village, which is long and straggling, is situated on the Leicester Road, 1½ mile north by west of Northampton, near to a branch of the Nene. Bridges says it contained 140 families in his time, and it is traditionally reported that

three coaches and six were formerly kept here. On the village green is a beautiful spring, called *Kingswell*, which has never been known either to fail or freeze; on the Semilongs are springs which possess the property of incrusting stone with calcareous crystal, and near the village is a quarry of white freestone of a delicate tint and soft texture, which hardens by exposure to the air. This quarry enjoys considerable local celebrity, having furnished stone for the erection of the general infirmary, the barracks at Northampton, and some of the neighbouring mansions. There are also extensive limestone quarries in this parish, and the limekilns here and at Duston are said to be the largest in the county.

The Manor of 'Thorp' consisted of four hides and three virgates of land, which were held by the king at the time of the Conqueror's survey; there were also three mills worth 43s. 4d. yearly, with five acres of meadow, and one hide and a half and a bovate at Moulton and Weston Favell, which belonged to this manor, and the whole was valued at £15 yearly. "Those royal villas which were not of sufficient importance to become corporate boroughs," writes Mr Baker, "were either placed under a prepositus or bailiff, who accounted for the proceeds as they arose, or were rented by an individual for a term of years at a certain sum, and what was obtained by rigid exactions beyond the stipulated rent constituted his profit. To these established modes Kingsthorpe formed one of the few exceptions; the inhabitants themselves being permitted to hold their town at farm by lease from the crown." It is supposed to have been first demised to them by King John; Henry VI., in 1441 demised this manor to his tenants for forty years, at a yearly rent of £50; and in 1445, he granted £40 per annum out of the said rent to Queen Margaret for life in part of her dower. A similar annuity was granted to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., in 1468; and on the accession of Henry VII., the fee-farm rent of this town was appropriated by Parliament towards the maintenance of the royal household. In 1616, the manor, which continued to be held by successive lessees, was granted in fee to feeoffees, to hold in trust for the other freeholders at a yearly rent of £40. Lady Pritchard erected a "town house, consisting of one long room built neatly of stone, for the freeholders, or trustees to meet in," and their common seal, which is now in the possession of the rector, is "a crowned head between two *fleurs de lis*, with this inscription round it, *Sigillum commune de Kingsthorp*." The office of bailiff and the manorial courts have been long since dispensed with, and no traces remain of the feudal dependence of its ancient berewicks at Moulton, Weston Favell, &c.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, stands on the west side of the village, and consists of an embattled tower surmounted by a handsome spire, a Norman nave, with portions of the original Saxon building, north and south aisles with chapels, in which are some fine decorated windows, and a chancel, in the Perpendicular style, under the east end of which is a crypt with central shaft and stone vaulting. The whole, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was thoroughly restored in 1863. The south aisle and porch were entirely rebuilt; the gallery was removed, the west window opened to the Church, and the old unsightly pews were replaced by open oak benches. The expense of the restoration amounted to £2408. In the tower is a peal of five bells. There is a piscina in each of the chapels, as well as one near the altar. The *living* is a vicarage, annual value £700, in the gift of the chapter of St Katharine's Hospital, London, and incumbency of the Rev. John Hulbert Glover, M.A.

The Vicarage House is at the north-western extremity of the village. At the enclosure of the Commons in 1776, 276 acres were granted in lieu of tithes.

The Baptist Chapel, erected in 1835, will seat about 350 persons. The Rev. Joseph Litchfield is the minister.

The National School, which stands about the centre of the village, is a plain substantial building, erected in 1840. It has an average attendance of 100 pupils; and the Sunday school, which is held in the same building, has about 250 in attendance.

The *Church School*, built in 1872 in Semilong, at the southern extremity of the parish, is a good brick building, and will accommodate 150 children.

The *Free School* was endowed with an estate here and another in Kingston, Surrey, in 1753, by the Cooke family for the education of 30 children. The property having increased in value, a new schoolhouse was built in 1870 in the High Street. It is under the management of three trustees, who must belong to some sect of Protestant dissenters. The present master is the Baptist minister of Kingsthorpe.

Kingsthorpe Hall, the property and seat of the Rev. William Thornton, is about one mile north by west of Northampton.

On the east side of the entrance into the village from Northampton stood an hospital of St David, or the Holy Trinity, founded in the second year of the reign of King John (1200), for the reception of pilgrims and strangers. "It consisted principally," says Bridges, "of one large body, wherein were three rows of beds for the use of the poor, the sick, and the stranger, with two chapels adjoining, one of which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to St David." The masters of this hospital were presented by the convent of St Andrew, and instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln. The clear yearly value of its revenues at the dissolution was £24, 6s. Two pillars, portions of an arch or gateway, and a few small arches in the cottage walls, are the only remains of this hospital at present.

Mr Baker tells us, that the *quintain*, a Roman military exercise, was formerly practised here, and in other parts of the kingdom, at the celebration of rural weddings. It consisted "of a high upright post, at the top of which was placed a cross piece on a swivel, broad at one end and pierced full of holes, and a bag of sand suspended at the other. The mode of running at the quintain was by a horseman riding full speed and striking at the broad part with all his force; if he missed his aim, he was derided for his want of dexterity; if he struck it, and the horse slackened pace, which frequently happened through the force of the shock, he received a violent blow on the neck from the bag of sand, which swung round from the opposite end; and if he succeeded in breaking the board, he was hailed as the hero of the day. The last, and indeed only instance of this sport," continues the same historian, "which I have met with in this county, was in 1722, on the marriage of two servants at Brington, when it was announced in the *Northampton Mercury* that a quintain was to be erected on the green at Kingsthorpe, and the reward of the horseman that splinters the board is to be a fine garland as a crown of victory, which is to be borne before him to the wedding house, and another to be put round the neck of his steed; the victor is also to have the honour of dancing with the bride, and to sit on her right hand at supper."

The Poor's Close, or Bush Close, as it is called, consists of 14a. 13p. allotted at the enclosure, in lieu of their right of cutting furze. This is in the hands of trustees, who are required to distribute the proceeds, either in fuel or bread, to "the most industrious, necessitous, and honest poor persons of Kingsthorpe." The other charities are as follow:—*The Bread Fund*, consisting of £280 consols, the interest of which is paid over yearly to the trustees by the Charity Commissioners, for the purchase of bread to be distributed weekly to appointed recipients. *Pritchard's Charity* consists of £1228, 8s. consols, in the hands of the Charity Commissioners. A portion of the interest of which—viz., £6, os. 2d., is payable to Kingsthorpe for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys. *Baxter's Charity* (founded by the Rev. R. Baxter, late rector) consists of £1200, 3 per cent. reduced annuities, the interest of which is payable half-yearly for the following purposes—namely, to increase the salary of the parish clerk; to provide certain payments to twenty-four poor persons nominated by the rector, and to increase the annual payment of the Pritchard Apprenticeship Fund, just mentioned.

Post-Office.—Miss Sophia Trasler, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Northampton at 5.30 A.M., and are despatched at 7.30 P.M.

Aldrich Mrs Susannah
 Atkins Martin, compositor
 Barber Samuel, house and land
 agent and assistant overseer
 Brown Mrs Elizabeth
 Clarke Edwin, carpenter and
 undertaker
 Clarke John, fishmonger at
 Northampton
 Collier Wm. Thos. currier, &c.
 at Northampton
 Cox Mr Stephen
 Cross Joseph, *j.* stonemason
 Douglass Jph. rent and debt
 collector
 Fitzhugh Richard, tailor
 Gardner Fred. carpenter and
 undertaker
 Gardner Mr John Paterson
 Gardner Misses Sarah and
 Harriet
 Garner John, butcher
 Glover Rev. John Hulbert,
 M.A. vicar
 Hall Mr Joseph
 Jennings Thomas, blacksmith
 Lewis John, schoolmaster
 Litchfield Rev. Joseph (Baptist)
 master of Free School
 Moss Thomas, corn miller
 Negus Mr Samuel Thomas
 Parkins Mr Thomas
 Swallow George Rushforth,
 miller, and corn merchant at
 Northampton

Thornton Rev. William, M.A.
Kingsthorpe Hall
 Tomalin Misses Mary and
 Frances Anne
 Trasler John, carpenter, &c.
 Trasler Mr William
 Turner Mr William
 Waterfield Miss Wybrow,
 dressmaker, &c.
 Westgate Robert, draper's
 assistant
 Wood Mrs Julia Anne

Bakers.

Cooke William
 Dale Charles
 Hollowell William
 Tatham George

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are Yeomen).

* Ashby George
 Baldwin Richard
 Cox Thomas, *The Lodge*
 Cox William
 *Cumberpatch Mark
 *Danes Charles
 Dunkley George
 *Fitzhugh Charles (and butcher
 and maltster)
 Longland Francis
 *Roberts William Finney

Spencer John (and thrashing
 machine propr. and miller)

Inns and Taverns.

Cock, Francis Longland
Five Bells, William Goode
Halfway House, Thomas Plumb
Rose and Crown, George
 Leonard

Beerhouses.

Brazier George (and bricklayer)
 Cross Robert
 Dix John
 Gardner William ?
 Johnson Benjamin
 Love Cornelius
 Parberry Mrs Rebecca
 Waterfield George

Shopkeepers.

Barber Richard
 Gardner William
 Harris Thomas
 Hine William
 Hollowell William
 Kelsey William
 Lack Reuben
 Norman John
 Parberry Samuel
 Reeve William
 Weston Frederick
 Weston John

For remainder of Directory see Northampton.

MOULTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Brixworth and Holcot, from which it is divided by a brook, on the east and south-east by Overstone, on the south by Weston Favell and Moulton Park, and on the west by Boughton and Pitsford parishes. It contains 3034 acres, of the rateable value of £6814, and the gross estimated rental is £8139. Its population in 1801 was 843; in 1831, 1334; in 1841, 1368; in 1851, 1524; in 1861, 1848; and in 1871, 1692. The open common was enclosed in 1772, and the land divided between sixty-eight freeholders. The soil is principally a reddish loam, except the south side of the lordship, which is a dark strong clay, and there are three limestone quarries in the parish, one of which is of considerable note. The lordship consists of about 2970 acres, exclusive of Moulton Park. The manor is divided, and Lord Overstone, Henry Osmond Nethercote, Esq., Rev. Geo. Robertson, Rev. S. Backler, Wm. Barber, Wm. Marsh, Lewis Brown Elliot, Esqs., the Trustees of the late Charles Britten, Esq., and Mr Jeyes are the principal proprietors. Morton mentions a chalybeate spring in this parish, of which nothing now is known. "The Meadow Brook," says Mr Baker, "which divides the fields of Moulton and Brixworth, must have formerly been a stream of some consequence, for in the fourth Edward I., 1276, the jurors of Spelhoe hundred presented that Simon Fitz-Simon, of Brixworth, had appropriated to himself a free and several fishery in the water between those parishes which used to be common."

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, William the Conqueror, after having ejected Ailric, the Saxon proprietor, gave the manor of Moulton, consisting of three hides and one virgate of land, valued at 40s. in the time of King Edward, but then rated at 50s., to the Countess Judith, his niece, under whom it was held by Grimbould. In the reign of Henry II., two hides and four small virgates were held of the fee of Engayne; Guy de Baillol held one hide and a

half, and one small virgate of the fee of Faxton; and Richard de le Pek four hides of the fee of King (Earl) David, or of the fee of Huntingdon. John Fitz-John, the son of John Fitz-Geoffrey, Lord Chief-Justice of Ireland, died seized of the manor of Moulton, which he held of William Grimbauld, by the service of one knight's fee, in the fourth year of Edward I., 1276, and was succeeded by Richard Fitz-John, his brother, who died whilst engaged in the expedition against France, seized of this, and many other manors and fees in several other counties. At the final partition of his estates, Moulton Manor was valued at £43, 6s. 11d., and assigned to Robert de Clifford, Baron Clifford, and Idoned, widow of Roger de Leybourn, and wife of John de Crombwell, or Cromwell, the two co-heirs of Isabel de Vipond, his second sister. In the ninth of Edward II., 1316, this John de Cromwell was found to be the lord of the manor of Moulton.

In the twentieth of Edward II., 1326, having incurred a forfeiture of his estates by contumaciously remaining abroad with the queen, who was exciting the French court against her husband, the manor of Moulton and lands in Potter's Pery and Yardley were consigned to Roger de Bilney during pleasure; but on the accession of Edward III. he obtained restitution of all his possessions. Having afterwards fallen under the king's displeasure, the manor was conveyed to Hugh de Spencer, junior, sometimes called Earl of Gloucester, by whom it was restored to them during the term of their natural lives, with remainder to himself for life, and to his second son. On the death of Cromwell, about 1335, the manor devolved upon Edward de Spencer, whose father (Hugh de Spencer) had been beheaded at Hereford in 1326, and who alienated it almost immediately after it came into his possession. It then passed into the hands of the Beauchamp family, and from Thomas Beauchamp, then Earl of Warwick, who held it in 1390, it lineally descended to Anne, Countess of Warwick, widow of "the king-maker," who in 1487-8 conveyed all her possessions to the king entail male, with remainder to herself in fee. Edward VI. afterwards settled it on the Princess Elizabeth for life, on whose succession to the throne it again merged in the crown, where it remained till the fourth of Charles I., 1628, when it was granted to the Corporation of London, for moneys advanced to the king, and by whom the manor and estates were probably sold soon after in lots.

The Village, which is large, and pleasantly situated midway between the Kettering and Market Harborough roads from Northampton, is about four miles N.N.E. of the latter town.

The Church, which is situated on a gentle eminence, is dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, both terminating eastward in chapels, western tower embattled, and south porch. The tower is of three decorated stages, and contains six bells; the upper stage is of subsequent erection, and of superior stone and masonry to any other part of the building. The aisles, though not of the same masonry, agree very nearly in character with the tower; their characteristic is the channelled and the swelled chamfer in the mouldings of the windows and doors. The interior retains the open roof, which was partly restored in 1842 and 1844. The church was repewed and a west gallery erected in 1816; and in 1869 a handsome organ was added by subscription. The body of the edifice is in the semi-Norman style. The chancel is separated from the nave by an open arch; the north chapel communicates with the chancel through a lofty pointed arch; the doorways once opening to the rood-loft still remain, and there is a piscina in the chancel, and in each chapel. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the king's books at £14, 3s. 9d., now worth £420 a year. The Rev. Thomas A. Walker, M.A., is patron; and the Rev. Thomas Sanders, M.A., vicar. At the enclosure of the common, 397a. 3r. 35p. were allotted in lieu of the great tithes of the parish except Thorplands, and the rector of Blatherwick's portion. An action was tried in the Court of Exchequer in 1784, *Hatton versus Pell*, by which the impropiators recovered the great tithes in kind of Thorp-

lands, but they have been since exonerated by the late Mr Hillyard. Henry Osmond Nethercote, Esq., is the present impropiator.

At the west end of the village is a Particular or Calvinistic *Baptist Chapel*, which was erected under the ministry of the celebrated Dr Wm. Carey, professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages in the College of Fort William, in India. Whilst here, he projected the Baptist Missionary Society, and in promotion of that object published "An Inquiry into the Obligations of Christians to use Means for the Conversion of the Heathen." This chapel was enlarged in 1870 at a cost of £500, and will seat 400 hearers. It has a house for the minister, and also a burial-ground attached. Rev. John Richard Parker is the present minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, a stone building, capable of seating about 300 persons, is situated in the village; and here also is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1864, at a cost of £250.

The National School, built in 1843, is a handsome commodious building in the modern Gothic style. Sunday schools are attached to each of the places of worship, and they are all well attended.

The Vicarage House, a very old thatched building, stands near the centre of the village.

Moulton Grange, the seat of Henry Osmond Nethercote, Esq., is a handsome structure, situate about six miles north-east of Northampton. *Thorplands* is the property of Lord Overstone, and at present occupied by George Turner, Esq.

Holly Lodge is another good residence, occupied by Mr Philadelphus Jeyes, pleasantly situated about half a mile west of the village.

About half a mile north-west of the church is *Castle Hill*, the supposed site of the baronial residence of the Fitz-Johns, of which no vestige now remains beyond traces of the moat. The old *Manor House*, or as Bridges says, "the new house, now called the hall," lies north of the church; it formerly belonged to the family of Sanderson, and afterwards to that of Staunton of Longbridge, near Leamington. It is now the property of Lord Overstone, and is reduced to a plain farmhouse.

Charities.—The commissioners allotted 38a. 3r. 33p. at the enclosure in lieu of the different charitable bequests in land, which now lets for £112, 15s. per annum, subject to the interest of a mortgage of £2000 imposed by the authority of the Court of Chancery.

Post and Money-Order Office, Telegraph, and Savings Bank.—Mrs Martha Britten, post-mistress. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.45 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6.20 P.M.

Bonson Jas. land surveyor and house agent	Marshall Francis Henry, surgeon, &c.
Bradshaw Charles, joiner and wheelwright	Nethercote, Hy. Osmd., Esq., <i>Moulton Grange</i>
Bradshaw John, post messenger	Onn William Thos. teacher, National School
Bradshaw William, joiner	Parker Rev. John Richard (Baptist)
Britten Miss Ann	Pell Thomas West, maltster
Buswell Hy. plumber, painter, and paperhanger	Sanders Rev. Thomas, M.A. vicar
Cox Chas. Hump. watchmaker at Northampton, <i>Ivy Cottage</i>	Smith Jesse, greengrocer
Cox Mrs Helen, teacher of National School	Stevenson Charles, shoe manufacturer
Dawson Robert, higgler	Walker Joseph, Excise officer
Denton & Luck, shoe manufacturers	Wheeler Mrs Elizabeth
Denton Geo. (Denton & Luck)	Willis George, higgler
Green Mr John	
Howe Samuel, saddler and harness maker	
Jeyes Philadelphus, chemist at Northampton, <i>Holly Lodge</i>	
Luck William (Denton & Luck)	
Luddington Robert, draper and hosier	

Blacksmiths.

Brown Joseph
Clark Thomas

Butchers.

Clayson Joseph
Dove Mrs Ann
Letts John
Pell William

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are Yeomen).

*Barber William
Drage John, *Moulton Lodge*
Ead Mrs Jane, *Manor Farm*
Elliott John
Elliott Lewis Brown (and brickmaker)
Hopkins Henry Joseph, *Grange Farm*
Jones John George
*Marsh William
Ratcliffe Thomas

Bakers.

Andrews Mrs Rebecca
Nichols James
Sheffield Joseph
Tipler William
Roddiss John

*Tressler John
Tressler William
Turner George, *Thorplands*
Walker Alfred, *Moulton Lodge*

Grocers, &c.

Britten Mrs Martha
Checkley William Fisher
Co-operative stores, John Joyce,
manager
Day Allen

Dove Mrs Ann
Page James

Inns and Taverns.

Artichoke (old), Thomas Clark
Blue Bell, Mrs Sarah Francis
Cardigan Arm, Benjamin Cox
Shoulder of Mutton, George
Jolly Sanders (and soda-
water manufacturer)
White Lion, James Walton

Beerhouses.

Ball Joseph
Herbert George
Slater Isaac
York John

Tailors.

Day John
Frisby William
Palmer John
Tipler William

Carriers to Northampton.—Charles Jones, *Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday*; John Ward, *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*.

MOULTON PARK PARISH.

Moulton Park, comprising about 450 acres, was formerly extra-parochial, but is now an independent parish, belonging entirely to Messrs P. & R. Phipps, the well-known firm of brewers at Northampton, who purchased the estate in 1871. It is walled round, and bounded on the north by Boughton, on the east by Moulton, on the south by Abington, on the west by Kingsthorpe, and is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Northampton. The rateable value of the parish is £650, and the gross estimated rental £765. Its population in 1841 was 18; in 1861, 8; and in 1871, 11 souls. This park, called in some early records *Northampton Park*, was a feudal appendage to the castle of Northampton. When it was disparked is quite uncertain, but evidently not till after the twenty-third of Henry VIII. (1531); for in that year Sir John Mordaunt, Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests, was required, by royal mandate, to write to "the officers of our forest of Sawcey, and of our park of Moulton," commanding them to deliver "such and as many oaks, convertible for posts and rayles, with the lops, tops, and bark of the same," as shall be "sufficient for enlarging the park at Hartwell, and making a new lodge there." Mr Baker tells us that "there is direct evidence of the existence of this park as early as Henry II.," and that in the "twelfth of Henry III. (1227), the sheriff was directed not to distrain on the demesnes of the Abbot of Peterborough, towards the enclosure of the King's park of Northampton, otherwise than had been customary in the reigns of Henry II., Richard, and John." That in the second of Edward III. (1328), "the sheriff was required to ascertain by jury what proportion of the park wall of Northampton ought to be repaired by the crown, and to repair it accordingly out of the issues of his bailiwick; and on a plea of the crown in the following year, the jurors found that the men of certain villages—Guilsborough, Orlingbury, Warden, Norton, Corby, &c.—were bound to repair a great part of the wall of the King's park of Moulton, and that each village had an allotted portion." Robert de Mares is the earliest recorded keeper, and was succeeded by Robert Basset, sheriff of the county, in the thirty-fifth of Henry III. (1250). The noble families of Zouch, Roos, and Hastings did not consider this office beneath their dignity; and in 1576, Christopher Hatton, Esq., afterwards Lord Chancellor, obtained a grant in fee of the custody of the park, with the herbage and pannage, the freehold remaining with the crown. In the tenth of Charles I. (1634), the park, with the warren of Moulton and Moulton Park, were granted to Richard Lane and Christopher Hatton in fee-farm for ever, to hold *in capite*, by service of one knight's fee, and a reserved rent of £5 per annum. It was afterwards sold and resold, until it came into the hands of its present possessors. The ancient mansion, which was in recent times reduced to a farmhouse, has lately been pulled down, and a commodious house and farm-buildings erected near its site by the present proprietors.

OVERSTONE PARISH.

Overstone, or in early records Oveston and Ovyston, is bounded on the east by Mears Ashby, on the north and north-west by Holcot and Moulton, and on the south by Great Billing parishes. It contains 1719 acres, of the rateable value of £2670; the gross estimated rental is £2165. In 1801, its population was 173; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 187; in 1851, 226; in 1861, 206; and in 1871, 179 souls. The lordship, which was enclosed in 1727, occupies an elevated position. Morton mentions forty-five churches which might be seen on a clear day without the aid of a glass, from a hill between Great Billing and Overstone; but from the altered face of the country, many of them are not now visible. Mr Baker says "there was formerly a tree on the spot called Golden Ash, with steps up it, which being decayed, was destroyed a few years since by the wind." The soil is various; a part of it is a red rich loam, particularly adapted for turnips. The lordship is famous for its growth of ash, it being considered amongst the best in the country. There are several quarries in the parish, one of which supplied stone for building the previous mansion.

Manor.—Overstone is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; the first mention of it is in the fourteenth of Henry II. (1167), when Gilbert de Milers was certified to hold four hides of land here, which remained in the possession of his family until the fifth of Edward I. (1276), when we find it in the hands of the crown. In the tenth of Edward I. (1281), it was granted to hold at the will of the king, to Christiana de Mariscis, who in 1295 was found to hold it of the king in exchange for other lands. It was again in the possession of the crown in the twenty-sixth of Edward I. (1297), and was granted to Stephen le Chaundeler and Margaret his wife, Prince Edward's nurse, to hold during the king's pleasure; in the seventh of Edward II. (1313) and within two years after, it was transferred on the same conditions to Martin de Ispanum. In the following year it was regranted to Christiana de Mariscis, who in the thirteenth year of this reign (1319) was certified to hold the manor of Oveston, at the annual rent of £50. Edward III. granted the manor to John Mantravers, junior, for life, but who soon after forfeited it; it was then assigned to Richard Grey, for seven years, at the annual rent of £35, 12s. 11½d., who dying before the expiration of the term, it was granted to Sir Walter Manny in fee, to hold by the accustomed services. This was afterwards confirmed by a second grant, fixing its annual value at 100 marks, and reserving for this and several other manors in Wales the nominal service of a rose annually in full satisfaction of £100. "Sir Walter," says Mr Baker, "was born at Hainault, in the diocese of Cambray, and accompanying Queen Philippa into England, was appointed her carver; but forsaking the court for the camp, he became one of the most renowned warriors of the age. The monastery of the Carthusian order in London, now well known as the Charter House, was of his foundation; and dying on the Thursday before St Wolstan, 1372, he was, pursuant to his will, interred there in the middle of the choir, with great pomp, the king and the princes, attended by a numerous retinue of prelates and barons, honouring the solemnity with their presence. His only son Thomas Manny, having been accidentally drowned in a well at Deptford in Kent, his barony and estates in no less than seventeen counties and the marches of Wales, exclusive of those which he held in right of his wife, became vested in Ann his daughter and heir, wife of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, from whom the manor descended to their son John, the last Earl, who was also accidentally killed in a tournament at Woodstock by Sir John St John; and leaving no issue, it reverted again to the crown. In two years after, the king, for a fine of £20, made a grant of the manor to trustees, with license to settle it upon Sir John de Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, sister to the poet Chaucer, prior to her becoming his third wife, but whose children were legitimated by act of parliament in the twentieth of Richard II. (1397). This Sir John was created Earl of Somerset at the same time, and in the following year Marquis of Dorset. He was succeeded by his son and heir Henry,

second Earl Somerset, a minor, who dying in his minority, the manor descended to his brother John, third Earl and first Duke of Somerset, who dying without male issue, his Northamptonshire estates descended to his daughter Margaret, successively by marriage, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of King Henry VII., and 'the brightest ornament of her sex in the fifteenth century.' At her decease in 1509, the manor of Overstone once more fell into the hands of the crown. In the fourth of Edward VI. (1551), in consideration of £414, 10s. 4d., and of divers messuages, lands, &c., in the counties of Derby and Middlesex, the manor, advowson, lordship, &c., of Overstone, were granted, subject to a fee-farm rent of £8, 7s. 3d. annually, to Sir Thomas Smythe, one of the secretaries of state in this and the following reign of Elizabeth. Sir Thomas died in 1577, when the manor passed to his nephew, Sir John Wood, from whom it descended by co-heiresses to Benjamin Mildmay, Esq., afterwards Lord Fitz-Walter, who sold it in 1672 to Edward Stratford, Esq., whose son, Henry Stratford, Esq., conveyed it in 1737 to Thomas Drury, Esq., created a baronet in 1738-9. Sir Thomas Drury purchased also the manor and advowson of Sywell, and the advowson of Little Billing, which, together with Overstone, descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses, in undivided moieties. Jacosa Catherina, the youngest daughter, in 1770 purchased her late sister's moiety, and married Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart., afterwards Lord Brownlow, who survived her, and upon the death of their only child, became possessed of the whole Drury estate in this county. Lord Brownlow sold his estate at Overstone to John Kipling, Esq., in 1791; and it was subsequently purchased in 1844 (except 130 acres belonging to the church) by the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., from whom it passed, in 1858, to his only son, Samuel Jones Loyd, the present Lord Overstone, who was born in 1791, married in 1829, Harriet, daughter of J. Wright, Esq., received his title in 1850, and is the present proprietor and lord of the manor.

Overstone Hall, the seat of Lord Overstone, was erected in 1862, on the site of the previous structure, which was built by Henry Strafford, Esq. The style of the present mansion is said to be that which prevailed in the time of Francis I. The external walls of the building are constructed of wrought ashler, and the window and door dressings, copings, cornices, carvings, and other parts exposed to the weather, are of Ketton stone. The walls throughout are built double, and quite independent of each other, the inside walls being of brick, tied to the outer walls by means of galvanised iron clamps. This fine mansion is situated a little east of the Kettering road, about five miles from Northampton, in a walled and well-timbered park of 800 acres. On the west side of the building terraces are constructed, overlooking the gentle slope down to the picturesque lake and rising grounds beyond. In the thirty-ninth of Henry III. (1254), a licence was granted to Gilbert de Millers to convert his wood here into a park, which was committed to the care of a keeper, whilst in possession of the crown. Edward I., on his way to Rockingham Castle in the year 1300, rested on the 22d of April at the "Old Manor House of Overstone."

The Village, which is small, is situated on rising ground, about four and a half miles north-east by north of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, stands within the park, a short distance south of the village, and was erected in 1807 by John Kipling, Esq. It is a small Gothic building, of Kingsthorpe freestone, and consists of a tower, containing two bells, a nave, and chancel. The interior is very neat, including a large parlour pew belonging to the lord of the manor. The east window of three lights is filled with German painted glass, representing our Saviour blessing the elements, above which figure there is a fine head of the prophet Isaiah; St John preaching in the wilderness; and the baptism of Christ with the descent of the Holy Ghost.

The Old Church, of which no traces are left, "and its very site blended with the verdant lawn," stood in front of the manor house, and consisted of an embattled tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel. In the fifteenth century it contained no less than four altars dedicated to Sts Mary, Anne, Thomas, and John the

Baptist. It was demolished in 1803, and its site, with that of the churchyard by which it was surrounded, are now joined to the park; not a mound marks the spot where

“The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

The *benefice* is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £12, 16s. 3d., and now worth £320 a year. Lord Overstone is patron; and Rev. Edward Jonathan Birch, B.A., is the rector.

The *Rectory House* is a neat building, pleasantly situated about one mile north of the village. There is a schoolhouse in the village, built in 1842, and a Sunday-school supported by Lord Overstone.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive through the Northampton office.

Overstone The Right Hon. Lord, <i>Overstone Hall</i>	Britten George, farmer, <i>Overstone Farm</i>	Palmer William, carpenter
Birch Rev. Edward Jon. B.A. rector	Cox Jn. farmer, <i>Overstone Lodge</i>	Pell John, farmer, <i>Overstone Farm</i>
	England Thomas, blacksmith	Wiggins Robert, farm-bailiff

PITSFORD PARISH.

Pitsford, or Pisford, called in Domesday book *Pidesford* and *Pitesford*, is bounded on the east by Moulton, on the north by Brixworth, on the south by Boughton, and on the west by Chapel Brampton parishes. It contains 1416 acres of land, of the rateable value of £2855. The population in 1801 was 339; in 1831, 539; in 1841, 545; in 1851, 633; in 1861, 609; and in 1871, 582; and the gross estimated rental £3392. The soil is principally red, or a light or brown loam, and its principal owners are the Executors of the late Colonel Howard-Vyse (the lord of the manor), Lord Overstone, and H. O. Nethercote, Esq. Though the situation of the parish is high and sandy, yet it abounds remarkably with springs. Morton says that “there are at least 300 springs, and no fewer than twenty-five little rills, which are formed of the water running down from four or five little valleys that open into greater, and that have several springs upon the sides of them.” Mr Baker thinks that the original ford was probably where the bridge is now erected adjoining the turnpike on the Harborough road. “In the stone pit at Pitsford,” continues Morton, “is dug up a broad stone that rises, as the diggers express it, a head and a bed, that is, an even side or edge, and an even surface, insomuch that they lay pretty handsome floors of it, which, was it not naturally thus even, they could not do, the stone is so hard to cut. It also bears the fire well, and is used for oven hearths. Some of these are eight feet in length and four in breadth.” The London and North-Western Railway intersects and has a station in the parish, which also contains quarries of slaty limestone.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton, half-brother to William the Conqueror, was possessed of one virgate of land and a mill, of the yearly rent of 2s.; the whole had been valued at 3s., but was then rated at 10s., and had been the freehold of Osmund. Walterius Flandensis (lord of Wahul) had three hides and one virgate, which were held of him by Fulcherius, and a mill of the yearly rent of 1s.; the whole was valued at 70s. annually. Henry Malesures and Philip de Pittesford were possessed of the 3½ hides, which were held of the fee of Wahul, in the reign of Henry II.; and the Earl of Leicester also held six small virgates, which are supposed to include the lands belonging to the Earl of Moreton. In the seventeenth of King John (1215), the lands belonging to the heir of Henry Malesures were seized by the crown, and granted, with the advowson of the church, to Godescall de Maghelin; and Ascelin, son of Philip de Pittesford, gave one virgate of land in Pitsford to the hospital of St Leonard, near Northampton, about the same time. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Thomas Fitz-Philip was certified to hold the township of Pitsford of Richard Malesures, of Walgrave, who held it

of the Baron Wahul. In the thirty-second of the same reign, these two knight's fees were held of Thomas de Wahul by the heirs of Walter de Waldegrave; and in the forty-fifth of Edward III. (1372), the heirs of John de Waldegrave held divers lands and tenements at Pitsford of John, Lord Wahul, by the service of two knight's fees. In the forty-third of Edward III. (1370), Sir Henry Greene, of Norton, died seized of a messuage and two virgates of land here, which he held of the heir of John, late lord of Wahul. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Greene, who, in the fifteenth of Richard II. (1322), died seized of six messuages and two carucates of land in Pitsford, with the advowson of the church; and in the twenty-second of Henry VII. (1507), Sir Thomas Greene died seized of the whole manor, who having no male issue, left it to his daughters, Anne and Maud. Anne, the eldest, having married Sir Nicholas Vaux, afterwards created Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, who levied a fine of the manor in the third of Henry VIII. (1512), in whose family it continued till the death of Edward, Lord Vaux, in 1661, when it passed with the rest of his estates to Nicholas, his supposed son, by Elizabeth, Countess of Banbury. From Nicholas it passed to Sir John Briscoe, and from him, by purchase from Lord Ashburnham, his mortgagee, to the Earl of Stratford.

The *Village of Pitsford* is pleasantly situated about five miles north of Northampton. In the time of Bridges it was "a village of three-and-thirty houses, besides the poor's houses, which were five." On the 18th of August 1619, a dreadful fire broke out here at nine o'clock A.M., which, before three in the afternoon, consumed above twenty dwelling-houses, including some of the best farm-houses, with all their barns, ricks, and hovels, the whole damage being estimated at upwards of £3000.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was restored in 1867, at a cost of £2500, and stands on a knoll at the north-west angle of the village, embowered in the elm-trees by which the churchyard is adorned. It consists of a low western tower, containing five bells, a nave, north aisle, and chapel, south porch, and chancel. The venerable and massive tower alone, of all the church, retains its architectural features complete. Circular shafts, banded, run up the angle of the buttresses of the west front; the south doorway is a remarkable example of early Norman work, and the rest of the church is in the Decorated style. The nave is divided from the chancel by an open arch; another open arch separates the chancel from the north chapel, which has a piscina and a sepulchral arch. The font, which is curious, has been removed to the west end, and the base of the ancient rood screen still remains. The living, which is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, is rated in the king's books at £17, 19s. 7d., and is now worth about £400 per annum. It is in the patronage of the Executors of the late Colonel R. H. Vyse, and incumbency of the Rev. G. S. Howard-Vyse, M.A., who has for his curate the Rev. John Day, M.A.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*, in which the Rev. John Richard Parker, of Moulton, officiates; a *Methodist Chapel*, to which a Sunday school is attached; and a *National School* (with master's house), built in 1843, enlarged in 1870, and to which an Infant School has been added, at a cost of £450, raised by subscription, principally by the landowners of the parish—average attendance about 90.

Longman's Hill, a tumulus near the village, which Morton describes "of an oblong shape, about ten yards wide," is now planted; and a square entrenchment, called *Barrow Dyke*, upon Pitsford Heath, is now an enclosed field south of the lane leading to Brampton. *Pitsford House*, the residence of Joseph Noble Beasley, Esq., and the property of Lord Overstone, is a stone building, very pleasantly situated.

Charities.—There is a rent charge of £5 per annum, arising out of the Earl of Stratford's bequests, which is distributed in coal amongst the poor of the parish.

Post-Office.—John Blunt, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6 A.M., and are despatched at 6.50 P.M.

Ball William, butcher, and Chapel Brampton	Dickens Samuel, blacksmith, and at Boughton	Watts William, victualler, <i>For and Hounds</i>
Beasley Joseph Noble, Esq. agent to Lord Overstone	Mackness Samuel, butcher	Wills Mrs Grace Mary, victu- aller, <i>Griffin</i>
Blunt Francis, wheelwright	Markham Henry Philip, solici- tor at Northampton, <i>Sedge- brook</i>	Youil Edwin, brewer at North- ampton
Blunt John, carpenter, and post-office	Scott George, grocer and draper	Farmers and Graziers.
Caine John James, schoolmaster	Underwood John, baker and beer retailer	Buswell William and John Jeffrey George
Co-operative stores, grocers, &c. Bartholow Tarry, mana- ger	Wake Drury, Esq. J.P.	Pickering Benjamin
Dalton Mr George	Wake The Dowager Lady	Pickering Mrs Mary Ann
Day Rev. John, M.A. curate	Charlotte	Spenser Thomas, <i>Pitsford Lodge</i>

Carriers to Northampton.—William Liggins, *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*, and John Harris, on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

SPRATTON PARISH.

This is an insulated district surrounded by other hundreds, and comprising the hamlet of Little Creaton, which is locally situated in the hundred of Guilsborough. It is bounded on the north by Creaton, on the east by Brixworth, and on the south and west by Teeton brook, which divides it from Brampton, Holdenby, and Ravensthorpe. The parish contains 2163 acres of land, including the hamlet of Little Creaton, of the rateable value of £4371; the gross estimated rental is £5166. The population in 1801 was 850; in 1831, 1012; in 1841, 966; in 1851, 899; in 1861, 1013; in 1871, 829 souls. (For summary of population, see note at foot of table for this hundred.) The soil is principally a red light loam, except towards the east, where it is clayey. The principal proprietors are A. A. Berens, Esq.; Captain M. Clerk; T. J. Bosworth, Esq.; W. Lantsbery, Esq.; Edward Studd, Esq.; and Mr Charles Bateman. The parish is well supplied with springs, one of which, called Moors-well, is slightly chalybeate.

Wool-combing was carried on here to a great extent up to 1820 by Mr Butler and Mr Brown, but, owing to the introduction of machinery, its manufacture was transferred to Yorkshire.

On the Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway is the "Spratton Station," $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Brixworth, in which parish it is situated.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, William and Durand held three hides, deducting one virgate, in "Spretone," of the Earl of Morton, and a mill of the yearly rent of 6s.; the whole had been valued at 20s., but was then rated at 60s., and had been, in King Edward's time, the freehold of Osmund. One virgate and one oxgang was held by Ralph, of Robert de Buci, which was rated at 5s., and had been the freehold of Ulmar in King Edward's time. Besides this, Rohais held one hide in Spretone, of the Countess Judith, and a mill of the yearly rent of 6d.; the whole had been valued at 10s., but was now advanced to 20s. In the reign of Henry II. nine small virgates were certified to be held in Sprattan of the fee of King David, and three small virgates of the fee of Richard Basset; besides which, the Earl of Leicester, who obtained a portion of the Moreton fee on its confiscation, had two and a half hides and a large virgate in Spratton. "By inquisition taken in the forty-fifth year of Edward III.," says Bridges, "Thomas d'Arderne was found to hold one knight's fee and a half in Spratton and Holdenby of William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby; and in the forty-eighth of the same reign a fine was levied by William Alderbury and Elizabeth his wife, of the manor called Arden's manor, in Sprattan, and of another manor in Holdenby. This manor, in the thirty-sixth of Henry VI., was in the hands of William Chambre, who died seized of it in the ninth of Henry VII., and left it to John Chambre, clerk, his son and heir; who dying without issue in the twenty-first of the same reign, it descended to Henry Maxe, and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Inguersby, who by inquisition were found to be his heirs. From these possessors it hath had the name of Chambre's and Maxe's manor." Richard Inguersby, Esq., died seized of a moiety of this manor, in the twenty-first of

Henry VIII. (1530), and was succeeded by George, his brother and heir. In the first of Edward VI. (1547), a fine was levied of this manor between Lawrence Manley, plaintiff, and Thomas Downhale and other deforciant. "This gentleman," continues Bridges, "died in the fifth year of Queen Mary, possessed of a manor in Spratton called Downhale's manor, which was held of the crown as of the fee of Peverell, and of a moiety of the manor called Maxe's or Chambre's manor, which was held of the Earl of Derby, as of the fee of Winchester. His successor was Edward Manley, his son and heir." The Manley property here remained entire for more than a century, when it was alienated. The third manor, which was in the possession of the family of Keynes in the reign of Edward I., was in the fifth of Henry VIII. (1514) in the hands of Ann, wife of William Lovett, and daughter and heir of Edward Cope. All these manors have since fallen into disuse. The church and an acre of meadow belonged to St James' Abbey, near Northampton, the temporal revenues of which were valued at 40s. per annum in the ecclesiastical survey of 1535, and granted to Henry Cartwright, in exchange for other lands, with license to alienate them to Lawrence Manley, of Northampton.

The Village of Spratton, situated on the summit of a hill, covering over 50 acres of land, is about seven miles N.N.W. from Northampton. Bridges says that in his time it consisted of 134 houses, whereof six were for the use of the poor, and that the Manleys had here a very good mansion-house, then in the possession of Mr Randolph Malcher, who bought it of the late Lawrence Manley, Esq. It stood west of the church, and has long since been reduced to a farmhouse.

The Church, dedicated to St Luke, is a very interesting structure of mixed styles of architecture; it stands in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and chancel, north and south aisles, porches, north chantry, and an embattled tower containing five bells. The tower is divided into four stages, supporting a handsome spire, ribbed at the angles, and the belfry story is enriched with a good arcade of semi-Norman arches. The nave is of five bays, with semi-circular arches on the north, and first pointed on the south side. The chancel, in the Perpendicular style, is separated from the nave by an open-pointed arch; the sedilia and the three piscina occupy the usual places, and the font is of early character. The interior was thoroughly restored in 1847, at a cost of £1860, defrayed by subscription, with the exception of about £260, raised by a rate levied on the parishioners. The spire was taken down nearly to the tower, and rebuilt in 1870, at a cost of about £110. Under the arches which divide the chantry chapel from the chancel are two altar tombs, one bearing a well-executed alabaster figure of a knight in armour of the time of Edward III., with the arms of Arden. The chantry was founded and endowed by John Chambre, clerk, for a priest to offer the holy sacrifice for the souls of himself and his parents. It was valued, at the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., at £5, 18s. 7½d. per annum. The benefice is a vicarage, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £15, and now worth about £450 a year, in the patronage of J. A. Bartlett, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. J. Ll. Roberts, M.A. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1765 for 143a. 3r. 5p. and 60 acres at Little Creaton.

The Vicarage House, a stone building near the church, is now occupied by the tenant of the glebe farm. *Spratton Hall* and *Spratton Grange* are two large and commodious mansions; the former, standing at the north end of the village, is the seat and property of Captain Mildmay Clerk; and the latter, a fine brick building, erected about twenty-six years ago, and situated about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Spratton, is the residence of A. A. Berens, Esq. In the village is a *Baptist Chapel*, opened in 1840; it is a substantial building, which will accommodate over 300 hearers; Rev. J. Hedges is the pastor. And here also are the *Parish Schools*, for boys, girls, and infants, built in 1819, which are well attended.

Little Creaton, or *Creaton Little*, is a hamlet in this parish, though locally situated in the Guilsborough hundred. It lies about a mile north of Spratton,

and contains about 334 acres, and in 1871 it had fifty-five inhabitants. The rateable value is £528, and the gross estimated rental, £624. The hamlet maintains its own poor, but for ecclesiastical purposes it forms a part of this parish.

The Charities of the parish of Spratton amount to about £70 per annum, arising from certain lands and houses left by unknown donors, and are divided as follow:—About £15, 15s. to the apprenticing of children, £15, 14s. to the poor in bread, £14 to the repairs of the church, £10, 10s. to the highways, and the remainder to the repairs and improvement of the property, &c.

Post-Office.—Miss Elizabeth Pendred, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.20 P.M.

Bailey Thomas, butcher	Hedges Rev. J. (Baptist)	Walton John, baker
Barnett Zachariah, blacksmith	Holt Robert, parish clerk	Ward Robert, gardener
Bateman Mr Charles	Holt Mr William	Ward William, grocer, &c.
Bates Thomas, tailor and draper	Johnston William, baker	Watts Robert, saddler
Berens Alex. Augustus, Esq.	Kimbell Mrs Ann, shopkeeper	Whitmee Jethro, higgler
J.P. <i>The Grange</i>	Kimbell Peter, wheelwrt. and beerhouse	Wykes William, higgler
Bosworth Mrs Matilda	Knight Mr Thomas	Farmers and Graziers.
Butlin Mr Edward	Landon Captain Henry	Betts Robert
Cheney Jonah, mason and bricklayer	Lucas Mr John	Bosworth Thos. Jones (yeoman)
Clerk Captain Mildmay, <i>The Hall</i>	Main Robert, butcher	Cooper William
Cooper George, draper and clothier	M'Main Charles, shoemaker	Crane John Beeby
Cooper George, jun. butcher	Marlow James, baker & shopkr.	Gilby Richard Henry
Copson Edward, shoemaker	Munton Geo. H., schoolmr.	Lantsbery William (yeoman),
Crane Mr John	Palmer Edward, baker	<i>Manor House</i>
Davis Thomas, vict. <i>King's Head</i>	Palmer Thomas, tailor	Pearson Andrew Mallard
Dickens John, shopkeeper	Pearson James, beer retailer	Pearson John
Dring Miss Elizabeth	Pearson Wm. vict. <i>Chequers</i>	Rixon John
Eagles Thomas, carpenter	Pendred Miss Eliz. draper, P.O.	Smith Thomas
Gardner Mr William	Roberts Rev. John Llewellyn, M.A. vicar	Wright Thomas
Green Thomas, blacksmith	Rose James, coal dealer & beerhouse	LITTLE CREATON.
	Tyrell Charles, tailor	Eady Mrs Ann Eleanor, vict.
		<i>Highgate House</i>
		Tipler George, gentleman

Carriers to Northampton.—John Peter Seamark, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; George Osborn, on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

WESTON FAVELL PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Billing Little, on the north by Moulton, and north-west by Moulton Park; on the west by Abington, and on the south by the river Nene, which divides it from Houghton and Brayfield parishes. It contains 1083 acres, of the rateable value of £2769. The village consisted of fifty families when Bridges wrote; and the population in 1801, was 354; in 1831, 443; in 1841, 436; in 1851, 508; in 1861, 470; and in 1871, 470 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £3129. The soil varies from limestone to a light red loam and strong marl, and towards the river it is excellent grazing land. The principal proprietors are William Oliver Harris, Esq., John A. S. Bouverie, Esq., and H. B. Whitworth, Esq., the lord of the manor. In Domesday Book, Westone, was so named from the family of Favell, who were its ancient lords, to distinguish it from the other Westons in this county.

The Manor.—The Earl of Moreton held two and a half hides of land in "Westone," at the time of the Conqueror's survey; there were five carucates of arable land, and ten acres of meadow, the whole of which had been valued at 40s. yearly, but was then advanced to 60s. per annum. Besides this, he held two and a half virgates, which lay within the soke of Billing, and was valued before the Conquest at 10s. yearly; half a virgate in Westone was held by one John, of Gunfrid de Cioches, and there was also one hide here belonging to the royal manor of Kingsthorpe. Richard de Weston was certified to hold four hides here in the reign of Henry II., and Sir Hugh Favell was lord of the manor in Henry the Third's time. This gentleman gave a rent-charge of eightpence per annum to supply a light, called St Mary's light, in the church of Weston. The manor remained in the possession of the Favell family till the eighth of Edward II.,

1315, when, at the death of Sir Richard Favell, without any surviving issue, it descended to Elizabeth his niece, at that time the wife of Sir John Griffin, who had already enjoyed a portion of the manor by inheritance, and in the following year he was certified to be the Lord of Weston. The manor continued in this family until the reign of James I., when it consisted of thirty-four yard lands and a quarter. Mention is also made of another manor in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Tyingham's manor, and was in possession of the family of Eden. This, Bridges supposes, comprised the lands which were held by Gunfrid de Cioches, with the two and a half virgates which lay within the soke of Billing. Both manors united passed into the possession of the Markham and Travell families about the year 1607, and in 1617 Henry Travell conveyed it by feoffment to Alexander Ekins, Esq., in fee, with whose descendants it remained until Mrs Elizabeth Ellen Ekins, by a codicil to her will, in 1803, devised it in trust to be disposed of, and the proceeds to be divided amongst the representatives of her husband's sisters in specified proportions. The estate was sold in 1814 for £23,970. Edward Bouverie, Esq., of Delapre, purchased the two principal farms, and Mr Thomas Butcher, solicitor of Northampton, the manors in gross. H. B. Whitworth, Esq., of Northampton, is the present lord of the manor.

The Village of Weston Favell, situated about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Northampton, is skirted by the turnpike road to Wellingborough. It appears to have been formerly of considerable importance, for it is observed that of three mansions standing here at the commencement of the last century, not one was remaining at its close. Each displayed its gay equipage—a coach and six, to the admiration of the villagers. The erection of these seats has been considered a proof of the superiority of the situation.

The surrounding country is remarkable for its fine woodland scenery, and other verdant beauties, which render it picturesque and highly suited for the residence of one who possessed so distinguished a taste for the beauties of nature and rural life, as the Rev. James Hervey, the celebrated author of the "Meditations," whose connection with this parish has rendered its name as popular, and almost as well known, as that of the metropolis of the British Empire.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands in the village in a delightful situation, and is a neat plain structure. It consists of a nave, chancel, coped tower, containing five bells, and south porch; it adds its full share of beauty to the landscape of which it forms a part. This church, in which are interred the remains of Hervey, observes a recent writer, "is an unornamented building, but thickly shaded by trees of rich foliage; and stands so delightfully retired in the midst of rural scenery, that a more appropriate situation for a mausoleum to that ardent admirer of nature, could scarcely have been devised, than his own village church has afforded.

"The style of the interior is as simple as imagination can conceive: no pompous monument points out the spot of the interment of this '*messenger of peace*:' everything is in perfect unison with those conspicuous traits of his character—plainness and humility. A common slab, with an expressive epitaph, are the only objects to direct the stranger to the place where 'this righteous man lies in the bosom of the earth, as a wary pilot in some well-sheltered creek; till all the storms, which infest this lower world, are blown over.' More happy coincidences could not occur, to the man of taste and virtue, to

'Render sweet this charming spot,'

and assimilate so forcibly, as they certainly do, with the character of him, who might truly say with the poet,

'Thou, Nature, art my goddess.'

"Although the interior has no architectural beauties to please the eye, or delight the fancy, 'here,' to use the words of Hervey, 'the high and lofty One, who fills immensity with His glory, does not disdain to fix His abode; He permits

sinful mortals to approach His Majesty ; and promises *to make them joyful in His house of prayer !* This should more sensibly affect our hearts than the most curious arrangement of stones can delight our eyes."

The tower of this church was once surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning on the 19th of May 1726. Over the altar is represented the Passover, in needlework, on a ground of bugles, by his lady ; above it is inscribed "*Gloria Deo*," and below, "Weston Favell, December 1698." The chancel was restored by the present rector in 1851 ; the nave was re-roofed, the chancel arch rebuilt, and the south porch restored in 1869 ; in the chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina and locker, and a handsome mural tablet to the Green family. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £16, 16s. 3d., and now worth £238 a year. The Rev. Robert Hervey Knight, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent ; and 104a., 2r., and 13p. were allotted at the enclosure in lieu of all tithe. In the chancel, within the altar rails, beneath a dark slab, lie buried the remains of the Rev. James Hervey, M.A., author of the "*Meditations amongst the Tombs*," and late rector of this parish, who died December 25, 1758, in the forty-fifth year of his age. The following simple epitaph, carved upon his gravestone, is characteristic of the man :—

"Reader, expect no more to make him known,
Vain the fond elegy and figured stone ;
A name more lasting shall his writings give ;
Their view displayed his heavenly soul, and live."

Suitable, indeed, is that unostentatious elegy to the memory of him who penned the following observations on ruins :—

"This draught in my hands shows us the instability of the grandest and most laboured monuments of human art. They are soon swept away, among the other feeble attempts of mortality, or remain only, as you see here, in shattered ruins. How strange then, that a structure, incomparably more tender and delicate, should be preserved to old age and hoary hairs ! That the bodily machine, which is so exquisite in its frame, so complicated in its parts, and performs so many thousands of motions every moment, should continue unimpaired, yet act without intermission, so many days, and weeks, and months, and years. How strange all this ! Yet because common, how seldom does it excite our praise, or so much as engage our notice."

The tomb of Hervey is visited by persons from various distant parts of the kingdom, as well as by those in the vicinity. In July 1826, Mr James Fisher, author of "*The Spring Day*," "*The Winter Season*," &c., who was blind from the age of two years, repaired to Weston Favell to visit the house of Hervey and not to *see* but to *feel* his tomb, and was highly gratified. There are several monuments also in this church belonging to the Ekins, Knight, and Hervey families.

In the village is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1853, at a cost of £105.

The Rectory House, which stands a short distance from the church, is a commodious edifice, rebuilt and enlarged by the Rev. James Hervey in 1758.

A small *Cemetery* was opened here in 1864, near the churchyard, by the parishioners.

School and Apprentice Charity.—The rents of lands left by will, in 1704, by Gertrude Ekins, for the endowment of a school, wherein nine boys and six girls were to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for apprenticing one boy annually, &c., have been augmented by Justinian Ekins, Esq., and W. Ekins Piers, Esq., who contributed money with which Park Hill Close, three acres, was purchased and added to the charity. By a decree in Chancery, in 1819, the master's salary was augmented ; the number of children increased to fifteen boys and twelve girls, and the apprentice premium raised to £20. The endowment, which consists of 18a. 2r. 34p. exclusive of the schoolhouse, is worth £51, 4s. 4d. a year, including £1 rent-charge out of Mr Bouverie's estate. After paying the master's salary, the minister for preaching a sermon on the 30th of November (the anniversary of Gertrude Ekins' death), and the

apprentice fee, the residue is distributed annually in bread amongst the poor of the parish. Here is also a Sunday-school.

Lady Holman's Land, called the Poor's Close, containing 8a. 9p., now worth £26 per annum, of which sum the minister receives £1 annually for preaching a sermon on Good Friday, when the remainder is distributed in money to the poor of this parish.

Post-Office.—Joseph Maycock, postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 5.30 A.M., and are despatched at 7.55 P.M.

Barber Chas. vict. <i>Horse Shoe</i> .	Law George, shopkeeper	Spencer John, baker and assis-
Bliss Francis, shopkeeper	Luck Edward, carpenter and	tant overseer
Corby Mrs Frances, blacksmith	wheelwright	Trasler Mrs Hannah
Darker Thomas, tailor	Lyman John Kingston, vict.	
Darlow Wm. shoemaker	<i>Trumpet</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Dent William, corn miller	Mason Samuel, shoe manufac.	Adkins Thomas Jabez (and lime
Jenkins Rev. Charles Alfred,	at <i>Northampton</i>	merchant), <i>The Booth Farm</i>
B.A. curate	Maycock Joseph, schoolmaster	Barber Charles
Knight Miss Elizabeth	and post-office	Harris Mrs Sarah
Knight Hy. beerho. and thresh-	Maycock Thos. wheelwright	Hawkes Thomas
ing-machine owner	and parish clerk	Lyman John Kingston
Knight Rev. Robert Hervey,	Roddiss John, maltster and	Manning John, <i>The Lodge</i>
M.A. rector	farmer	Roddiss John

Carrier to Northampton.—Richard White, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

WYMERSLEY HUNDRED

Is bounded on the north by the river Nene, which separates it from Nobottle-grove, Spelhoe, and Hamfordshoe hundreds; on the east by Bedfordshire; on the south by Buckinghamshire and the hundred of Clely; and on the west by Towcester hundred; is of an irregular oblong form, about twelve miles in length from east to west, and averaging about five in breadth from north to south. At the time of the Domesday survey, this hundred was divided into Colentreu hundred and the hundred of Winemerslea, or Wimersle. "It was," says Mr Bridges in his "History of Northamptonshire," "the western part which, from a village of the same name, was then called Colentreu; as Wimersle was probably so named from Wimer, or Winemar, who had been lord of it in the Saxon times." It is not known how long this distinction continued, but in the reign of Henry II. both hundreds were united, and was then called, as it now is, Wymersle, or Wymersley hundred. It formed a parcel of the honor of Huntingdon, of which the family of Hastings were lords for several generations. In the ninth year of the reign of Edward II., John de Hastings was lord of it, and in the eighteenth of the same reign, left it to Lawrence his son, then only five years of age. Henry de Hastings, who possessed this hundred in the reign of Henry III., obliged the inhabitants of Colentreston to make their presentments at his hundred court of Wimersle, instead of to the king, to whom they formerly paid their taxes. Down to the time of Henry VIII., this hundred continued in the hands of the lords of the manor of Yardley Hastings. Sir William Compton possessed it in the twentieth year of this reign, and was succeeded by Peter his son, a minor six years old. Sir John Fermor was lord of it in the fourteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth; from him it passed to his lineal descendants, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Pomfret. At the death of Sir George Fermor, in the eleventh year of the reign of James I., the hundred was found to be held of the king, as of his manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free socage and not *in capite*. The hundred court is held at Cotton End in the parish of Hardingstone, and is usually called Cotton Court. Wymersley hundred contains, according to the Parliamentary returns of 1871, 35,908 statute acres, and is divided into *twenty parishes*, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres

(as collected from the parish rate-books), the population and number of houses in 1871, with the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	Houses.			Population.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Blisworth,.....	1,895	212	7	—	478	500	978	£ 8,468	£ 28,905
Brafield on the Green,.....	1,282	126	3	—	322	274	596	2,348	2,716
Castle Ashby,.....	1,928	42	1	—	86	111	197	3,652	4,284
Chadstone Hamlet,....									
Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe,....	965	75	1	—	187	180	367	2,361	2,728
Collingtree,.....	666	51	3	—	115	115	230	1,463	1,718
Courteenhall,.....	1,323	30	—	—	71	75	146	3,490	4,188
Denton,.....	1,503	134	2	—	293	326	619	1,598	1,909
Grendon,.....	1,648	125	11	—	263	275	538	3,391	3,956
Hardingstone,.....	3,060	504	4	—	1,260	1,237	2,497	11,970	14,318
Horton,.....	1,630	16	1	1	49	52	101	2,055	2,387
Houghton Great,.....	1,723	76	1	—	203	166	369	4,207	4,836
Houghton, Little,.....	1,630	135	5	—	280	295	575	3,611	4,381
Milton, or Middleton- Malzor,.....	1,367	155	9	—	363	338	701	3,598	4,254
Piddington,.....	2,250	119	7	—	298	274	572	1,771	2,117
Hackleton Hamlet,....									
Preston Deanery,.....	1,427	14	—	—	41	42	83	2,291	2,690
Quinton,.....	1,170	32	1	—	60	60	120	1,556	1,832
Rothersthorpe,.....	1,213	64	3	—	141	152	293	2,376	2,687
Whiston,.....	787	13	2	—	27	36	63	1,455	1,670
Wootton,.....	1,900	168	6	—	398	393	791	4,498	5,311
Yardley Hastings,.....	3,510	272	4	—	597	591	1,188	3,774	4,464
	32,977	2,473	76	1	5,862	6,027	11,499	71,587	103,339

* The return for the parish of Hardingstone includes Cotton End and Far Cotton, forming suburbs of the town of Northampton.

THE CHARITIES OF WYMERSLEY HUNDRED, with the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, and the appropriation and annual value, as abstracted chiefly from the last Parliamentary reports. See also the histories of the parishes, &c. :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
	Crown revenues.....	Blisworth parish school.....	£10 5 4
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	1 10 0
"	Church lands allotted at the in- closure.....	Ditto, ditto.....	29 0 0
"	Church lands.....	Brafield-on-the-Green par., about	3 4 0
1731.	Several benefactions.....	Ditto, poor,.....	10 0 0
"	Hannah Pendrid.....	Ditto, ditto.....	0 5 0
1802.	James Burgess, £100 in the 3 per cent. Consols.....	Castle Ashby parish poor.....	3 0 0
1672.	Sir Samuel Jones (rents).....	Courteenhall parish free school....	100 0 0
"	Ditto.....	Ditto, apprenticing three children	20 0 0
"	Church land.....	Denton parish.....	16 14 10½
1665.	Rev. Robert Shelbourne (land) ...	Grendon par. poor and par. clerk	24 5 0
"	Charity estates.....	Hardingstone parish poor and ap- prenticing children.....	88 6 8
1762.	John Clark, £150.....	Ditto, poor.....	8 2 0
1775.	Elizabeth Murray, £300.....	Ditto, clothes for poor widows...	10 8 10
"	Donor not known (land).....	Ditto, coat to a poor man.....	0 14 0
1785.	Margaret Goodfellow, £125 in the 3½ per cents.....	Houghton Great parish poor.....	4 7 6
"	Land and cottages, repra. of chrch.	Houghton Little parish.....	36 0 0
1665.	Robert Ward, £210 4 per cent. ...	Ditto, apprenticing boys.....	8 8 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1655.	Mary, Martha, and Dorothy Ward, and Christopher Smyth, £500, 3 per cent. annuities,....	Houghton Little parish, poor.....	£15 0 0
1673 and 1822.	William Ward and Chr. Smyth, £700, 3 per cent. Consols,.....	Houghton Little parish school....	21 0 0
1822.	Church estate.....	Middleton-Malzor parish.....	70 3 0
„	The poor's estate.....	Ditto.....	14 13 0
„	Dodwell's or Maile's charity (rent charge).....	Ditto, bread to poor.....	2 12 0
1746.	Eliz. and J. Gaffield, rents (£3 12s).	Ditto, to educate six poor childrn.	withheld.
1799.	William Underwood (£100).....	Ditto, bread to poor.....	5 8 4
1704.	Judith Willoughby (rent).....	Piddington par., appnticng. boys	15 0 0
„	Poor's allotment.....	Ditto.....	7 15 0
„	Poor's allotment.....	Hamlet of Hackleton.....	17 2 6
1658.	John Langford (rent).....	Wootton parish, poor.....	1 10 0
1735.	Rev. Christopher Crouch (rent).....	Ditto, 10 poor people of Wootton and 10 of Holcott.....	2 12 6
1778.	Poor's allotment.....	Wootton parish, poor.....	6 0 0
			<hr/> £553 8 0½

BLISWORTH PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Courteenhall and Road, on the north by Milton, on the west by Gayton, and on the south and south-east by Tiffeld, Shutlanger, and Stoke Bruerne parishes. It contains 1895 acres, of the rateable value of £8468, 10s., and the gross estimated rental is £28,905. The population in 1801 was 730; in 1831, 679; in 1841, 882; in 1851, 951; in 1861, 1022; and in 1871, 978 souls. The land varies from a strong clay to a red sandy mixed soil, with a black loam towards the wood. It yields excellent crops of corn, beans, turnips, &c. Ironstone is found in this and the adjacent parish of Gayton, and is extensively worked here by Messrs G. E. Bevan & Co. The parish also abounds with limestone, and there are extensive quarries, worked by Mr Samuel Montgomery. The stone is of an excellent quality for carving and building purposes, &c.

The Grand Junction Canal passes through a tunnel 1½ mile long in the vicinity of the village; and the London and North-Western Railway is conducted through a very deep cutting near this (in the parishes of Courteenhall and Roade), which, though not the largest work of this description on the line, has, from the character of the material, been by far the most expensive and arduous. This excavation contains 1,200,000 cubic yards, averaging 50 feet deep for two miles in length. About 400,000 yards have been removed from each end to form adjoining embankments, which reach to a height of 45 feet at the highest point. The remaining 400,000 have been raised up the steep side of the excavation, and deposited on the adjoining lands, forming what are termed spit banks. The cost of this work was £200,000, and it is believed to be one of the largest excavations of the kind ever executed.

The Manor.—William Peverell, the Conqueror's natural son, held 3½ hides of land here at the time of the Domesday survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of two shillings, had been rated at 60s. and was now valued at 80s. This lordship was in the possession of Gitda in King Edward's time. In the first year of the reign of King John (1199), William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, granted the manor of Blisworth to William de Briwere, from whom it passed to his son William, who, dying without male issue in the sixteenth year of the reign of Henry III. (1232), it descended with the rest of his estate to his sisters and their heirs, amongst whom a partition was made. "But notwithstanding this allotment," says Bridges, "it appears that both this manor and advowson were after this assigned in dower to Joan the widow of the last-mentioned William de Briwere, and that after her decease they descended to Baldwin Wake, the son of Hugh Wake, and grandson of Baldwin Wake, by Isabel, the second sister of the said William de Briwere. From Baldwin Wake they descended to John Wake, his son and

heir, who made a gift of the manor to Hugh Wake, his younger brother, reserving to himself and his heirs the advowson of the church with a rent-charge of £10 per annum. The manor was at this time held of the Earl of Ferrers by the service of half a knight's fee." The family of Wake seems to have enjoyed the manor from this time till about the year 1483, when Roger Wake, who married the daughter of Sir William Catesby of Ashby Legers, the favourite of Richard III., was attainted upon the defeat of that monarch at Bosworth field, and his lands escheated to the Crown. This manor was granted to Sir James Blounte, in the third of Henry VII. (1488), but Roger Wake was afterwards reinstated in his possessions, and dying seized of it in the nineteenth year of the same reign (1504), it passed to his wife Elizabeth, from whom it descended to Thomas Wake, his son, who, in the fourteenth of Henry VIII. (1523), sold it for 100 marks to Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley. In the thirty-third year of the same reign (1542), Sir Edmund Knightley gave this manor, with a moiety of the manor of Stoke Bruerne, to the Crown in exchange for the manor of Bradby, and certain other of the dissolved Abbey lands, and the same year it was annexed by act of Parliament to the Honor of Grafton.

The advowson of the church and annual rent-charge of £10, which John Wake reserved to himself when he presented the manor to his brother Hugh, remained in the possession of the family till the fourteenth of Edward IV. (1475), when it fell into the hands of the lord of the manor. The Duke of Grafton is the present lord, and owner of nearly all the soil.

The Village of Blisworth, which is large and scattered, is situate about 5 miles nearly south from Northampton, and 3½ north-east from Towcester.

The Blisworth Station on the London and North-Western Railway, at the junction of the Peterborough branch and the Northampton and Banbury junction, is situated about one mile from the village. About 350 trains—passenger and goods—pass daily through this station.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient and handsome stone structure in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles. It underwent a thorough restoration in 1855 at a cost of £700, when the gallery was removed and the pews thrown open, and in 1871 it was paved throughout with encaustic tiles. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north porch, and embattled tower containing five bells. The south aisle is about half the length of the north aisle, and appears to have been added since the erection of the church; it was probably the burial-place of the Wakes. Near the screen which separates the nave from the chancel are the steps which formerly led to the rood loft. In the chancel is a stained glass window representing our Saviour raising the daughter of Jairus. The old piscina still remains in the chancel; and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient sepulchral cross and a curious sun-dial. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £20, 3s. 9d., and now worth about £500 per annum. The Rev. William Barry, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1808 for land. A new cemetery was opened here in July 1863,—the land was given by the Duke of Grafton.

The Rectory House, which is a handsome stone building in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1841 by the present rector, and is pleasantly situated a little south-west of the church.

The Baptist Chapel, of brick, was erected in 1825. In 1865 new vestries and graveyard were added, and a house for the minister, erected at a cost of £1200. In 1871 the chapel was enlarged, the frontage being ornamented with stone dressings, and a large Sunday-school added, at a further cost of £1350. The chapel will seat 350 hearers. The Rev. George Jarman is the minister.

The School is endowed with £10, 5s. 4d. per annum, arising out of an original endowment of some 400 years' standing, left by the Wake family, and now vested in the Crown. In 1861 the school and master's house attached were restored at a cost of £300. The school has an average daily attendance of eighty-five.

Blisworth House, an ancient building of stone situated near the church, is the property of the Duke of Grafton, and the seat of Captain Maunsell.

The Railway Hotel and posting-house stands opposite the railway station, and is an extensive establishment, attached to which are very tastefully arranged gardens and pleasure-grounds. It has been conducted for many years by Mr Thomas Shaw, the present proprietor.

Charities.—Besides the school endowment, there are 7a. 2r. 13p. bequeathed, it is supposed, by the Wake family, about the same time as the above-named sum was left; it now lets for £29 per annum, and is appropriated by the churchwardens for church purposes. There is also 3os. per annum belonging to the poor of this parish, arising from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—Frederick Warren, postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.45 and 10.55 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 7 P.M.

Allbright William, butcher
Bailey Richard, station-master
(L. & N.-W. R.)
Barry Rev. William, M.A.,
rector
Bevan G. E. & Co. (limited),
ironmasters, and Duston, R.
T. Jones, manager
Birch William John, baker
Carter Benj., coal mercht. &
vict. *Grafton Arms*
Cherry Jesse, surveyor to Gnd.
Junc. Canal Company
Chester Fred. butcher, cattle
dealer, and vict. *Sun, Moon,
and Seven Stars*
Chester Walter, carpenter &
joiner
Dunkley Richard, builder &
contractor
Dunkley Wm. foreman builder
Faulkner Wm. vict. *Royal Oak*
Foster Benj. hardware dealer
Gascoigne John, blacksmith
Gibbs Joseph Gaffield & Son
(James), butchers
Goode Benjamin, shoemaker
Goodridge Mrs Margaret
Goodridge William, blacksmith
Griffin George, shoemaker
Harris Leonard, rag & general
dealer
Hobbs William John, school-
master and assistant-overseer
Jarman Rev. George (Baptist)

Jelley Edward, farm bailiff
Jones R. Prothero, manager for
G. E. Bevan & Co.; h. *Milton*
Knott Jas. Parsons, surgeon,
Grafton Villas
Knott Mrs Maria Croft,
Grafton Villas
Lepper William, butcher
Mallard John, goods agent (L.
& N.-W. R.)
Marlow George, paraffin lamp
and oil dealer
Marriott Benjamin, tailor
Marriott Joseph, shopkeeper
Marriott Thomas, cab-proprie-
tor and carrier
Marriott William Montague,
toll-clerk for Grand Junction
Canal Company
Mash Mrs Jane
Maunsell Capt. Thos. Cokayne
(late of the 12th Royal
Lancers), *Blisworth House*
Montgomery Samuel, stone
merchant and lime burner,
Blisworth Stone Works
Packwood Wm. coal merchant
& carrier
Paxton John, boat proprietor
Savage George, vict. *Naviga-
tion Inn*; ho. *Stoke Bruerne*
(Joph. Stockford, manager)
Shaw Thomas, vict. *Railway
Hotel* and *posting-house*, and
Northampton

Warren Fred. postmaster
Warren Mr Robert
Westley Joseph & Sons, corn
millers, bakers, and nursery-
men, and *Northampton*
Whitlock John, carpenter and
joiner
Whitlock Thos. shopkeeper &
beer retailer
Whitlock William, watchmaker
Worster Mrs Caroline

Coal Merchants.

Carter Benjamin
Jones Richard Prothero
Packwood William

Farmers and Graziers.

Campion John, *Blisworth Hill*
Carter Benjamin
Carter Joseph
Cave John Tite, *Tunnel Hill*
Gudgeon John, *Blisworth Lodge*
Montgomery Samuel
Roper Charles Edward

Grocers, &c.

Allbright William
Blisworth Industrial Society,
Geo. Robinson, manager
Hickson William
Young Walter

Railways.—London and North-Western—Richard Bailey, station-master. Northampton and Banbury Junction—Edmund Stanton, station-master.

Grand Junction Canal.—Jesse Cherry, surveyor, and William M. Marriott, toll-clerk.

Carriers to Northampton.—Thomas Marriott, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; and William Packwood, on *Saturday*.

BRAFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Cogenhoe and the river Nene, on the west by Houghton and the London road from Billingbridge, on the south by Hackleton, and on the east by Denton, Whiston, and Cogenhoe. It contains 1282 acres, of the rateable value of £2348, and the gross estimated rental of which is £2716. Its population in 1801 was 284; in 1831, 460; in 1841, 428; in 1851, 497; in 1861, 494; and in 1871, 598 souls. This parish, which is called Brachefeld, Brachesfelde, and Bragefelde in Domesday book, in later

records Braundfield, and now Brafield-on-the-Green, is situated on the top of a gradual ascent, commencing at the river. The soil varies from a light red gravelly surface to a strong black clay; the greater part is in grazing land; and the Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the parish.

Manor.—The Countess Judith, the Conqueror's niece, held three virgates of land here at the time of the Domesday survey, which was certified to by a member of the manor of Yardley. Winemar held one virgate of the Countess here, of the soke of Yardley at the same time; and William Peverell held three virgates of the fee of the Bishop of Bayen, which were claimed by one Nigel for service to the Countess Judith. The whole was rated at 20s., which was the former valuation. It was the freehold of Alf, the son of Azor, in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the fifth year of the reign of Edward I. (1277), Ernald de Boys, who had held this manor of Grimbald de Houton, *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, died seized of it, and left it to his son John de Boys, from whom it passed to William de Boys, his younger brother, who afterwards conveyed it to Millisent de Montalt, eldest daughter of William de Cantilupe, and relict of Eudo la Zouche. At the death of Millisent de Montalt, in the twenty-seventh year of this reign (1299), it descended to William la Zouche, her son and heir, who was certified to be lord of the manor in the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), and obtained a grant of free warren for himself and his heirs in Brafield and Houghton, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward III. (1333). The manor continued in this family till the reign of James I., when it consisted of eighteen ploughlands, each ploughland containing three yard lands, and was purchased of Edward, Lord Zouche, by William Ward. George, Lord Zouche, the father of Edward, was found at his death, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth (1571), to have held the manor of Brafield, with 90 messuages, 20 tofts, 15 cottages, 2 dovecots, 40 gardens, 30 orchards, 2000 acres of arable land, 1000 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, 60 acres of heath and furze, and an annual rent-charge of 20s. of Sir Henry Compton, as of his manors of Earls Barton, formerly parcel of the Honor of Huntingdon by an unknown service.

The Village of Brafield is partly situated on a declivity about 4½ miles E. by S. of Northampton.

The Billing-road Railway Station, one mile W. by N. of this village, stands in Little Houghton parish.

The Church, dedicated to St Lawrence, is an ancient edifice, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and a high embattled tower, containing five bells with chimes. The tower has undergone several repairs of late years; a new organ was erected a few years since by subscription; the chancel was rebuilt in 1848, and a handsome arch erected at the west end of the nave at the sole expense of the patron. The east window and four others are filled with stained glass, and the north aisle was rebuilt in 1850 by the parishioners. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Houghton, and now worth £350 per annum. The Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., is patron and incumbent. This church, with one virgate of land belonging to it, was given to the Priory of St Andrew at Northampton, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland, and the gift was confirmed by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries the living and advowson fell into the hands of the Crown, and appear to have been afterwards granted to the lord of the manor.

The Baptist Chapel, which will seat about 100 persons, was erected in the village in 1829, and is in connection with the Baptist chapel at Hackleton.

A *Wesleyan Reform Chapel* was built here in 1871; it will seat about 10 persons, and cost about £140.

The School, which was built by the vicar, stands near the church, and was erected in 1842. It is a stone building with thatched roof, the eaves and gables

projecting considerably, and finished with verge boards, with pendants and ridge knops, which give a picturesque Swiss-looking character to the whole.

The Charities of this parish yield £13, 9s. a year.

Post-Office.—Wm. George Paxton, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.15 P.M.

Barber Thomas, shopkeeper	Hayes Miss Fanny Maria,	Farmers.
Billson Thos. vict. <i>Old Red Lion</i>	schoolmistress	
Boyes John, shopkeeper	King Spencer, blacksmith	Bilson Thomas
Clayson William, builder	Lamb Rev. Francis Wm. M.A.	Downing Mrs Elizabeth
<i>Co-operative Stores</i> , Josiah	curate in charge	Downing William
Battison, manager	Shaman Thomas, wheelwright	Mackaness Charles
Elliot Richard, saddler, &c.	Warner Wm. tailor & beer retr.	Sargeant Charles
	West, Biddles, & Co. coal mer.	Sargeant Charles Simon

CASTLE ASHBY PARISH.

Castle Ashby, or Ashby Castle, is bounded on the east by Easton Maudit and Grendon, on the north by Whiston, on the south by Yardley, and on the west by Denton. It comprises the hamlet of Chadstone, and contains 1928 acres, of the rateable value of £3652, and a gross estimated rental of £4284. The population in 1801 was 123; in 1831, 150; in 1841, 172; in 1851, 214; in 1861, 183; and in 1871, 197 souls. The Wellingborough road separates this parish from Grendon on the east, and the Bedford road divides it from Denton on the west. The parish is supposed to have been named from a castle which once stood here, but of which scarcely any traces remain. The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the parish, the soil of which is of a mixed quality.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Countess Judith possessed two hides, deducting one virgate, which was held by one Hugh, and which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., were rated in Edward the Confessor's time at 20s., and now valued at 80s. In the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II., William Fitz-Charenbald was certified to hold three hides and a half in Esseby and Chaddeston. In the reign of Henry III. David de Esseby was possessed of one knight's fee in Esseby and Grendon, of the Honor of Huntingdon, which then belonged to Henry de Hastings. David de Esseby left the lordship to one Moesin la Jeu, who afterwards settled it in fee on Alan la Zouche and Elena his wife, from whom it passed to Oliver la Zouche, their son. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. (1296), the said Oliver was certified to hold one knight's fee in Esseby and Grendon of John de Hastings, who held it of the Crown *in capite*. It was soon after conveyed with the advowson of the church to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. In the thirty-fourth year of the same reign (1306), "this Walter de Langton," says Bridges, "had license from the king to fortify his mansion at Esseby with kernelled walls after the manner of a castle. From hence his lordship assumed the addition, which it still retains, of Castle Ashby." In the first year of the reign of Edward II. (1307), all the lands in the possession of Walter de Langton in Northamptonshire, were seized by the Crown, but previous to this seizure he appears to have conveyed this lordship to Robert Peverell and Alice his wife, for the term of their respective lives, with remainder to Edmund Peverell and his heirs, and in 1316 Robert Peverell was lord of the manor. Alice surviving her husband Robert, and afterwards marrying Sir Thomas le Verdoun, he became jointly seized of this manor by virtue of said marriage. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Sir Thomas de Verdoun accounted for half a knight's fee of the manor of Huntingdon in Ascheby and Grendon, and upon the death of Alice it passed to John, son of Edmund Peverell, from whom it descended through the families of De L'Isle of Rougemont, De la Pole, De Mowbray, Braybrok, and De Grey, to Lord Hessay, who conveyed it to Sir William Compton, Knight, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir William Compton was son of Edmund Compton, a descendant of an ancient family of Compton-Winyates in Warwickshire, from whence they assumed their name, and where they had possessions in the reign of Edward I. Sir William was page to Henry, Duke of York (afterwards Henry VIII.), upon whose elevation to the throne he was appointed chief gentleman of his bedchamber, and died of the sweating sickness in the 20th of that king's reign (1529), in possession of the manor of Ashby-David, with 20 messuages, a water-mill, 1000 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, and 300 acres of pasture, which he held of the Crown by an unknown service. He was succeeded by Peter Compton, his son, a minor, only six years old, in ward to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards married to Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he left issue, Henry, afterwards knighted, and summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Compton. This nobleman was twice married,—first, to Frances, daughter of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had issue two sons, William, who succeeded to the title, and Thomas, who was afterwards knighted, and one daughter, Margaret, married to Henry, Lord Mordant. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, by whom he had one son, Henry, who was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. He died in the thirty-second of Elizabeth (1590), and was succeeded by William, his eldest son, who was afterwards summoned to parliament, knighted, and in the sixteenth of James I. (1619) advanced to the Earldom of Northampton. This, the first Earl of Northampton of that name, died in 1630, sixth Charles I., leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Spencer, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, Spencer, his only son, who succeeded him in his honours and estates, and two daughters. Spencer, the second Earl of Northampton, distinguished himself by his loyalty and valour, and lost his life in the cause of Charles I.

When the royal army was being raised, he levied a troop of horse and a regiment of foot at his own expense, and four of his sons were officers under him in the same service. In 1643, the Earl with an army of less than 1000 men, advanced towards Hopton Heath, near Stafford, to meet the rebel party, which consisted of a force of nearly 3000 horse and foot and a good train of artillery, commanded by Sir John Gell and Sir William Bruerton, when a sanguinary engagement took place in which the noble Earl fell gloriously. "The Earl," says Bridges, "not discouraged by their superiority of number, began the engagement, charging their horse with such resolution and success, that the greater part of them precipitately fled. On renewing the charge, he had his horse killed under him; and his own party inconsiderately pursuing the retreaters, he was surrounded by the enemy. Before he fell, he killed with his own hand the colonel of foot, who attempted to take him. His head-piece was soon after beat off by the butt-end of a musket, and quarter being offered him, which he manfully disdained to accept, he was slain by a blow with an halbert on the hinder part of his head, and received at the same time another deep wound on his face. For such a loss," continues Bridges, quoting from Lord Clarendon, "a greater victory had been an unequal recompense. He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity. From the time he submitted himself to the profession of a soldier, no man more punctual upon command, no man more diligent in duty. All distresses he bore like a common man, and all wants and hardships as if he had never known plenty or ease; most prodigal of his person to danger, and would often say 'that if he outlived these wars he was certain never to have so noble a death.'" His body was afterwards buried in the Church of All-Saints, Derby, in the same vault with the Countess of Shrewsbury. His eldest son, James, succeeded him in his titles and estates, and became third Earl of Northampton. He, too, performed considerable service to his prince at the time of the rebellion, particularly by routing the Parliamentary forces, and relieving Banbury Castle, where his brother, Sir William Compton, the Governor, had been closely besieged for three months. He was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, and recorder of Coventry, Northampton, and Tamworth. He died at

Castle Ashby in 1681, and was buried with his ancestors at Compton. To him succeeded George, his eldest son by his second wife, Lady Mary, daughter of Baptist, Viscount Campden; and at his decease, his honours and inheritance devolved upon James, his eldest son, who died in 1754, and was buried at the family seat at Compton Winyates, Warwickshire.

George, the sixth Earl, died in 1758, and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles, the seventh Earl, being the son of Charles, the youngest son of George, the fourth Earl, who died in 1763. Charles was succeeded by his second son, Spencer, the eighth Earl, who died and was buried in Switzerland in 1796. Charles, his son and successor, was created Marquis of Northampton in 1812, and died at Castle Ashby in 1828, where his remains were interred. He was succeeded by his son, the second Marquis, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, by the eldest daughter of Joshua Smith, Esq., of Earlsstock Park in Wiltshire. He was born in 1790, and married the eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane in 1815. She died in 1830. The late noble Marquis was president of the Royal Society, and a great patron of the arts and sciences, as well as of every charitable and useful institution in the county. He died at Castle Ashby in 1851, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Douglas-Compton, the third and present Marquis of Northampton, who was born in 1816, assumed the name of Douglas by sign manual in 1831; and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Argyllshire in 1848. In 1859, he married Theodosia Harriet, second daughter of Henry Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall, near Ripon, who died without issue in 1864. The title of Northampton had become extinct in the families of St Liz. Bohun, Parr, and Howard, and the present noble inheritor of the title is the tenth of the family which has enjoyed the dignity of earl or marquis in eight generations through 250 years. *Residences*—145 Piccadilly, London; Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire; and Compton Winyates, Warwickshire.

The Village of Castle Ashby is small and pleasantly situated on a declining eminence about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. of Northampton. In Bridges' time "it consisted of twelve houses besides the Earl of Northampton's seat."

The Church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, is an ancient and a remarkably handsome structure, chiefly in the Perpendicular style, with some Decorated and Norman work, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and a small embattled tower in which are five bells. In the chancel is a handsome altar of Caen stone erected in 1848, and the east window of the north aisle is filled with elegantly stained glass. The church underwent a thorough restoration in 1870, at an expense of £4709, 11s. 4d., towards which sum £3809, 11s. 4d. was given by the Marquis of Northampton, £600 by the rector, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton (for the chancel), and £300 by the parishioners. The interior is paved with encaustic tiles designed by the rector. In the north aisle is a monument of a cross-legged knight, supposed to be that of the founder of the church, and a good brass representing a priest. Amongst the modern monuments is one to Lady Northampton, the wife of Spencer, second Marquis of Northampton, by Tenerani of Rome, and one to Lady Margaret Leveson Gower; the figure, which is an exquisite one, is by Baron Marochetti. The north chapel is of the Jacobean period, of good character, and was probably the work of Inigo Jones. In the restoration of the sacred edifice the greatest judgment and taste have been displayed, and it is now one of the most beautiful churches in the county. *The Benefice* is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, valued in the king's books at £17, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £500 per annum. The tithes of the parish amount to £237, 18s. 2d. The Marquis of Northampton is the patron, and the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A., incumbent. There is a Sunday-school in the village.

The Castle is the princely mansion of the Marquis of Northampton, and formerly the residence of the Comptons, Earls of Northampton. This magnificent residence, which commands extensive and most delightful prospects, is built of Weldon stone in the form of a quadrangle, with two lofty octangular towers at the

north-east and south-west angles, and from its south front a fine avenue of trees extends itself to the deer-park. The east and south sides, with several of the chimney-pieces, were designed by Inigo Jones, but the more ancient parts were erected by Henry, Lord Compton, in the reign of Elizabeth, and finished in 1624. In the gallery, and dispersed through the house, is a fine collection of paintings, amongst which are portraits of John, Lord Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was slain at the siege of Chatillon in 1453. The library contains a valuable collection of books, a translation of the Bible by Coverdale, and a Dedication to Henry VIII., with a Preface printed in 1553; also a manuscript "History of England," supposed to be Caxton's. In forming the avenue in 1719 several Roman coins were dug up.

CHADSTONE is a hamlet in this parish, situate about three-quarters of a mile west of Castle Ashby. Bridges says it was a village of six houses in his time, but that it appeared from several wells filled up and foundations discovered in ploughing, to be formerly of greater extent.

The Rectory House, a substantial building situate in this hamlet, is the residence of the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A.

Manor.—Droge de Bevreire, by birth a Fleming, and a near relation of William the Conqueror by marriage, at the Domesday survey held of the king one hide and three virgates of land in Cedestone, which had been rated at 20s., but was now valued at 40s. Ulf, a tenant of Waltheof, held it in the reign of the Confessor, and the Countess Judith claimed it at the time of the survey. Drogo, or Droue de Bevreire, came into England at the Norman invasion, and obtained the territory of Holderness in Yorkshire; but having killed his wife some time after, he escaped out of the kingdom by a stratagem before the occurrence reached the king's ears. His estates being seized into the hands of the Crown, were given to Odo de Campania, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, so that the manor of Chadstone was afterwards held of the fee of Albemarle. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Oliver la Zouch held it for the fourth part of one knight's fee of the Countess of Albemarle, who held it of the king. Robert Peverell was lord of the manor of Chadstone in the ninth of Edward II., 1316, and from henceforth it continued in the hands of the several successive lords of the manor of Castle Ashby, and now forms part of the possessions of the Marquis of Northampton.

Mr Lye, author of the "Saxon Dictionary," was rector of this parish, and died here in 1767.

Charity.—James Burges, in 1802, left £100, 3 per cent. consols, to the poor of Castle Ashby, which yields £3 per annum.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton about 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.35 P.M. on week days only.

Northampton, Marquis of, The	Robinson Mrs Mary, <i>Rectory</i>
Most Noble Charles Douglas	<i>Farm</i>
Compton, <i>Castle Ashby</i>	Rogers Mrs, <i>Menagerie</i>
Compton, Rev. Lord Alwyne,	Scriven George, agent to the
M.A. rector, <i>Rectory House</i>	Marquis
Beech George, head gardener	Scriven Mrs Mary Ann
Davis David, vict. <i>Falcon Inn</i>	Smith William, blacksmith
Harrold Joseph, corn miller	Winter Richd. clerk of the works

Farmers and Graziers.

Robinson Thomas, <i>Park Hill</i>
Rogers William, <i>Castle Ashby</i>
<i>Lodge</i>
Scriven Richard George
White John Alexander Lehair

COGENHOE PARISH.

Cogenhoe, or, as it is commonly called, Cooknoe, is bounded on the west by Whiston, on the north by Ecton, from which it is divided by the river Nene, and on the west and south by Brafeld and Whiston parishes. It contains 965 statute acres, of the rateable value of £2361; and the gross estimated rental is £2721. Its population in 1801 was 184; in 1831, 276; in 1841, 332; in 1851, 374; in 1861, 360; and in 1871, 367. Ironstone is worked in this parish to a considerable extent by the Cogenhoe Iron Ore Co. The soil is of a mixed quality, and is in general very fertile; the quantities of arable and meadow land

are nearly equal. The Rev. John Christopher Whalley, M.A. (the lord of the manor), Dennis L. Higgins, Esq., Ambrose Isted, Esq., and Mr Robert Rogers, are the principal proprietors. "In a lane to the south-east of the town," writes Bridges, "is found an uncommon fossil, very transparent, and capable of receiving a polish as bright and hard as crystal. Part of it was sent up to some skilful lapidaries in London, who had never seen anything of the like kind before. But not being applied to any particular use, very little was dug, though considerable quantities, it is supposed, might have been raised. Some Roman coins have been found in the common field; and in a barn within the town was discovered an urn, very thin and of a whitish colour, containing a mixture of ashes and earth. From its size, Mr Morton conjectures it was one of those which are called family urns; and from its ordinary appearance, probably to have belonged to some vulgar family."

Manor.—Norgiot held three and a half virgates of land of Wids de Reinbud-curt in Cugenho at the time of the Domesday survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s., ten acres of meadow, and a wood half a mile in length and one furlong in breadth, was valued at 10s., but now rated at 30s. In the Confessor's time it was the freehold of Edwin. Norgiold held three virgates here of the Countess Judith at the same time, which had been valued at 5s., but were now rated at 10s. William de Cugenho was certified to hold here one and a half hide and one virgate in the reign of Henry II.; and Nicholas de Cugenho was found, in the ninth of Edward I. (1281), to have held one moiety of the manor of John, son of Henry de Hastings, by the service of one knight's fee; and the other moiety of Nicholas de Haversham, by the service of another knight's fee. In the ninth of Edward II. (1314), Gules de Cugenho was certified to be lord of this manor; and in the twenty-third of Edward III. (1350) he died seized of it, though it had been seized into the hands of the Crown in the interim. By inquisition taken at his death, he was found to have held one moiety of the heir of Lawrence de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke; and the other moiety with certain lands in Harwedon Magna of the heir of William de la Plaunche, as of the manor of Haversham by knight's service. This manor continued with the family of Cugenho till the twenty-second of Richard II. (1399); upon the decease of William de Cugenho, a minor, the manor and advowson, which were certified to be held by knight's service of Reginald de Gray as of his manor of Yerdele-Hastynes, descended to Agnes his sister, wife of Sir John Cheyne, who in right of said wife became possessed of it. It afterwards passed into the hands of William Chamberleyn, the parson of the church of Cogenho, Thomas Cheyne, and others; Richard Barry, clerk, Sir John Cheyne, and Agnes his wife, with whose descendants it continued till about the year 1600, when Charles Cheyne sold both the manor and advowson to — Bond, Esq., of whom the former was purchased by Matthew Linwood, Esq., and the latter by Peter Whalley, the late rector of this parish. A house and farm of about 250 acres, called Cogenho-Bran or Cheyne-house, distant about seven miles, in the parish of Stoke Golding in Buckinghamshire, belongs to this parish, and is the property of George H. Finch, Esq., M.P.

The Village of Cogenhoe is small, and stands on an eminence about five and a half miles east of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is an ancient structure of the Early English and Decorated styles. It contains a nave with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and tower, in which are three bells. The chancel is of the Early English of good character, the nave of the Decorated order, and the fine embattled tower is of the same period. The church was thoroughly restored in 1869 at a cost of £1300, the restoration of the chancel being at the sole expense of the patron. The old chantry chapel which once stood at the north side of the chancel, and was founded and endowed by William de Cugenho "for one priest to sing for ever at our lady's altar," was rebuilt on the original foundation at the expense of the present rector. The aisles and chancel have been re-roofed, and are in pitch pine, as is also the roof of the nave. The old

square pews, &c., have been removed, and open seats of oak erected in their stead. The west window and belfry arch, which were blocked up, have been re-opened, the tracery reinserted in the windows, the arches relieved of their many coatings of plaster and whitewash, and the stone-work throughout the building has been pointed and renewed. A window of two lights on the north side of the chancel, for many years closed, has been opened and filled with stained glass in memory of the late rector, the Rev. Edward Watkin, by his widow. Beneath the upper window of the south aisle is a monument bearing the figure of a Knight Templar in armour, supposed to be the tomb of Sir Nicholas de Cugenho, the reputed founder of the church, and lord of the manor in the reign of Edward I. A holy water-trough, much decayed, is still in the porch. In 1871 an organ was presented to the church by Edward Saunders, Esq., of this parish. Amongst other subjects of interest connected with the church may be noticed a black-letter Bible of the date 1617, and an altar cloth of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The present rector has in his possession a manuscript volume of sermons of Francis Smyth, who was rector of the parish in 1637. This volume was accidentally picked up at an old bookstall in London. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of George Burnham, Esq., of Wollaston, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Havey Burnham, M.A. The living is rated in the king's books at £17; but in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535) it was returned at £3, 7s. 4d., and in the second of Edward VI. at only £2, 10s. 9d. per annum. The present yearly value is £400. The *Rectory House* is a good mansion, commanding delightful and extensive prospects.

There is a *Baptist Chapel* here in connection with the one at Hackleton; it is a small building of brick, erected in 1843. Attached to the chapel is a Sunday-school, built in 1869 at an expense of £100. The National School was built in 1843 by the principal inhabitants of the parish, aided by a grant from the National Society, and is situated near the rectory-house at the end of the village.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5.20 P.M.

Anthony Arthur Hollis, miller	Man Thnos. shoe manufacturer	Sharman Mrs Sarah, vict.
Brafield Industrial Co-operative Society (branch), Thomas Mann, manager	Mills Mr Robert	<i>Royal Oak</i>
Burnham Rev. Charles Havey, M.A. rector	Mills Robt. Wm. lace manufacturer, and Northampton National School, Miss Annie Bramish, teacher	Smith John, blacksmith
Cogenhoe Iron Ore Co. Edward Saunders, director	Robinson John, baker	Farmers and Graziers.
Coles Thomas, butcher	Saunders Edward, director Cogenhoe Iron Ore Co.; house, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey	Coles Mrs Lydia, & Son (Joseph)
Leach Seymour, cooper	Sharman Jas. Coles, joiner and wheelwrt. painter, plumb.&c.	Roe Thomas
Lines Geo. grocer, baker, and beer retailer		Rogers John Natt
		Sharman Charles
		Sharman Mrs Lucy
		Silby John

Carrier to Northampton.—John Mumford, *Wednesday and Saturday.*

COLLINGTREE PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Courteenhall, on the west by Milton, and on the north by Wootton, from which it is divided by a small brook which runs into the Nene. The parish contains 666 acres, the rateable value of which is £1463, and the gross estimated rental £1718. Its population in 1801 was 154; in 1831, 194; in 1841, 232; in 1851, 234; in 1861, 237; and in 1871, 230; The soil varies from a strong clay to a sandy land, and about one-third of the parish is in grass. Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., is lord of the manor, and Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., Messrs Richard Dunkley, the Executors of the late Serjeant Manning, Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., Joseph Campion, Daniel Ireson, Trustees of Messrs Kirby, John Gudgeon, and James Trench, have each small possessions here.

Manor.—Collingtree, or, as it is written in Domesday Book, "*Colentreu*," and, in later records, "*Colyngtrough*," was certified at the Conqueror's survey to be a member of the manor of Middleton, and to contain two hides, deducting one virgate, which were then held of the king by Geoffrey Alselin. In the second year of the reign of King John (1201), William de le Fremunt, who at that time held the manor of Collingtree, conveyed it by royal license to Simon de Pateshull and his heirs, with the advowson of the churches of Middleton and Collingtree. The manor continued in the possession of the family of Pateshull from this time until the thirty-third of Edward III. (1360), when, at the death of Sir William de Pateshull without male issue, his inheritance descended to his sisters. Partition being made the following year, the lands which belonged to him in Collingtree, Middleton, and other places, were assigned to Alice, the wife of Sir Thomas Wake, of Blisworth. From this lady the manor of Collingtree passed to her grandson, Thomas Wake, Esq., the son of Sir Thomas Wake, her eldest son, from whom it descended, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI. (1459), to Thomas Wake, Esq., his son, who left issue, Roger Wake, his successor. This Roger Wake was a firm adherent of Richard III., upon whose defeat at Bosworth field his possessions were confiscated. This manor was granted to Sir Charles Somerset in the first year of Henry VII. (1485), but was afterwards restored, with his other estates, to the said Roger Wake, who died seized of them in the twentieth of this reign (1505). His successor was Thomas Wake, Esq., his eldest son, who sold the manor of Collingtree to Oliver Wode, from whom it descended in the sixth of Henry VIII. (1515) to Margaret, his daughter, the wife of Sir Walter Mantell, of Heyford. At this lady's decease, in the fifteenth of Elizabeth (1573), she was succeeded by Matthew Mantell, from whom it received the name of *Mantell's Manor*. It came afterwards into the hands of William Dry of Milton, who died in possession of it in 1637, and left it to his posterity. The Abbey of St James, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish, which in 1535 were valued at 17s. per annum.

The Village of Collingtree, which is small, is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Northampton, and 3 from Blisworth station.

The Church, dedicated to St Columba, is an ancient edifice, of rather late Decorated character, and consists of a nave, with clerestory and south aisle, south porch, and chancel, and an embattled tower containing four bells. The north aisle was taken down about seventy years since. The sedilia is still in the chancel, where also may be seen the ancient locker; and in the south aisle is the piscina in a state of good preservation. The church has been undergoing internal restoration for the past three years. In 1871, there was a new window placed in the west end of the tower at the expense of George Norman Wetton, Esq., of Northampton. It is of two lights, and in the Early English style, filled with stained glass, and representing St Andrew and St Helena. On the south side of the chancel is another window, with two lights, put in by the present rector in 1859, to the memory of his parents, and adjoining which is a neat mural tablet of marble, in the Gothic style, to the memory of his sister. In the centre of the north side of the nave is another memorial window of one light, bearing date 1870, representing the "*Flower Faded*," by Pickering Phipps, Esq., to the memory of his daughter, aged 7 years. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £16, 10s. 5d., but now worth about £430 per annum. The advowson of the living was purchased in 1871 by Pickering Phipps, Esq., the present patron. The Rev. George Benjamin Hill is rector. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1779 for 238 acres. The church land of the parish consists of 6a. 2r. 13p., which lets for about £26 a year, and is applied to the repairs of the church. The *Rectory House*, a neat building, stands a short distance west of the church.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small place of worship here, which was formerly a cottage.

In 1861 there was an Infant School erected, with teacher's house attached—a good building of brick, partly in the Elizabethan style, surmounted by a neat

bell-turret. It is capable of accommodating about eighty children, and has an average attendance of forty-five.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box, placed in the centre of the village. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.30 P.M.

Bull Wm. Goddard, market-gardener	Harris Josiah, vict. <i>Wooden Walls of Old England</i>	Williams Ephraim, baker and shopkeeper
Dunkley John, carpenter and rate collector	Hill Rev. Geo. Benj. rector	Farmers and Graziers.
Freeman Wm. bailiff to P. Phipps, Esq.	Hutchings Mr Richard, <i>Ash Cottage</i>	Campion John
Grady Thomas, gardener	Johnson Edward, mason	Harris George
Grady William, beer retailer	Pearson Rd. shopkeeper	Phipps Pickering
Harris Miss Harriet, teacher of infant school	Phipps Pickering, brewer at <i>Northampton and Towcester</i>	Wetton George Norman, ho. <i>Northampton</i>

Carrier to Northampton.—Ephraim Williams, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

COURTEENHALL PARISH.

Courteenhall is bounded on the east by Quinton, on the north by Wootton, on the west by Blisworth and Collingtree, and on the south by Roade. It contains 1323 acres, 1 rood, 20 poles, of the rateable value of £3490; its population in 1801 was 139; in 1831, 120; in 1841, 143; in 1851, 135; in 1861, 162; and in 1871, 146. The gross estimated rental is £4188. The soil varies from a strong stiff clay to black and red loam; the surface near the railway is very stony, and there is excellent grazing land near the hall. Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish, except the church land and about three acres belonging to the school.

Manor.—William Peverell held three hides and a half of land here, at the time of the general survey: there was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., four acres of meadow, and a wood of two square furlongs, and the whole was then valued at five pounds. Thurstin held half a hide and half a virgate here at the same time. This William Peverell founded the Priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for Cluniac Monks, and largely endowed it. Amongst other possessions he gave them the lands of "Corteenhall," except one knight's fee, and the land of Turstin Mantell. King Henry II. gave afterwards eighty acres of land here, with Blockcliff mill, in exchange for certain lands in Papelwick, which he bestowed upon the Canons of Newsted, in Shirwood. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the Prior of Lenton held the township of "Corteenhall," of the king *in capite*; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316) he was certified to be lord of the manor. In the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. (1537), Nicholas Heth, Prior of Lenton, being attainted of high treason, the manor was seized into the king's hands. In the fourteenth of Elizabeth (1572), Richard Ouseley, Esq., was in possession of and built part of the manor-house in 1580. His son, Sir John Ouseley, who in 1598 succeeded to the estate, was married to Martha, the daughter of Bartholomew Tate, Esq., and had issue, Richard, his son and successor, and four daughters. Sir Samuel Jones, Knt., purchased the manor of Richard Ouseley about the year 1650, but dying without issue, he left his whole estate to Samuel, the younger son of Sir William Wake, Bart., whom he obliged by his will to take the name of Jones. This Samuel Wake Jones died in 1712, and left the estate to his nephew, Charles Wake, the son of Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart., his elder brother, whom he also obliged to assume the name of Jones. Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., the present possessor, was born in 1852, succeeded to the title and estates in 1865, and attained his majority on 19th July 1873.

"To the lords of the manor in this parish," says Bridges, "the ancestors of the Lord-Keeper Lane were tenants in husbandry. He was the son of Richard Lane, by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Clement Vincent of Harpole." (See *Harpole Parish*).

The Village of Courteenhall consists of a few cottages, situate about five miles south of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and North-Western Railway,

and about one mile north of Roade Station, and four and a half from the Blisworth Station.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is an ancient edifice situated on an eminence near the village, adjoining the park, and surrounded by trees. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south porch, and an embattled tower, containing five bells. "It is now," says Bridges, "seated at the upper end of the town, but within the memory of man had many houses standing beyond and about it, which, since the inclosure of the parish, have been destroyed." The advowson of this living was given with the manor to the Priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, by William Peverell, but, upon the dissolution of the religious houses, the right of patronage fell to the crown, and is now in possession of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £12, 10s. 10d., but now valued at about £450 per annum. The Rev. Augustus Dampier, M.A., is the incumbent. The church contains a handsome monument of Sir Samuel Jones, founder of the grammar school, who died in 1672, and of Mary his wife, both figures sculptured in white marble, life size, both kneeling, the former clad in mail, and the lady in the loose robe of the period, and others of the Ouseley and Wake families. Amongst the latter is one to the late rector, who died in 1850, and was incumbent of this parish for thirty-seven years. Mr Richard Lane, and Elizabeth his wife, the parents of the Lord-Keeper Lane, are buried in the north aisle.

The Rectory House, which stands close to the south side of the church, is a stone building, erected about seventy years since, and much enlarged by the late incumbent, Rev. Richard William Wake, M.A.

The Free School was founded and endowed in 1672, by Sir Samuel Jones, with the sum of £100 a year towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, who should teach "the children of such persons as should inhabit in Courteenhall, and within four miles compass thereof, which should from time to time be sent to them, or either of them, English, Latin, Greek, writing, casting of accounts, or such other qualities as are usually taught in free schools." The master to receive £80, and the usher £20 a year. The schoolhouse is a large substantial stone building, situated amongst trees, near the hall. Sir Samuel also left £500 for the building of this school, with houses for the master and usher; £500 towards repairing the church, and increasing the bells to the number of five; and £20 a year to the overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, to be employed to put out as apprentices three boys or girls born in the parish. The several sums of £80, £20, and £20, to be paid for ever out of the lands and manor of Courteenhall, Quinton, Wootton, and Collingtree, in this county. These annuities are paid by the owner of the property charged therewith. The sum of £20 is given as a premium to each boy, and in doing so there has not been found occasion to refuse a single application for apprenticing.

Here is an *Infant School*, built about the year 1840, by the late Sir W. Wake, Bart., which is principally supported by the rector.

Courteenhall Hall, the property of Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., and the residence of C. C. Dormer, Esq., is a splendid square mansion of stone, delightfully situated in the midst of a well wooded park, a short distance from the village.

Dampier Rev. Aug. M. A. rector
Dormer Clement Cotterell,
Esq. *The Hall*
Gardner William, bailiff
Gray Wm. steward to Sir H.
Wake, Bart.
Haskins Wm. Thos. master of
Free School

Knight Miss Mary Ann,
teacher, Infant School
Perry Mr Charles
Sturges John, parish clerk

Farmers and Graziers.
Gray William

* Ambrose Thomas
Robinson John
* Sharman John Adams

*(Messrs Ambrose and Sharman are in the parish of Wootton, but Courteenhall is their postal address.)

Carrier to Northampton.—John Dunkley, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

DENTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the parishes of Castle Ashby and Yardley Hastings, on the north by Whiston and Brafield, on the west by Hackleton, and on the south by Horton. The parish contains about 1503 acres, inclusive of about 325 acres of woodland, of the rateable value of £1598, and a gross estimated rental of £1909. Its population in 1801 was 378; in 1831, 527; in 1841, 557; in 1851, 595; in 1861, 578; and in 1871, 619 souls. The soil is principally a cold stiff clay, but towards the south side of the parish it has a light black surface, and the remainder is chiefly arable. The principal proprietors are the Marquis of Northampton (the lord of the manor), Mr Thomas Sargeant, and Mr Floyer.

Manor.—Denton is written in the Domesday book Dodintone, and in later records, Dodinton-Parva, Deyventon, and Deynton. At the time of the general survey, a part of this lordship was included in that of Whiston, and the other part was a member of Yardley. The Countess Judith held one hide of land belonging to Yardley, and Winemar held also half a hide of the said countess. King David of Scotland was certified to hold one hide in Dodington in the reign of Henry II.; Walter Fitz-Winemar held six small virgates of the Abbot of Ramsey; and William de Wytendon ten small virgates of the same fee. Dodington seems to have been divided between the lords of Whiston and Yardley Hastings in after ages. John de Hastings held a moiety of Dodington of the king *in capite*, in the twenty-fourth of Edward IV. (1485); and in the thirty-fifth of the same reign (1496), Laurence de Preston held one knight's fee in Quenton and Dodington of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), John de Hastings held one part of the manor, and John Cave possessed the other. That part of the manor of Denton formerly held by the family of Hastings, afterwards passed into the hands of the Earl of Northampton, and the other part into the possession of the Earl of Pomfret; and these distinct shares were separated by a small stream, which runs through the middle of the village. On the death of William, Earl of Stratford, in the eighteenth of Richard II. (1395), it was found that Sir Thomas Griffin held half a knight's fee of him in Deynton-Parva. In the eleventh of Elizabeth, Edward Griffin, Esq., died seized of certain lands and tenements in Denton, which seems to have been the above-mentioned estate, and which he was certified to have held of Sir Henry Compton, Knight, by an unknown service, and from whom it lineally descended to the present noble possessor.

The Village of Denton stands partly on a declivity about six miles E.S.E. of Northampton. An oak-tree was planted in the centre of it to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria.

The Church, dedicated to St Margaret, stands on one side of a hill, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a large square nave, chancel, south porch, and a small embattled tower, containing three bells. The church was repaired, and a gallery added at the west end in 1827, when it received an addition of 160 sittings, of which 152 are free, at a cost of about £700, to which the patron contributed £120, and the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels granted £100; the remainder, with the exception of £20 given by W. T. Smyth, Esq., was raised by a rate levied on the parishioners. One of the bells of the tower was recast at the same time. The living is a joint rectory with that of Whiston and Yardley Hastings; its annual value is £230, the Yardley Hastings portion is about £155, and that of Whiston £75. There are two farms in the parish; one of about 64 acres, belongs to the rector of Whiston, and the other, of about 140 acres, to the rector of Yardley Hastings. The Marquis of Northampton and Lord Boston are patrons; the Rev. Daniel Baxter Langley, LL.D., and the Hon. and Rev. Llewellyn C. R. Irby, M.A., are the incumbents alternately. The Rev. Fras. John Cockett is curate in charge.

A *Guild* or fraternity in honour of the Blessed Virgin existed here formerly, and they had a chapel situate at the north-west end of the village.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village, capable of seating about 140 persons; it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1837, and is in connection with that at Hackleton.

The National School is a good stone building erected by subscription in 1829, and towards which the Marquis of Northampton and the National Society were the principal contributors. This school was enlarged in 1868, by the addition of a class-room; in 1871 it was refitted and further improved, and in 1872 a new wing was added as an infant school.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 9 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Barker Charles, baker	Robinson William, carpenter and joiner	Farmers and Graziers. Morris Charles, <i>The Elms</i> Ridley John Hornsby Robinson James, <i>Denton Wood Lodge</i> Robinson Richard (and assistant overseer) Sargeant Thomas (yeoman and maltster) Smith Charles
Cockett Rev. Fras. John, curate in charge	Sargeant Mrs Ann and Miss Sarah	
Cooke Mrs Mary, vict. <i>Quart Pot</i>	Smith William, baker	
Knight Chas., shopkeeper and carrier	White Miss Cecilia, schoolmrs.	
Knight Thomas, soda water manufr. and vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	White Dunkley, bricklayer	
Madge Mrs Mary	White Geo. stone and marble mason & shopkeeper	
Robinson Joseph, shopkeeper	White Joseph, shopkeeper	
	Wilmer Mrs Sarah	

Carriers to Northampton.—Charles Knight, on *Monday, Wednesday and Saturday*; and George Knight on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

GRENDON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Bozeat, on the north by Strixton, on the west by Whiston and Earls Barton, and on the south by Castle Ashby and Yardley Hastings. It contains 1648a. of the rateable value of £3391; and the gross estimated rental is £3956. Its population in 1801 was 480; in 1831, 622; in 1841, 595; in 1851, 558; in 1861, 610; and in 1871, 538 souls. The parish is watered by two streams, one of which rises at Yardley Chase, and is fed by several tributary springs in its course; the other flows from the fish-ponds of Castle Ashby, and after forming a small waterfall about a quarter of a mile west of the village, runs into the Nene. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the grazing lands are excellent. The principal land-owners are the Marquis of Northampton (who is lord of the manor); Borrett Bletsoe, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, the executors of the late Rev. John Weatherell, Mr James Robert Whitworth, and a few resident yeomen.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Grendone consisted of three hides and one virgate of land, and was a member of the manor of Yardley. The Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, was the owner. In the fifty-second year of the reign of Henry III. (1268), the manor of Grendon was in the possession of Baldwin de Paunton, by certain servile customs and services; and Philip de Paunton, in the twenty-fourth of the following reign (1296), was certified to hold half a knight's fee of the heir of John de Hastings, who held it of the king *in capite*. John de Harrington was found to hold half a knight's fee here of the heir of John de Hastings in the seventh of Edward II. (1314), and in two years afterwards he was certified to be lord of the manor. His successor, Richard de Harrington, died seized of it in the eighteenth of this reign (1325), and left it to John de Harrington, his son, a minor eighteen years of age. He held it of John, Lord Hastings, by the annual payment of sixpence on Christmas day in lieu of all other services. Upon his decease, in the fifty-first of Edward III. (1378), it descended to his two daughters, Amya, the wife of John Carnell, and Isabel, the wife of Hugh Fairfax. From this time forward, there were two manors in Grendon possessed by the several descendants or heirs of these two sisters. The one, named Over Grendon, was in the possession of Thomas de Bromslete, governor of the Castle of York in Henry the Fourth's time; and in the fifth year of that reign (1404), being then a knight, he obtained a charter of

free warren for himself and his heirs in this manor. In the seventh of Henry VII. (1492), Roger Salisbury, Esq., died seized of it, and left it to William, his son and heir, from whom it descended to Mary, his daughter, a minor fifteen years of age, in the fourteenth of the same reign (1499). Sir Thomas Tresham, Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, died seized of it, and left it to Thomas Tresham, his grandson, a minor fifteen years old. This Thomas Tresham was afterwards honoured with the title of knighthood; and in the twenty-ninth of the same reign (1514), a fine was levied of the manor between him and Lewis, Lord Mordaunt. The other manor remained in the family of Fairfax till the time of Henry VII., in the thirteenth of whose reign (1498) William Fairfax, Esq., died seized of it, and left it to William, his son, from whom it descended to Margaret, his daughter, the wife of Tyles Worsley, Esq., who was succeeded by his son John, a minor seven years of age, in the seventh of Henry VIII. (1516). The manor of Grendon continued in the possession of this family, from whom it had the name of Worsley's Manor, for several generations. Both manors afterwards became united, and passed into the hands of the Earl of Northampton, from whom they descended to the present proprietor, the Marquis of Northampton.

The Village of Grendon, which is rather large and scattered, stands on an eminence commanding some very interesting prospects of the surrounding country; it is situate about six miles S.S.W. of Wellingborough, eight and three quarter miles east of Northampton, and about one and a half miles from the Northampton and Peterborough railway, and has a station on the road to Earls Barton, in which parish it is situated.

The Church, dedicated to St James, occupies the highest ground in the centre of the village, and is an ancient structure. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and chancel. As this has been termed the "county of squires and spires," so Grendon may be said to be in the tower country the embattled pinnacled tower (in which are five bells), being a remarkably fine one. The pinnacles are modern, the old ones having been removed about thirty years ago. About the year 1848 the chancel was newly roofed and the west arch opened at the expense of the patrons and incumbent. The church contains portions of various styles. At the south side of the chancel is a very good Perpendicular aisle roof, and some fine sediliæ; the two western arches are Norman; a window at the west end of the north wall, a door and a piscina in the south wall, are Early English; the rest of the nave is in the Decorated character. In the church is a fine brass, with three figures, in memory of a lady and her two husbands. Another brass, to the memory of John Mortimer, with reference to whom, as giving a picture of domestic life in the beginning of the fifteenth century, an extract from a Chancery document of that period, which was published in an early number of *All the Year Round*, was read by Lord Alwyne Compton. The paper is an account of an inquisition which was taken by order of Henry the Fifth, who, on being informed that an outrage had been committed on the person of John Mortimer of Grendone, issued a writ to certain commissioners to inquire into the same. The commissioners summoned a jury, who met at Northampton Castle on the Thursday before Christmas 1413. The result of their researches was as follows:—"The jurors say that whereas John Mortimer of Grendon, Esquire, was sitting in his mansion-house of Grendon, aforesaid, at the dawn, busy about shaving his beard," &c. . . . (See "Architectural Report for 1871.") The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £8; endowed with £40 private benefaction, £40 royal bounty, and £40 parliamentary grant. It is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. Daniel Brent, D.D. The living is about being augmented by the patrons to £150 a year. This rectory was given by Edward III. to his new college, called Kingshall, in Cambridge, founded by him in 1337; and upon the foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Henry VIII., the rectory and avowson of the vicarage were granted to the Master and Fellows, in the thirty-

eighth year of his reign (1547), with whom the right of patronage has ever since remained.

The Vicarage House was erected in 1850, and there is a school built by subscription. At the inclosure of the common in 1780, land was allotted in lieu of tithes. The quantity of land belonging to Trinity College is 273a. 1r. 13p.; and there are 22a. 2r. 21p. of church land. There are also about 21 acres in this parish belonging to Duston vicarage, and 8 acres of poor's land, which now lets for £24, 5s. a year, which sum is distributed by the churchwardens on St Thomas' day to the poor of the parish. *Grendon Hall*, the property of Borrett Bletsoe, Esq., stands in the village, and is a spacious stone mansion of considerable beauty and antiquity. It was formerly the seat of some members of the Compton family, and has been much larger than it is at present. "General Compton," says Bridges, "Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, hath here a very good house and gardens, where he sometimes resides." The hall (now a farmhouse) is in good repair, and in the occupation of Mr John Spencer. *Grendon House*, another excellent farmhouse, situated about one mile north of the village, is now occupied by Mr John Lovell Wright.

Post-Office.—James Brawn, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 8.50 A.M., and are despatched at 4 P.M.

Bailey John, parish clerk	Laughton Misses Mary and Rebecca, shopkeepers	Farmers and Graziers.
Brealey Thomas, baker	Partridge Joseph, wheelwright & vict. <i>Crown</i>	(<i>Marked * are yeomen</i>).
Brent Rev. Daniel, D.D. vicar	Police station—John Muddiman, constable	*Brawn Thomas (and collector of taxes)
Collier Miss Charlotte, dayschl.	Pulley William, assistant overseer	Collier Thomas
Driver Thomas, shopkeeper and beerseller	Rodwell Thomas, butcher	Collier William
Fletcher Edwin, master of National School	Scriven Miss Catherine	Longland James, <i>Manor House</i>
Goodman Wm. {vict. <i>Station Hotel</i> , & coal agent	Sears William Lovell, vict. <i>Half Moon</i>	Quincey James
Labram Thos. Abm. joiner & timber merchant	Smith Thomas, blacksmith	Spencer John, <i>Grendon Hall</i>
Latham Thomas Thorpe, cattle dealer	Wright Jonathan, shoemaker	*Stevenson James
		Wright John Lovell, <i>Grendon House</i>
		Wright William

Carrier.—George Brealey, to Wellingborough on *Wednesday* and Northampton on *Saturday*.

HARDINGSTONE PARISH.

Hardingstone, situated on the south side of the valley of the Nene, is bounded on the north by that river, on the east by Houghton Great, on the west by Wootton and Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Preston Deanery and Wootton. The parish contains 3060 acres. The rateable value is £11970, and the gross estimated rental is £14,318. Its population in 1801 was 712; in 1831, 1306; in 1841, 1053; in 1851, 1196; in 1861, 1915; and in 1871, 2497, including the hamlets of Cotton-end, Far Cotton, and De-la-Pre. The river Nene, and a branch of the Grand Junction Canal to Northampton, pass through the parish, and join at Cotton-end, where are commodious wharfs and warehouses, and also the Northampton station of the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway. The soil is various—about three-fifths of the lordship is arable and two-fifths pasture, of which there are about 200 acres of rich meadow. The pastures furnish a goodly quantity of beef, mutton, and lamb to the London markets. The arable land in the south-east of the parish is principally a strong clay, and produces good crops of wheat, beans, barley, &c. This part of the lordship is situated about 200 feet above the river Nene, and as the valley is neared the soil changes to a red sand and light gravel. At Hunsborough Hill iron ore is being extensively worked, and blast furnaces are now in course of construction by the Northampton Coal, Iron, and Wagon Company. The lord of the manor, and principal proprietor, is John Augustus Sheil Bouverie, Esq., of De-la-Pre Abbey.

Manor.—The crown possessed five hides of land, besides the inland, in Har-

dingstone, or as it is called in Domesday-book, "Hardingesthorp," and in some later records, "Hardingesthorne," at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which, with two mills of the yearly rent of 50s., was rated in King Edward's time at £30, but was then valued at £12. William Peverell and Gunfred de Cioches, had two hides and sixty acres of meadow here of the king's donation; and two hides in the possession of the Countess Judith had been a member of the manor of Yardley at the same time. These lands belonging to the Countess were given, upon her disgrace with the Conqueror, together with the earldom of Northampton, to Simon de St Liz, in marriage with Maud, her eldest daughter. This Simon founded or rebuilt and endowed the Priory of St Andrew in Northampton (see page 117); and his son and successor, called Simon de St Liz the younger, founded the Abbey of St Mary-de-la-Pre in this parish, and endowed it with large possessions; to which were afterwards added several other donations in Hardingstone, confirmed to the abbess and nuns by Edward III. Robert de Vieuxpont was lord of the manor of Hardingstone in the first year of Henry III. (1216), and was succeeded by William de Vieuxpont, who, in the twentieth of the same reign (1236), had a dispute with the Abbess of St Mary-de-la-Pre respecting twenty virgates of land, which was afterwards called a moiety of the manor of Hardingstone. The Abbess and Ralph de Beseville were found, in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), to hold one knight's fee in "Hardingstone" and Jotes of John de Hastings, who held of the crown *in capite*; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the Prior of St Andrew in Northampton and the Abbess of De-la-Pre were certified to be lord and lady of Hardingstone and Cotone. Richard Beseville and the Abbess of St Mary's held one moiety of a knight's fee in Hardingstone and Cotone, and Gyles de Cugenho another, of John de Hastings, in the eighteenth year of this reign (1325); and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), they accounted for one knight's fee here of the Honor of Huntingdon. Richard, Earl of Arundel, died seized of the moiety of a knight's fee here in the twenty-first of Richard II. (1398), which was held of him by the heirs of Richard Beseville and the Abbess of De-la-Pre.

General Everard William Bouverie succeeded his father in 1858, and in 1871 the manor and estate passed to his nephew, John Augustus Shiel Bouverie, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Village of Hardingstone is delightfully situated, about one mile and three quarters S.S.E. of Northampton, on ground elevated about 150 feet above the valley of the Nene.

The Church, dedicated to St Edmund, stands in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a square embattled pinnacled tower, in which are five bells. Portions of the edifice are in the Early English style. It was thoroughly restored in 1869, at an expense of £1451, 4s. 11d., towards which the late General Bouverie contributed £1100, and the chancel was restored entirely at his expense. The early archway in the tower, which, with its variety of alternate colours, artistically irregular in size, and previously blocked up, has been opened, and forms the most interesting feature in the building. The old east window of the chancel has been removed, and a decorated stained glass window of three lights erected in its place by the tenants and other inhabitants of the parish, as a testimony of respect to General and Mrs Bouverie. The window, painted by Wales of Newcastle, represents the figure of Christ in the centre carrying a lamb, with the inscription, "I am the Good Shepherd." On either side are Peter and John, with the inscription, "Love as brethren"—"God is love." This window is an interesting artistic addition to the church. The font is the gift of the architect, Mr Palgrave of London. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Northampton, rated in the king's books at £13, 5s., and now worth about £534 a year. The Lord Chancellor is patron, and the Rev. Robert Henry Cox, M.A., vicar. This church was appropriated to the Priory of St Andrew at Northampton very early after the Conquest, and was probably given to it by Simon de St Liz. It was confirmed to it by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose time the vicarage was ordained. Upon the dissolu-

tion of the monasteries, the right of presentation fell to the crown, where it continues still. In the church are several monuments to the Hervey and Tate families. *The Vicarage House* is a commodious building, standing in its own grounds, near the church.

There is a *Baptist Chapel* in the village, built in 1857, at a cost of £200; also *National* and *Infant Schools*, erected by the late General Bouverie.

A military work of the olden time called "Dane's Camp" occurs in this parish, on the north of the village, about a mile south-west from Northampton. It is seated on the brow of Huntsborough or Hunsborough Hill, from which an extensive view of the town and surrounding country is obtained, and consists of a single ditch, about twenty feet wide and twelve deep, now shaded with trees and overgrown with brushwood, enclosing an area of upwards of an acre, in an oval or circular form. The fosse has a double rampart, and appears to have had originally a single entrance from the south. Various conjectures have been entertained respecting this work: "Mr Morton," says Bridges, "is of opinion that this was a summer camp, raised by a party of Danes, who supported themselves by plunder and rapine, and apprehends it to have been pitched about the year 921, at the time that Towcester was built by King Edward the Elder, or at least a few years before it. It hath neither the usual form of a Roman camp, nor the manner of the entrance, and wants besides the convenience of water, which the Romans were particularly careful to secure. The camps of the Saxons are generally larger, not so circular, nor single trenched." Some attribute its construction to Sweyn, the father of Canute. It commands views of the other military works in the neighbourhood,—the entrenchment at Rothersthorpe and Clifford-hill on the west and east, and Borough-hill and Guilsborough to the north-west and north in the distance.

In this parish also, on the London road, at the south-west corner of the park of De-la-Pre, and a little less than a mile south of Northampton, stands *Queen's Cross*, one of the most interesting monuments in the kingdom, still beautiful though worn by time and defaced by memorials emblazoning the deeds of modern reformers. Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., dying at Harby in Nottinghamshire, monumental crosses were erected to her memory at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunstable, St Albans, Waltham, London (Charing Cross), and Westminster, upon the places where her hearse rested. Of these monumental erections, the number of which have been variously stated at fifteen, thirteen, and ten, those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham, alone survive the rude hand of time. The present cross occupies a well-selected spot (supposed to be part of a site of a Roman encampment, several silver coins of the emperors, one of Nero, having been found in the adjoining fields) on the brow of a hill overlooking the town of Northampton and the verdant valley of the Nene. It consists of three diminishing compartments or storeys, surmounted by a broken cross, occupying a pediment of stone, ascended by nine steps, and rising from hence to the height of about forty feet. The first story is octagonal in form, fourteen feet high, and the arms of England, the county of Ponthieu in Picardy, Castile, and Leon, sculptured on escutcheons in the compartments, with an open book in high relief in four of them. The second story, which is twelve feet high, is likewise octagonal, and has a female figure crowned in every alternate compartment. These figures, effigies of the queen, are about six feet high, and have each a canopy over the head supported by two Gothic pillars. The upper tier has four sides facing the four cardinal points of the compass. Bridges says the top was surmounted with a cross three feet high in his time, and that it was added when the whole was repaired by the order of the Bench of Justice in 1713. This cross has long since been broken. The whole structure is a composition of peculiar elegance and beauty, and is in the Early English style in transition to the Decorative. John de Bello, or De la Bataille, was the architect of this and some of the other crosses, and Alexander of Abington and William of Ireland were employed on the statues. The crosses were all erected between the years 1291 and 1294.

"One of the most commonly-known facts connected with the personal history of Edward I.," says Mr Hartshorne, "is his affectionate attachment to Eleanor of Navarre, and as few kings have left behind them so high a reputation for prudence and valour, so have none exceeded him in attachment and tenderness for their queen. No uncertain charm of endearment bound together these royal hearts; no false lustre shone from their union. Whilst the active spirit of this monarch brings him more prominently forward than any of the Plantagenets, his virtues also lead us to bestow upon him more unvarying regard. Nor is our interest in Eleanor lessened through the favourable light in which Edward himself is represented in history. There is, unfortunately, but little known of her personal character; that little is, however, associated with no equivocal reputation." Eleanor was the daughter of Alphonso, King of Castile, and her marriage with Edward was celebrated at Burgos in the year 1254. She accompanied her husband to the Holy Land, and during a period of thirty-six years their lives were crowned with joy and felicity. She died of an autumnal fever at the house of Richard de Weston, at Harby in Nottinghamshire, on the 28th of November, 1290. "She was attended during her illness," says a writer, "by Master Leopold, her physician, to whom she bequeathed twenty marks, and also by a leech in the service of the King of Arragon, to whom she gave a cup worth twelve marks and a half. Attended by the king, the corpse was removed to Westminster, and crosses were erected at each of the places where the procession rested on the journey. No account remains of its arrival at Northampton; but we may suppose that much the same proceedings took place as at Dunstable, of which the annalist states—"Her body passed through our town, and rested one night, and two precious cloths, to wit, baudekyns were given unto us. Of wax we had eighty pounds or more, and when the body of the said queen was departing from Dunstable, the bier rested in the centre of the market-place, until the king's chancellor and the great men then there present had marked out a fitting place where they might afterwards erect, at the royal expense, a cross of wonderful size, our prior being then present, and sprinkling holy water." Edward's design in the erection of these crosses was not merely to preserve the memory of the queen, but to induce passengers to stop at them to offer up prayers for the eternal welfare of her soul.

The Battle of Northampton was fought in the meadows by the river, and in Hardingstone field, on the 10th of July 1460, in which Henry VI. was made prisoner, and the Duke of Buckingham and many other nobles were killed. (See page 116.)

De-la-Pre.—This beautiful domain forms the boundary of the town of Northampton on the south, "ornamenting the landscape with its woods in leafy June." It is the seat of John Augustus S. Bouverie, Esq., whose elegant mansion is the old Abbey of St Mary De-la-Pre. The Abbey was founded in the reign of King Stephen for Cluniac nuns, by Simon de St Liz the younger, Earl of Northampton. He endowed it with the churches of Barton, Doddington, and Fotheringhay, and with large possessions in Hardingstone and other places. It was also further endowed with lands and tenements in this parish, and in Northampton, by several others. At the survey in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535) its revenues were valued at £119, 9s. 7d. This abbey was excepted from the general suppression of the religious houses, but freely surrendered by the lady-abbess Clementissa Stokes, "a gudde agyd woman," whose house was in a "gudde state," chargeable with no disorders, and possessed of well managed revenues. It had "pratye store" of every "kinde of grayne," every "sorte of catell," likewise of "stuff and implements," a portion of which, "fourt partt of the schepe—viz., four score," was assigned to the abbess for "herre comfort in her greate age," with a pension for life. The nuns were also pensioned, one of whom, sister Dorothy, a member of the Bernard family at Abington, had a stipend of twenty shillings. In the thirty-fourth of the same reign (1543), the site of this monastery and the demesne lands belonging to it in this parish, were granted to John Mershe, and came into the hands of the Tates in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with whom they

continued till the middle of the last century. Zouch Tate, Esq., served as member of Parliament for Northampton in the reign of Charles I., espoused the popular cause, subscribed the covenant, and moved the celebrated self-denying ordinance, by which members of Parliament were prohibited the enjoyment of any office, civil or military, during the wars.

Far Coton, or *Cotton*, and *Cotton-end*, formerly called *East* and *West Colone*. The former hamlet contained only four farmhouses in 1849, and the latter forms a part of the town of Northampton. In Bridges' time each of them contained about sixteen families, "and they appear," he says, "to have been the several branches of the manor of Hardingstone and Coten divided between the Prior of St Andrews, the family of Besseville, and the convent of De-la-Pre."

In 1868 these hamlets were, for parliamentary purposes, incorporated with the borough of Northampton. They have considerably increased in size and population during the last few years, numbering at the last census 1700 souls. In Far Cotton is a National School, erected in 1866 by the late General Bouverie. It is licensed for divine worship; and here also is a Baptist chapel, erected in 1860 at an expense of £300, and a Wesleyan chapel, which cost £150.

The Hospital of St Leonard, said to be founded by William the Conqueror for a master and leprous brethren and sisters, stood formerly in Cotton-end, on the site of which is now a blacksmith's shop. Within the district of this hospital was a chapel for the use of the inhabitants of the said district. In Bridges' time a farmhouse stood on the site of the hospital, which was then called St Leonard's Farm, belonging to the corporation of Northampton, and adjoining it there was a small tenement called the Spital or Lazarhouse, inhabited by a poor man who received two shillings a week and clothing, and a load of firewood once a year, defrayed out of the rents of the said farm. At the survey in 1535, the revenue of this hospital was valued at £10 clear of all deductions.

The Paper Mills or Rush Mills, on the river Nene, were rebuilt after being burned down in 1847, at a cost of about £4000, by the Norwich Insurance Company. These premises are noted for the manufacture of paper used for the Government stamps, the water being peculiarly suited for that purpose. Several thousand pounds worth of paper had, fortunately, just been removed to the Government offices in London when the premises took fire in 1847. These mills, which are worked by steam and water power, are the property of Dr Faircloth, and the business is carried on under the name of Wise & Co. The river Nene is crossed near these mills by a handsome cast-iron bridge, about 61 feet long, and 25 feet broad, designed and executed by Barwell & Co., of Northampton. It was erected by the county in 1842 at a cost of nearly £2500. Nun Mill is also an extensive establishment on the river Nene in this parish; the fall of the river from these mills to Peterborough is about 107 feet.

Charities.—The charity estates, under the management of J. A. S. Bouverie, Esq., and other trustees, consist of 14a. 3r. 38p. in the parish of Wootton, which lets for about £42 a year; a close of 2a. 3r. 34p. in the same parish lets for nearly £20 a year; a piece of ground in Milton parish, containing 9a. 3r. 4p., lets for about £25 a year; and a rent charge of £1, 6s. 8d. issuing out of lands in the parish of Collingtree. The ordinary course of application of the income is as follows:—The yearly sum of £15 or thereabouts, upon an average, is laid out in the purchase of bread, which is distributed among the poor on Easter Monday, when a sermon is preached, for which 10s. is paid to the vicar; apprentices are put out as opportunities occur, generally three or four in the course of a year, with premiums varying from £15 to £20, for children bound to masters out of the parish, and of £8 or £10 for children bound to masters within the parish, half the premium being paid at the commencement, and the remainder at the expiration of half the term of apprenticeship; and the residue of the rents is laid out from time to time as is found convenient, in the purchase of shirts, shifts, and other articles of clothing given to all the poor persons in the parish, and sometimes in part in the purchase of coals, which are distributed in the like manner. John Clark, in 1762, bequeathed £150, which was laid out in the

purchase of £270, 3 per cent. consols, yielding a dividend of £8, 2s. a year, which is expended, in compliance with the will of the testator, in purchasing good warm coats for poor men. Mrs Elizabeth Murray, of Northampton, left, in 1775, the sum of £300, with which was purchased £348, 6s. 7d. 3 per cent. annuities, yielding a dividend of £10, 8s. 10d. a year, which is expended in clothing four poor widows; and there is an annual sum of 14s. payable out of a field in Great Houghton parish, in the possession of Mr Bouverie, the origin of which is unknown. In lieu of this, Mr Bouverie provides a coat of greater price for a poor man, annually. In 1872 the late Mrs Sarah Forbes left a legacy of £100 to be distributed amongst the poor of Hardingstone, and £100 to the Hardingstone Friendly Society.

The Rev. James Hervey, the celebrated author of the "Meditations amongst the Tombs," was born in 1714, in the house at the west end of the village at present occupied by Mrs Anne Higgins. (See Weston Favell parish.)

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.15 A.M., and are despatched at 6.10 P.M.

Allen Philip, brewer at Northampton	Faithfull, Rev. Charles Henry, M.A. vicar of Preston Deanery	Northampton Coal, Iron, and Wagon Co., office 5 <i>Sheep Street, Northampton</i>
Arnold Mr Henry	Frost Samuel, butcher	Ogden John, blacksmith
Bacon Perkins, paper manufacturer (Wise & Co.), ho. 69 <i>Fleet St., London</i>	Garner Chas. market gardener	Perry Mrs Caroline Devonsire
Baines Mrs Hannah, teacher of Infant School	Garner Hy., market gardener	Rolfe John, Brafield, baker
Berry John Parton, homoeopathic chemist at Northampton	Gray Mr Thomas Edis	Shaw Mrs Ann
Bouverie John Augustus Sheil, Esq.	Green Mrs Mary and Miss Lucy	Shaw John, auctioneer
Brown Mrs Elizabeth	Hall Geo. builder & shopkr.	Simmons Edw. staircase builder
Clayson Mrs Anne	Higgins Mrs Ann	Simmons Jas. staircase builder
Couper Mr Henry	Jackson Mrs Mary, shopkeeper	Timms Geo. boot & shoemaker
Coulart Edward, clerk of School Board	Jones Thos. Porter, master of National School	Timms James Percival, shoe manufacturer
Cox Rev. Robert Henry, M.A. vicar	Kendall Charles Edwin, shoe manufr. at Northampton	Underwood Arthur, farm bailiff
Denton Uri, shoemaker and vict., <i>Britannia, Rush Mills</i>	Kendall Miss Eliz. Agnes, School	Walker Charles, parish clerk
Elton Charles, builder, wheelwright, and vict. <i>Crown</i>	Labrum Andrew jun. carpenter	Welch Charles Ball, tailor
Elton, James, victualler, <i>Sun</i>	Lowe Wm. farm bailiff, <i>Hardingstone Lodge</i>	Westley Joseph & Sons, corn millers and coal merchants, <i>Nun Mills, and Blisworth and Northampton</i>
Elton Miss Maria, shopkeeper	Mackie Miss Eliza, dressmaker	Wise & Co. paper manufacturers, <i>Rush Mills</i>
Elton Thomas, sub-postmaster	March Mrs Mary	Woodward Thomas, gamekpr.
Faircloth John M. C. M.D. (Wise & Co.), ho. Northampton	Marriott Mrs C. firewood dlr.	
	Marriott Mr William	Farmers and Graziers.
	Martin H. manager of paper mills, <i>Rush Mills</i>	Battams Thomas Timms
	M'Neill Major Christian Wm. staff officer	Rice William, <i>Brier Hill</i>
	Mobbs Samuel, head gardener	Rogers William
		Sargent Joseph
		Simmons Felix
		Underwood Francis

Carriers.—Joseph Jeffery and Mrs Wooding, Northampton, daily.

FAR COTTON.

Post Office.—Wall Letter-Box, cleared for Northampton at 6.30 P.M. on week days.

Allbright John, beer retailer	Goocock Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper	Spencer Thomas, foreman
Bates Jno. vict. <i>Rose and Crown</i>	Hobbs Frederick, tailor	Storer John, carriers' clerk
Boothey Thomas, coal dealer	James Eli, butcher and beer retailer	Vickers Geo. Tomalin, school-master, ho. Northampton
Cox Chas. tailor & coal dealer	Leonard Thomas, bricklayer	Wareing John, builder and carpenter
Eldridge Charles, grocer, and Northampton	Rice Wm., farmer, <i>Brier Hill</i> , and ironfounder at Northampton	Webb John, beer retailer
Facer Joseph, shoemaker	Rickards Wm. jun. carpenter	Webb Thomas, shopkeeper
Ford Richard, shoemaker	Rogers John, baker and shopkeeper	Welch William, railway inspector
Gilling Chas. Faulkner, butcher, and Cotton End		White Wm. shoemr. and inspector of nuisances.
Goode Thomas, milkman		
Grant Wm. baker & shopkeeper		

(For Directory of Cotton End, see Northampton.)

HORTON PARISH.

This parish, which is on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is bounded on the north by Brafield, on the west by Hackleton and Piddington, on the south-west by Hartwell, and on the east by Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire. It is intersected by the Northampton and Bedford Railway, and contains 1630 acres, the rateable value of which is £2055. Its population in 1801 was 79; in 1831, 115; in 1841, 65; in 1851, 56; in 1861, 76; and in 1871, 101 souls. The gross estimated rental is £2387. The soil is chiefly a strong clay. The lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish is the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart.

Manor.—The lordship of Horton was in the hands of several possessors at the time of the Conqueror's survey. Otbet held two hides of Walterius Flandrensis, which with a mill had been rated at 10s., but was then valued at 30s. Turbern held three virgates of the Bishop of Constance, which was then rated at 10s. Turstin held half a hide also of the Bishop of Constance, which was valued at 10s. The Countess Judith had here likewise half a hide, which was held of her by Turbern, and also valued at 10s. Besides these, one virgate of land in Hortone, and of the soke one hide, was annexed to the manor of Yardley, and in the possession of the Countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II., Alouf de Merks held two hides and one small virgate here of the fee of Wahul. Walter Fitz-Wynemar held six small virgates of the fee of Olney; Turgis de Quenton held six small virgates of the fee of the King of Scots; and there were also three small virgates of the same fee. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Thomas de Morteyn and Laurence de Preston held half a knight's fee here of John de Wahul, who held of the king *in capite*. John de Sherington held one carucate of John de Wahul; and the heir of Albredus de Wylebury one carucate of Laurence de Preston, who held of John Wahul, who held of the king *in capite*. The lands which were held by Laurence de Preston appear to have been annexed from this time forward to the manor of Preston. At the same time Henry de Hakelington held one carucate, and the Abbot of St James', near Northampton, two virgates of John de Hastingses, who held of the king *in capite*. These latter were the lands which, at the time of the general survey, were in the hands of the Countess Judith, and were afterwards held of the fee of the King of Scots. In the thirty-second of Edward I. (1304), Thomas de Wahul, the superior lord of the fee, died, when it was found that John de Sherington and John de Wylebury had held each of him a fourth part of a knight's fee; and Ralph le Botlyer, Henry de la Welle, and the heirs of Richard Gobion two-fourth parts of a knight's fee, which were held by the said Thomas de Wahul of the king *in capite*. In the fifth of Edward II. (1312) a fine was levied by Ralph le Botlyer of tenements in Horton, and in the ninth of the same reign (1316) he was certified to be lord of the manor. From this time forward the lordship of Horton continued in the family of Le Botlyer till the latter part of the reign of Edward VI. In the first year of Henry IV. (1399), John de Wylebury died seized of a manor in Horton called Wylebury Place, which he held of the king *in capite*, and left it to Albredus de Wylebury, his son. In the thirty-first of Henry VI. (1453), John Mortimer of Grendon was lord of the manor of Horton, from whom it descended to Roger Salisbury, who, in the seventh of Henry VII. (1492), died seized of it with 10 messuages, 100 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood, which were held of the Earl of Kent by fealty only. His successor was William Salisbury, who dying without male issue in the fourteenth of the same reign (1499), it descended to Mary, his daughter, who was afterwards married to Sir William Parr, the uncle of Queen Catherine, the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. Sir William Parr was created Lord Parr of Horton in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. (1544), and died in 1546. Upon his decease this manor descended to Sir Ralph Lane (eldest son of William Lane, Esq., of Orlingbury) in right of his wife, with whose descendants it continued until the

latter end of the reign of James I., when it passed into the hands of Sir Henry Montagu, fourth son of Sir Edward Montagu, and grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief-Justice of England, and one of the executors of Henry VIII.'s will. This gentleman filled the offices of Recorder of London, King's Serjeant, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Treasurer of England. He was created Viscount Mandeville and Earl of Manchester, and made Lord Privy Seal, in which office he continued to his death in 1642. He was succeeded by his son, George Montagu, Esq., from whom, in course of descent, the manor of Horton and the whole parish came to the Earl of Halifax, from whom it passed to the crown by forfeiture; and about eighty-two years ago it was granted to the Gunning family, whose present representative, the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, succeeded in 1862. "Charles Montagu," writes Mr Bridges, "the first Earl of Halifax of this family, was educated as a king's scholar at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. He was early distinguished by the elegance of his genius and wit, his patronage of learning and learned men, and in his more advanced years by his integrity and abilities in the service of his country. He died in 1715, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument and inscription to his memory."

The Village of Horton is composed of three scattered farmhouses and some cottages, and is situated about six and a half miles south-east of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient building in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and an embattled tower, in which are three bells. The living is a vicarage, to which Piddington is annexed, in the deanery of Preston. It is valued in the king's books at £17, 17s. 1d., and is now worth about £120 a year. It is in the patronage of Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, Bart., and incumbency of the Rev. W. H. Gough, M.A. This church, with a wood called Purneho, was given to the convent of St James, near Northampton, by Richard Gubion, and confirmed to it by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln; and afterwards, in 1278, by Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage fell to the crown. It was afterwards granted to private individuals, and passed with the manor into the hands of the present patron. In this church are some curious and interesting monuments to William, Lord Parr, K.G., Lord Chamberlain to Katharine, last queen of Henry VIII., and some members of the Salisbury family.

Horton House, the seat of the Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, Bart., is a spacious mansion of great beauty; the portico is supported by six lofty pillars, and displays some very elegant carving. The house stands a short distance from the village in the midst of a park, the sylvan beauties of which have been much admired. About a quarter of a mile south of the hall is a building, formerly used by the Earl of Halifax as a menagerie, about which there is some excellent carving; and in the park are two temples supported by ornamental pillars. The entrances and outbuildings are very beautiful.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.25 P.M.

The principal inhabitants are—Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning Bart., George William Gunning, Esq., *Horton House*; and the farmers are Thomas Newman Cave, Hugh Higgins, and Thomas Lucas.

HOUGHTON GREAT PARISH.

Houghton Magna, or Great Houghton, is bounded on the east by Houghton Little, on the north by the river Nene, on the west by Hardingstone, and on the south by Preston and Brafield. The parish contains about 1723 acres, the rateable value of which is £4207; the gross estimated rental is £4836; and the population in 1801 was 214; in 1831, 395; in 1841, 332; in 1851, 317; in 1861,

369; and in 1871, 369 souls. The soil varies much in character; and its principal owners are William Oliver Harris, Esq.; John A. S. Bouverie, Esq.; Lord Overstone; Mr Thomas Marriott; and J. H. Astell, Esq. The manorial rights are divided.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Robert held one hide and half a virgate and two carucates of land here of William Peverell, which was rated in King Edward's time, and then at 40s., and had been the freehold of Osmond. The Countess Judith possessed one hide here at the same time, which was held of her by one Hugh, and was then valued at 13s. 4d. In the reign of Henry II. Robert de Paveli held one hide, half a large virgate, and two small virgates, which were granted to him by William Peverell; David, King of Scotland, four small virgates; and Simon, one hide and one virgate. William de Albiniaco, died seized of a manor here, which he held of Henry de Hastings, by the service of half a knight's fee, in the forty-third of Henry III. (1259). His successor Simon made a grant of the manor for life to Anketil de Martallis, with the reversion of it after his decease to his sisters Isabell, Christian, and Joan. It appears by inquisition taken upon the death of Robert de Paveli in the sixteenth of Edward I. (1288), that he had made a grant of his lands and tenements in Houghton to Laurence de Paveli, his eldest son and successor. Laurence de Paveli and John de Gaddesden were certified to be lords of Houghton in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), which then consisted of two manors. John de Gaddesden held the manor in his possession in right of Christian, his wife, who was a descendant of Christian Stanes, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Simon D'Aubeney, and dying seized of it without issue in the thirteenth of Edward III. (1340), it passed to Thomas de Norton, Knight, Bryan de Saffray, and John de Bedikes, who were the next heirs to Christian, his wife. This manor being thus divided among three possessors, the several parts have from this time forward been considered as three distinct manors. The manor of Laurence de Paveli continued with his descendants for three generations, after which it passed to the Tresham family, with whom it remained till the first of Edward IV. (1461), when it was seized into the hands of the king, and by him granted to John Donne and his heirs, upon the attainder of Sir Thomas Tresham. "This Sir Thomas Tresham," says Bridges, "was the son of Sir William Tresham, of Sywell, by Isabel, the daughter of Sir William Vaux, of Harrowden. He adhered to the house of Lancaster, and was in the engagement at Tewkesbury, fighting for Prince Edward. Upon the defeat he took sanctuary in the church, and was one of those whom the Conqueror first granted his pardon, and then caused to be taken out and beheaded." John Robyns, gent., died seized of this manor in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. (1541), and left it to his son, a minor, who levied a fine of it in the fourteenth of Elizabeth (1572). That portion which fell into the hands of John de Bedikes, passed soon after into the family of Greene, with whom it continued till Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Greene, carried it in marriage to Sir Nicholas Vaux, created Lord Vaux of Harrowden in the fifteenth of Henry VIII. (1524). Sir Thomas de Norton died seized of his third part of the manor of Houghton in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), and left it to Ralph his son, who levied a fine of it in the thirty-third of the same reign. Bryan Saffrey died seized of his third part in the twenty-third of Edward III. (1350), from whom it descended to his daughter and brother; and in the thirty-third of this reign, a fine was levied of it by John de Edyngton. Thomas Clarell claimed one of these manors in the second of Henry V. (1415), and John Parke obtained a grant of another from the crown, to hold for life, in the twenty-third of Henry VI. (1445). In the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. (1537), a fine was levied of the third between Francis Morgan and others, and John, Lord Mordaunt; and in the fifth of Mary (1558), a second fine between John, Lord Mordaunt, and Gregory Browne, Esq., and others. From these possessors they have since been called Parke's and Mordaunt's manors.

The Village of Houghton, which is small, stands on an eminence about two and three quarter miles S.E. by E. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome edifice in the Italian style, consisting of nave, chancel, and a beautiful spire, containing two bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, value £620, and about forty acres of glebe, rated in the king's books at £22, in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer, M.A. *The Rectory House*, a picturesque building in the Elizabethan style, stands near the church.

There is a *National School* in the village, built in 1844, which is supported by voluntary subscription, Government grant, and school pence, and is attended by about fifty scholars. Here are also two Sunday-schools, which are well attended.

Houghton House, the property of Lord Overstone, is occupied by Thomas Coales, Esq., and situated on rising ground near the church.

Charity.—In 1785, Mrs Margaret Goodfellow bequeathed the sum of £125 in the three and a half per cent. consols, the interest to be divided among the deserving poor of this parish annually.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6.13 P.M. on week days only.

Adkins John Cave, organist	Collins William, shoemaker	Trasler Mr George
Adkins William, parish-clerk	and shopkeeper	
Bartlett Alex. schoolmaster	Lawrence Chapman, shopkpr.	Farmers.
Blencowe George, Esq.	Paine Mrs William	Bird Samuel (grazier)
Cave Richard, vict. <i>White Hart</i>	Spencer Rev. William Henry,	Dunkley Charles
Chaplin George Kilsby, butcher	M.A. rector	Sargeant William
Coales Thomas, brewer at	Tarry Chas. brush mfr. & vict.	Townsend Chas. <i>Great Houghton Lodge</i>
Northampton, <i>Houghton Hall</i>	<i>Cherry Tree</i>	

Carrier.—William Smith, to Northampton, *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.*

HOUGHTON LITTLE PARISH,

Or Houghton Parva, is bounded on the east by Brafield, on the north by the river Nene, and on the west and south by Houghton Great. It contains 1630 acres, the rateable value of which is £3611, and the gross estimated rental, £4381. The population of the parish in 1801 was 389; in 1831, 539; in 1841, 566; in 1851, 558; in 1861, 578; and in 1871, 575. The soil is of a mixed character, but very fertile. The principal proprietors are the Rev Christopher Smyth, the lord of the manor, and Mr Thomas Marriott. A remarkable mound, of a circular form, encompassed with a ditch or moat, and called Clifford Hill, is situate on the bank of the river Nene, in this parish. Morton supposes it to have been raised as a watch-hill for observing the motions of the enemy on the other side of the Nene, or, perhaps, a fortress to guard the ford by which they formerly crossed the river. There is still a ford below the mill, near that part of the river where it is divided into two streams, through which the whole of the hay from the Brafield meadows adjoining is still conveyed. "There is also a hill," says Bridges, "now named the 'Cliff,' not far from Brafield, which possibly lay in or near the road that led down to the ford, from whence we may reasonably suppose it to have taken the name of Clifford. But notwithstanding the present name, the Roman coins which have been found in paving of the hill, and in the neighbourhood, show this to be a Roman work." In 1717, a gold medal of Augustus was found while ploughing a field a short distance from this place. This hill commands very extensive prospects on all sides except towards the south.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Nigellus held two hides of land in the township of "Hobtone," and half a virgate of the soke of Hobtone of the Countess Judith; and Winemar held one virgate here of the soke of Gerdelai of the said Countess, which, together with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s., and ten acres of meadow, and a wood one furlong in length and half a furlong in breadth, were rated at 40s., and now valued at 50s. At the time of the Confessor it was held by Ulph. William Peverell held also one hide and

half a virgate of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 8d., twenty acres of meadow, and a wood of the same size as the former one, were rated before the Conquest at 20s., and then at 40s., and claimed by the Countess Judith. William de Houghton held three and a half hides here and at Brafield in the reign of Henry II. William Grimbaud sold the manor of Houghton to William de Luda, who sold it to John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, from whom it descended to his brother, William de Kirkeby, who conveyed it to Henry Spigurnell for life for the sum or £20. In the twenty-ninth of Edward I. (1301), John la Zouche levied a fine of the manors of Brafield and Houghton; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), William la Zouche and Henry Spigurnell were certified to be lords of Houghton Parva and Brafield. In the twenty-fifth of Edward III. (1352), the said William la Zouche levied a fine of these manors, by which they were entailed upon William, his son, and by means of this settlement, William la Zouche, his grandson, was in possession of them in the nineteenth of Richard II. (1396). The manor continued with the family of Zouche till the beginning of the reign of Charles I., when it was sold with the advowson of the living by Lord Zouche to Daniel Ward, Esq. By inquisition taken upon this gentleman's death in the second of Charles I. (1627), he was found to have held the manor of the Earl of Northampton, as of his manor of "Barton Comites," being parcel of the Honor of Huntingdon, by an unknown service. This manor and estate passed by purchase from Mrs Dorothy Ward to Christopher Smyth, Esq., who was succeeded in 1822 by his son William Smyth, Esq., at whose death, in 1872, they devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Christopher Smyth, the present proprietor.

The Village of Little Houghton is pleasantly situated about three and a half miles east by south of Northampton. The old mansion belonging to the Ward family, which formerly stood in this village, was taken down about the end of the last century; and from the beautiful groined arches of the vaults, and other remains which are still to be found beneath the surface, it must have been very extensive. The old summer-house connected with the building, but now converted into a cottage, bears on its ancient stone front of elaborate architecture, a Latin inscription, and the initials, "M. T. W.," dated 1685. There is also an ancient dovecote dated 1673, very handsome, and in a good state of preservation.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is in the Decorated style, and consists of nave, with clerestory, north and south aisles, and north chapel, or chancel aisle, and south porch. At the west end is an antique embattled tower, ornamented with arcades (now filled up), supported by small pillars, and containing five bells. The old piscina is in a good state of preservation. This church was given to the Priory of St Andrew, at Northampton, by Robert Grimbaud and Maud his wife, and confirmed to it by Robert, Bishop of Lincoln. It has been lately restored at a cost of £2300. A memorial window (the east) to the late William Smyth, Esq., has been added, together with a handsome reredos, by Hughs and Ward; and in the chancel are two stained windows, and two in the belfry, by Clayton and Bell. The chancel seats are of oak, and it also contains a handsome marble monument in memory of the benevolent family of Ward, whose benefactions are recorded in the church. The benefice is a vicarage, annexed to that of Brafield-on-the-Green, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £6, 9s. 2d., and now valued at £350 per annum. The Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., is both patron and incumbent.

The School was founded by the Ward family in 1673. Christopher Smyth, Esq., by his will, dated 4th October 1822, taking into consideration that when he purchased of the late Mrs D. Ward her estate at Little Houghton, he had bought the same charged with the annual payment of £8 a year; and further reciting that he was desirous of securing the same, and of adding to it the further yearly sum of £13, making together £21, which was vested in the three per cent. consols, for which, according to the Commissioners' Reports, twenty boys are to be taught free, viz., eight belonging to Little Houghton, eight to Brafield, and four to Great Houghton. This school was much improved by Mr Smyth during

his lifetime. There is also a Sunday-school in the village, in which an Infant School is held.

The other charities belonging to this parish are as follow:—8a. 3r. of land, with six cottages, which now let for £36 a year, were originally set apart for the relief of the poor and other public uses in connection with the parish; but the rents have for some time past been applied to the repairs of the church. In 1665, Robert Ward, Esq., left £200 to be applied to the apprenticing of boys belonging to Little Houghton, and for this sum £210 were purchased in the 4 per cents., which yield annually £8, 8s. The Misses Ward, Mary, Martha, and Dorothy, purchased £474, 16s. 2d. in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, which was increased to £500 by the above-named Christopher Smyth, Esq., in 1825, and the interest (£15) is distributed annually in money and clothing to the poor of the parish, in accordance with the will of the donors.

Post-Office.—Charles William Langdon, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6 P.M.

Bamford Miss Eliza, teacher
of Infant School

Barringer Mr John
Cardall Samuel, inland revenue
officer

Cottrell Benjamin, blacksmith

Crow Misses Eliz. and Ann

Deacon Mr Daniel, *Prospect Cot.*

Deacon Mr Josiah

Giles James, market gardener

Gourlay David, pensioner

Harris John, carpenter, &c.

Higgins Mr William

High James Daveney, vict.,
Red Lion

Howes Mr John

Longland Eli, cattle dealer,
Primrose Cottage

Mackness William, butcher

Marriot Mr Thomas

Monk Samuel, corn miller,
Houghton Mill, and farmer

(M. & Hensman)

Penn Wm. Sharman, shoe agent

Rixon Benjamin, baker, &c.

Robinson Mrs Esther, agri-
cultural machine proprietor

Sharp John, market gardener

and florist, *Primrose Cottage*

Smith Caleb, shopkeeper, Co-
operative Stores

Smith Charles, schoolmaster,
and assistant-overseer for

Great and Little Houghton

Smith Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper
and beer retailer

Smith John, shoemaker

Smyth Rev. Christopher,
M.A. vicar

Smyth Mrs Lucy, *Houghton*
House

Wake Miss Emily Georgiana

York, Misses Rebecca and

Elizabeth, *Prospect Cottage*

Farmers and Graziers.

Atwood Benjamin Stanton

Childs John

Mackness William

Marriott Thomas, jun.

Monk & Hensman (Hy.) *Lodge*

Smith William Marriott

Smith William Wareing, and
maltster

Railway (London and North-Western).—Billing Road Station—John Briggs and James Booker, collectors.

MILTON, OR MIDDLETON MALZOR PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Collingtree, on the north by Wootton, on the west by Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Blisworth and Courteenhall parishes. A small brook which rises in Horton parish, called Wootton or Milton brook, forms the boundary to this parish on the north for nearly two miles. The parish contains 1367 acres (including 27a. of roads, and 89a. 1r. and 36p. of old enclosure), of the rateable value of £3598; and its population in 1801 was 327; in 1831, 541; in 1841, 607; in 1851, 627; in 1861, 668; and in 1871, 701 souls. The gross estimated rental is £4254. The soil is various: towards the south-east and south-west it is of a light red sandy nature; at the extremity of the south it is strong, deep, and rich, and the north side is loamy. The stone found in the lordship is principally used for repairing roads, but occasionally serves for building cottages and walls. The parish is in general well-timbered with elm and ash of a superior size and quality; and it also abounds with excellent springs and with beds of sand which is well adapted for building purposes. About half the parish is in grass, and the remainder is very good corn and turnip land. A small portion of its southern extremity is skirted by the main trunk of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Northampton and Peterborough branch of the same line also crosses the western side of the lordship. The principal proprietors are—Mrs Elizabeth Ryland Trestrail, Miss Caroline Dent, Mrs Harriet Dent Adkins (three sisters), and the executors of the late Wm. Harris, Esq., Wm. Blake, Esq. the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Mrs Jane Peppercorn, and Mrs and the Messrs Smith.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Geoffrey Alselin held of the king three and a half hides of land in Midelstone. There was a mill of the annual rent of 30d., and ten acres of meadow, with a wood three furlongs

in length and two and a half in breadth. At the same time there was half a hide in Torp pertaining to this lordship; the whole had been valued at £4, but was then rated at £6. Robert de Causho and one Geoffrey were certified, in the time of Henry II., to hold five and a quarter hides here, two hides and one virgate of which were in Collingtree, which was then reputed a member of Middleton. From Geoffrey Alselin this manor, with other lordships in his possession, devolved to Ralph Hanselyn his successor, upon whose decease without male issue it fell to Thomas Bardolph, who married his daughter Rose, and became in right of her the superior lord of the fee. By inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III., John Malsoures was found to hold of William Bardolph, the grandson of the said Thomas Bardolph, one knight's fee in Middleton and Holentre, of the honor of Peverell. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), John Malsoures was lord of Middleton; and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), he accounted for one knight's fee in Middleton and Colyntre as held of the fee of Bardolph. From John de Malsoures the manor of Milton descended to Sir Thomas Malsoures, Knight, who in the thirty-fifth of this reign (1362) assigned it to Hugh Malsoures, his brother, for the term of his life, with remainder to Amicia, the daughter of the said Thomas, and her heirs. Accordingly in the thirty-ninth of the same reign (1366), it was found by inquisition that Hugh Malsoures was at that time in possession of this manor; and that the advowson of the church, with four acres of glebe land, were held by Thomas Wake. In the twelfth of Richard II. (1389), Sir John Bardolph died seized of three parts of one knight's fee in Middleton and Colyntre, then in the tenure of Robert le Veer, the husband of Amicia. In the seventh of Henry VI. (1429), Thomas Parwich was certified to hold one knight's fee here; and in the tenth of Henry VIII. (1519), Godtha Wigston died in possession of this manor, which she had held of the king, as of his manor of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, by the service of one knight's fee. Her successor was John Digby, her grandson, who married the third daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Parr, of Horton, who, after his decease, was re-married to Henry Brooke, Esq. of Lubenham, and transferred the lordship to that family, with whom it remained for several generations. Sir William Samwell, Knight, in the eleventh of James I. (1614) conveyed this manor, with the advowson of the living, to Sir Sapcotes Harrington, who had married Jane, his daughter, and to his heirs for ever. This Sir Sapcotes conveyed the manor to Francis Hervey and his heirs in the eighteenth of the same reign (1621), in which family it continued till the twenty-fourth of Charles I. (1649), when Richard Hervey, the then lord, sold it to Richard Gleed and Edmund Gleed his son, and their heirs for ever, for the sum of £1500, with whose descendants it remained for several generations. William Blake, Esq., is the present lord of the manor, of one portion; and the Dent family—Mrs E. R. Trestrail, Miss Caroline Dent, and Mrs H. D. Adkins—enjoy the manorial rights of the other portion.

The Village of Milton is pleasantly situated in a valley about 3 miles S. by W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, stands at the eastern side of the village; it is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave with clerestory and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and a square embattled tower, surmounted by a small octagonal spire. The tower contains five bells and a clock; and in the east ends of the north and south aisles are two circular or Catherine wheel windows well deserving of notice. The chancel window is of five lights; the clerestory is lighted on the south side by three plain and very low square-headed windows, and throughout the building the windows are of plain glass—indeed, the whole fabric is much in need of a thorough restoration. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £16, 15s. 10d., and now valued at about £400 a year. The executors of the late Rev. Thos. Atherton Kershaw, M.A., are the patrons, and the Rev. John Brown, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1777 for 200 acres of land.

The Rectory House, at the south side of the village, is a commodious residence, standing on a gentle rise, with a good eastern prospect.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1827, and to which a large vestry or classroom, used as a Sunday-school, was added in 1844. The Rev. Edward Richard Broom is the minister. The Baptists of this neighbourhood are indebted to their late pastor, the Rev. Thomas Marriott, for his munificence in furtherance of their cause, as well as for his faithful and gratuitous services in ministering to their spiritual wants during the long period of forty-eight years. *The Primitive Methodists* have a small chapel of brick, built in 1865; and the *Wesleyan Methodists* conduct their services in a temporary room in the village. *The Infant School* is partly supported by subscription.

The Parish School, which is in the Elizabethan style, was erected by subscription in 1848 on a site given by the late William Montgomery, Esq. The building has two large gables in front, a porch in the centre, and an open roof covered with ornamental slates. It will accommodate about 100 pupils, and has an average attendance of 85.

Milton House, the property of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, and occupied by Mr Alfred Charles Phillips, is a handsome stone mansion, built in 1777, pleasantly situated on the southern side of the village, commanding some very fine prospects. *Manor House*, situate in the village, belongs to William Blake, Esq., and is at present occupied by Mr Richard Prothero Jones. In the village is also situated the *Old Manor House*, the property and residence of Miss Caroline Dent.

Charities.—The church estate, consisting of 18a. 3r. 37p. of land, lets for £73, 3s. a year. The poor's estate, 1a. 3r. 17p. and two tenements, now lets for £14, 13s. a year; and Dodwell's or Maile's charity is a rent-charge of £2, 12s. a year for bread for the poor; Gaffield's gifts consist of a rent-charge of £2, 12s. per annum, for teaching six poor children to read, and 20s. to the poor (this charity has been withheld for some time). Underwood's gift of £100, for providing bread for the poor, was laid out about the year 1799, in the purchase of £184, 15s. three per cent. consols, and the dividends are distributed amongst the poor of the parish. The village "feast" is held here on the Sunday following the 14th of September.

Post-Office.—Thomas Gibbs, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.20 A.M., and are despatched at 5.40 P.M.

Asplin James, joiner & builder
Bennett John, master of
National School
Blunt Stephen, vict. *Compasses*
Broom Rev. Edward Richard
(Baptist)
Brown Rev. John, M.A. rector
Clarke Ahm. gardnr. asst.-over-
seer and collector of taxes
Dent Miss Caroline, *Old Manor*
House
Dunkley Wm. carpr. painter,
grocer and beer retailer
East Wm. John, gardr. grocer,
and vict. *Greyhound*
Elliott Thomas Jakeman, baker
Fisher Joseph, gardener, and
carrier

Goodall Miss Agnes Edgar,
mistress of Baptist school
Gibbs Thomas, gardener post-
office
Houghton James, shopkeeper
Houghton William, shopkeeper
Johnson Mr William
Jones, Richard Prothero, man-
ager for G. E. Bevan & Co.
Manor House
Marks George, butcher
Marriott Rev. Thomas (Baptist)
Palmer Henry, coal dealer
Phillips Alfred Charles, brewer
at Northampton
Plowman Thomas, gardener,
grocer and carrier
Robinson Charles, shopkeeper

Stanton Edmund, station-
master at Blisworth
Tew Edwin, wheelwright
Turner James Philip, black-
smith

Farmers and Graziers.

Fisher Nicholas
Garnett John, *Milton Lodge*
Manning John, *Milton Ham*
Farm
Marks William
Marriott Thomas Gaunt (and
maltster)
Phipps Mrs Mary Ann (and
baker)
Voss Thomas
Westley Robert Campion

Carriers to Northampton daily.—Joseph Fisher, James Moring, and Thomas Plowman.

PIDDINGTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Horton, on the north by Preston, and on the south and west by Quinton, and Stoke Goldington in Bucks. It comprehends the hamlet of Hackleton, and with it contains 2250 acres, the rateable value of which is £3425, and its gross estimated rental £4105. Its population in 1801 was 660; in 1831, 983; in 1841, 981; in 1851, 1056; in 1861, 1102; and in 1871, 1047. The soil is principally a strong clay and marl, subsoil limestone rock; and the principal landowners are—Lord Overstone (lord of the

manor), the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., Horton House; Mr George Cave, Worcester College, Oxford; George B. Lynes, Esq., and the Rev. J. H. Wake. This parish abounds with springs, one of which in the village called Stockwell spring is scarcely ever dry.

Manor.—Gilbert held one hide and three virgates of land in Pidenstone of the Countess Judith at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a wood four furlongs in length and two in breadth, and twenty acres of meadow, the whole of which had been rated at 20s. but was then valued at 40s. The manor of Pidenstone was found to contain one and a half hide and one virgate of the fee of King David in the reign of Henry II.; and in Henry III.'s time it was said to be in the hands of Gilbert de Preston, and valued at 20s. 8d., and by an inquisition taken upon the death of the said Gibert, in the second year of the reign of Edward I. (1274), it was found to belong to Laurence, the son of William de Preston, and rated at 30s. 8d. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the Master and brethren of St John's Hospital, Northampton, held one knight's fee here of Ralph de Moryn, who held of John de Hastings, who held of the king *in capite*. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the Master of St John's Hospital, and the Prior of St Andrew's at Northampton, were certified to be lords of Pidentone and Hacklyntone, and in their hands it continued till the general dissolution of the monasteries. Upon the suppression of the religious houses, the lands here belonging to the Priory of St Andrew fell to the crown, and were partly granted in the eighteenth of Elizabeth (1576), to John and William Mershe, and Sir Christopher Hatton. The possessions of the Hospital of St John in this parish consisted of the great tithes of Piddington and Hackleton, which were in the hands of Sir John Wake in 1641, and came afterwards into the possession of Lord Halifax.

The Village of Piddington consists of two farmhouses, two inns, and a number of cottages, situate about five and a quarter miles S.E. by S. of Northampton, and about a quarter of a mile off the London road.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, in the Early English style, consisting of a nave with clerestory, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower surmounted by a spire, which was repaired in 1847, the necessary sum having been raised by a rate in the parish. The tower contains five bells, some of which are new, and some recast, at a cost of about £160. By a fine levied in the sixth of John (1205), the advowson of this church was conveyed to the Prior of the Hospital of St John, at Northampton, by Philip and John, sons of William de Pedinton. In the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535), the vicarage was united to the church of Horton, and it is now a donative, having the same incumbent with Horton. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Horton, and styled Horton-cum-Piddington; it is worth about £120 per annum, is in the deanery of Preston, in the gift of the Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, and incumbency of the Rev. W. H. Gough, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1782.

The Vicarage House, situated at Hackleton, was built in 1870, at a cost of about £1200.

The National School is supported by a voluntary rate on the parishes of Piddington, Horton, and Preston Deanery, and is attended by an average of 50.

Post-Office.—Frederick Russell sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Courtman Thomas, blacksmith	Keightley Mr John	for Hardingstone dist. and
Dee George Henry, joiner and	Keightley Joseph, baker	asst.-overseer, P. O.
shopkeeper	Kightley Mrs Rachel, shop-	Tebbutt Wm. wood dealer
Elliott Thomas, parish clerk	keeper and beer retailer	Westley Mrs Ann, shopkeeper
Gulliver John, timber merchant,	Nichols John, shoemaker	and beer retailer
<i>Grange Cottage</i>	Old George, shopkeeper	Whitbread John, mason
Gulliver Thomas, woodman,	Old John, vict. <i>Old Crown and</i>	Farmers.
<i>Piddington Lodge</i>	<i>Thistle</i>	Gillitt Ambrose
Houghton Thomas, gardener	Russell Fred. schoolmr. and	James Mrs Eliza, <i>Grange</i>
and vict. <i>Spread Eagle</i>	registrar of births & deaths	York Robert

Carrier to Northampton.—Joseph Keightley, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

HACKLETON HAMLET, in the parish of Piddington, is pleasantly situated on the London road, about five and a half miles S.E. by S. of Northampton, one and a half mile W. of Horton station, and is intersected by the Northampton and Bedford railway. This hamlet supports its own poor; its rateable value is £1654, and its area is 1045 acres. The population in 1801 was 278; in 1831, 425; in 1841, 436; in 1861, 535; and in 1871, 475, which is included in the return for the whole parish. In the village are a few good houses, and near it stands *Hackleton House*, a commodious residence, now a farmhouse.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Winemar held one hide of land in Hachelintone, of the Bishop of Constance, which had been valued at the time of Edward the Confessor, at 16d. but was then rated at 10s. Before the Conquest it was the property of Burred. In the reign of Henry II., Northgold was certified to hold one hide, Turgis de Quenton half a hide, the monks of Northampton one hide, William de Lisurs half a hide of the fee of Olneye, and Walter Fitz-Winemar eight small virgates of the same fee. In the twenty-fourth of Edward III. (1351), Hugh de Lutrinton was found by inquisition to have died seized of the manor of Hakelinton, and to have held it by knight's service of Laurence de Hastings, as of the manor of Yardley. In the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain in the battle of Northampton, fighting on the king's side, in the thirty-eighth of this reign (1460). Upon his decease this manor, with that of Piddington, reverted to John Stafford, his son, created Earl of Wiltshire in the ninth of Edward IV. (1470). At the death of this nobleman in the thirteenth year of the same reign (1474), he was succeeded by Edward his son and heir, a minor three years of age, who dying without issue in the fourteenth of Henry VII. (1499), the manor reverted to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Upon his attainder and death, in the thirteenth of Henry VIII. (1522) this manor, which in the inquisition is called Haculton and Pedyngton, fell to the crown, and was granted to Roger Ratcliffe for life, who died seized of it in the twenty-ninth of the same reign (1538). In the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1539), it was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, together with the manor of Clapthorne, but being attainted in the second year after, he was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 24th July in the same year. The manor, however, appears to have descended to Gregory his son, who within five months after his father's execution was created a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Cromwell, being then employed in the king's service. From the grandson of this nobleman, the manor was sold in the thirty-fourth of Elizabeth (1592) to Anthony Osborne, Esq. of Piddington. The manors of Hackleton and Piddington continued in this family till the year 1691, when they were bought of Robert Osborne by Thomas Johnson, Esq. of London, who sold them in 1705 to Mr Thomas Mercer. They are now in the possession of Lord Overstone.

There is a *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1809, to which a schoolroom and vestry were added in 1862, at a cost of £240. The chapel will seat about 270 persons; adjoining is the pastor's house, a very ancient building, in which the Rev. Dr William Carey preached his first sermon. The Rev. Samuel Williams is the present minister. In 1866, an Infant School was erected for about sixty children at the expense of the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning.

Antiquities.—About the year 1781 some very extensive remains of a Roman building were discovered in some stone pits near Piddington, close to Preston wood. A beautiful tessellated pavement, about fifty feet square, was cleared and found perfect; and fragments of large and curious tiles, pottery, &c., together with several coins, and a large portion of a skeleton, with a gold ring apparently attached to it, and a spear by its side.

Charities.—Judith Willoughby, by will dated 26th October, 1704 gave an annuity of £15, payable out of land in the parishes of Horton and Piddington; £14 to be expended in apprenticing poor boys, sons of inhabitants of the parish of Piddington; £10 to be given to each of them who should

faithfully serve out his apprenticeship; and £1 to the trustees for executing the trust.

The Poor's Allotment consists of four acres, which was awarded at the inclosure of Salcey Forest for the use of the poor of Piddington and Hackleton, in lieu of their right to take sear and brokenwood from the Common. This land is let in allotments for £7, 15s. a year, which is divided amongst the poor.

The Poor's Allotment for the hamlet of Hackleton consists of 14a. 1r. and 24p., one rood of which, adjoining Salcey Forest, now in the occupation of Joseph Keightley, was given about the year 1820 in lieu of common rights, and at present lets for £17, 2s. 6d. per annum. It was awarded to nine trustees at the inclosure of Hackleton, in lieu of common rights, and to distribute the same at their discretion among the deserving poor of Hackleton.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.15 P.M.

Baseley Miss Annie, mistress of infant school	Howes George, shoemaker	Westley John, jun. tailor
Cave John, butcher	Keightley Mr John	Williams Rev. Saml. (Baptist)
Clarke William, vict. <i>White Hart</i>	Nichols Clarke, shoemaker	Wrench George, blacksmith
Co-operative stores, groceries, &c. Mrs Eliza Clarke, manager	Police Station, Thomas Ayres, constable	Wrench William, blacksmith
Gardener Wm. shoe manufr.	Smith Charles, baker, shop-keeper and beer retailer	Farmers.
Gough Rev. Walter Henzell, M.A. vicar	Smith Thos. joiner and wheelwright	Cave George (yeoman) <i>Hackleton Hill</i>
Hollowell John, shopkeeper	Tear Wm. butcher and vict. <i>New Inn</i>	Clarke William,
	Westley Mr John	Haselwood Thomas, <i>Hackleton House</i>
		Parr Thomas

Carrier.—Henry Elliott, to Northampton, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

PRESTON DEANERY PARISH

Is bounded on the east and north by Hackleton, Great Houghton, and Hardingstone, on the west by Wootton and Quinton, and on the south by Piddington and Salcey Forest. The parish contains 1427 acres, of the rateable value of £2291, and the gross estimated rental is £2690. The population in 1801 was 70; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 84; in 1851, 65; in 1861, 80; and in 1871, 83. The soil is a rich loam, with a subsoil of clay; about half the parish is in grass, and there are fifteen acres of wood. The principal landowners are, Edward Singleton, Esq. (the lord of the manor), William Oliver Harris, Esq., and the Rev Sir Henry John Gunning. The parish, which has no village, is commonly called Preston Deanery, from its having given name to the deanery of Preston, and is from four to five miles south of Northampton.

Manor.—Winemar held one hide of land in Preston of the Bishop of Constance, at the time of the general survey; and three virgates and three acres of meadow of the Countess Judith, as pertaining to the soke of Yardley. In the reign of Henry I., Walter, the son of Winemar, held one hide and one virgate of the fee of King David, and half a hide of the fee of Olney. A third part of a hide was in the hands of King David. In the twelfth year of the reign of Henry III. (1228), Walter de Preston obtained the grant of a certain number of deer out of Salcey Forest to stock his park at Preston; and by inquisition taken at the close of the same reign; and in the second of Edward I. (1274), Gilbert de Preston died seized of the manor of Preston. To this manor were annexed certain lands in Hackleton, Horton, Piddington, Quinton, and Wootton, which were held of John de Hastings by the service of one knight's fee, and it continued in the possession of this family till the eighth of Henry VI. (1430), when Wymer Preston, Esq., gave it up to John Hertwell and his heirs for ever. By course of succession the manor of Preston descended to Jasper Hertwell, Esq., who died seized of it in the twenty-first of Elizabeth (1579), leaving Robert his son to succeed him. A fine had been levied in the fifth of Mary (1558), between Humphrey Bury and this Jasper Hertwell, and other deforciant. From the family of Hertwell it passed to Sir Clement Edwards, Knight, one of the

clerks of the privy council to King James I., who died possessed of it in the twentieth of James (1623). Charles Edwards, Esq., the successor of Sir Clement, died in 1652, and was succeeded by Henry his eldest son, who lived till the year 1701. This manor came subsequently into the hands of Sir Richard Newman, Bart., in right of Grace, his mother, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry Edmonds, Esq. It afterwards came into the possession of Langham Christie, Esq., from whose family it passed by purchase, in 1871, to Edward Singleton, Esq., the present possessor. The family of Tate of De-la-Pre purchased an estate here of Sir Robert Hertwell in the time of James I.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and square tower. In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, this church lay in a very ruinous condition; Jasper Hertwell and his son having, as it is said, sold the lead and bells, pulled down the body, and converted it into a profane use. It was afterwards repaired by Charles Edmonds, Esq. This church was given to the convent of St Andrew, at Northampton, by Gilbert de Preston; and at the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson came to the crown, who presented to the vicarage till the second of Elizabeth, when the advowson was granted to John Dodyngton and John Jackson, and is now an appendage to the manor. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £7, and now worth about £150 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £173. William Langham Christie, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Charles Henry Faithfull, M.A., is incumbent. This church contained formerly a chantry chapel of St Saviour, and an altar to the honour of St Edmund.

Preston Deanery Hall, the seat of Edward Singleton, Esq., is beautifully situated about four and a quarter miles south of Northampton. This hall was partially burnt down in March 1872, but has since been rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the present owner, who also erected some excellent labourers' cottages in 1872.

Biography.—Sir Clement Edmonds, who purchased the manor of Preston of the family of Hertwell, was the son of Sir Thomas Edmonds, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth. He was born in Shropshire, was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College in Oxford in 1590, represented the University in Parliament in the reign of James I., was Secretary for the French tongue to Queen Elizabeth, Remembrancer of the City of London, one of the Clerks of the Council, &c. He was a man of general learning, and wrote "Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries," which were published in 1600.

Post-Office Letter-Box.—Letters arrive from Northampton at about 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.50 P.M., on week days only.

Faithfull Rev. Chas. Hy. M.A.
vicar; house, *Hardingstone*
Singleton Edward, Esq., *Preston*
Deanery Hall

Farmers and Graziers.

Cosford William Marriott, *The*
Rookery

Higgins William Hervey
Paine Jebez, *Parkfield Lodge*
Roddiss William
Smith William, *Westhall*

QUINTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Wootton, on the east by Preston Deanery and Piddington, on the west by Courteenhall, and on the south by Hartwell and Salcey Forest. It contains 1170 acres, the rateable value of which is £1556, and its gross estimated rental is £1832. The population in 1801 was 92; in 1831, 128; in 1841, 143; in 1851, 133; in 1861, 119; and in 1871, 120. The soil varies from a strong clay to a yellow marl, and in some parts it is of a light gravelly nature. Nearly the whole parish is the property of Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart. (lord of the manor). About one half of the parish is in pasture.

Manor.—The Countess Judith held half a hide of land in Quintone at the time of the general survey, and Winemar held of the Countess at the same time three virgates of arable land, five acres of meadow, and half a hide in Quintone, which belonged to the soke of Yardeley. David and Philip de Quinton held

here, in the reign of Henry II., one hide and three quarters; and in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), Philip de Quinton was certified to hold here one knight's fee of John de Hastings, who held of the crown *in capite*. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Philip de Quinton, or de Hastange, was certified to be lord of the manor. In the forty-second of Edward III. (1369), a fine was levied of this manor by Edmund Fitz-John. Sir William de Quinton died jointly seized of it with Isabel his wife in the forty-eighth year of this reign (1375); and by inquisition taken at his death, he was found to have held it of Edmund Fitz-John and Richard de Leycestre. Laurence Dyve, who was the successor of Sir William de Quinton, levied a fine of a third part of the manor of Netherbury in Quinton in fee to himself, and became possessed of it in the fourth of Henry IV. (1465). The manor of Quinton continued in the possession of the family of Dyve until the middle of the reign of Charles I., when Sir Lewis Dyve sold it to William Lane, Esq., who devised it, in 1694, to Robert Willoughby, Esq., of Lenton, in the county of Nottingham, and others, to be sold for the payment of his debts, and for raising £300 each for his seven daughters. John Langham of London, merchant, was the purchaser, from whose descendants it passed by purchase into the hands of the Earl of Halifax. Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, Bart., is the present lord.

The Village of Quinton is very small, consisting only of three farmhouses and twenty-nine cottages, about four and a half miles S.S.E. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a small edifice in the Early English style, consisting of nave, with clerestory, chancel, south aisle, and porch, and an embattled tower containing two bells. The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches, supported by circular columns. The chancel is very small, with a low ceiled roof, lighted by three small plain windows. The roof of the nave is also ceiled, but that of the aisle is open to the timber. There was formerly a north transept or chapel, of which there is no account. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £11, 3s. 9d., and now worth about £295 a year. The Lord Chancellor is the patron, and the Rev. George Edward Cole, M.A., rector. This church was given to the Priory of St Andrew at Northampton by Philip and David de Quinton. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses it fell into the hands of the crown, where it still remains. The tithes were commuted in 1814 for 136 acres.

The Rectory House is a commodious building near the church, a little to the south-west of the village, and there is also a day and Sunday school.

The principal inhabitants of the parish are—the Rev. George Edward Cole, M.A., rector; and Samuel Mackaness, John Thomas Smith, and Robert William Traser, farmers, and William Matthews, parish clerk.

ROTHERSTHORPE PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Milton and Wootton, on the north by Kislingbury, on the west by Bugbrooke, and on the south by Gayton. It contains 1213 acres, the rateable value of which is £2376; the gross estimated rental is £2687. Its population in 1801 was 197; in 1831, 270; in 1841, 274; in 1851, 244; in 1861, 289; and in 1871, 293. The soil is principally a black stiff clay, with a blue subsoil, but towards the east it is gravelly, and more than half the parish is arable. The principal landowners are—Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Rugby (lord of the manor); Wm. D. Manning, Esq.; Geo. Pell, Esq.; and Mrs Elizabeth Howes. The Northampton branch of the canal, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, pass through the parish. A piece of ground here, of about four acres, called Berry, and entrenched round, is supposed to have been an ancient fortification.

Manor.—Gunfrid de Cioches held of the king two hides of land in Torp in the time of William the Conqueror, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 32d., and a wood of 5½ furlongs in length and 1½ in breadth, had been rated at £4, but was then valued at £5. Winemar held half a hide here of Gunfrid at the same

time. In the reign of Henry II., Acetite de Chokes was certified to hold two and three-quarter hides in Torp, and the Hospital of St John, at Northampton, three-quarters of a hide. The manor was in the hands of William of Arras in the time of King John, and was granted by the crown in the tenth of this reign (1209) to Simon de Pateshull and his heirs, with the reservation of an annual rent-charge of £10 to the said William and his heirs, and the customary service of one knight's fee. In the fifteenth of this reign (1214) the king granted two years' rent, and afterwards £10 per annum, out of this lordship, to the monks of an abbey founded by Alice de Nerford, near Creyke, in Norfolk. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296) John de Pateshull was certified to hold one knight's fee in this lordship of Philip de Gayton, which he, Philip, held of William de Feines, and the said William of the king *in capite*. At the same time the Master of St John's Hospital, at Northampton, held eight virgates here of Laurence de Preston, which Laurence held then of John de Hastings, who held them of the king *in capite*. The heir of Simon de Pateshull accounted for one knight's fee here in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), as held of the fee of Chokes. In the twenty-third of this reign (1350) John de Pateshull died seized of this lordship, which he was found to have held of the Abbot of Creek or Creyk by the service of an annual payment of £10 a year to the abbot, and of 12d. to one John Cook. William de Pateshull, his son and successor, dying without male issue in the thirty-third of the same reign (1360), his inheritance descended to his sisters. Partition being made of his estates, the manor of Rothersthorpe was assigned to Thomas, the son of Maud, his younger sister, who was married to Walter de Fauconberge. This Thomas, in the forty-fourth of this reign (1371), made over this, with several other manors for a certain time, to Hugh de Westwyk and John Capon, and had them all released to him in three years after. Having been afterwards charged with declining from his allegiance, his manor of Rothersthorpe was seized, with the rest of his estates, into the king's hands. In the fifth of the following reign (1382), they were restored to the family, and settled upon Sir John de Fauconberge and Joan his wife, and his heirs male. Upon the decease of this Sir John without issue, they descended to Joan his sister, the wife of William Nevill, afterwards Lord Fauconberge, on his inheritance of this estate. Leaving no male issue, this manor devolved upon Elizabeth, his second daughter, who was married to Sir Richard Strangeways, from whom it passed into the possession of the family of Englefield. John Englefield, Esq., died seized of it in the ninth year of the reign of Elizabeth (1567), when it was found he held it of the queen *in capite* by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee and certain yearly payments, and by the further payment of £10 per annum to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The last-mentioned sum was the rent-charge formerly enjoyed by the Abbey of Creyk, and was given by Henry VII. to this college; with the rest of the possessions belonging to that abbey. The manor is now in the possession of Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Rugby.

The Village of Rothersthorpe, which is small, occupies a pleasant situation about three and three-quarter miles S.W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is an ancient structure in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, with a saddle roof, containing four bells. It was re-pewed in 1841 at a cost of £237 13s. ; £50 of which was the accumulated rent of 4a. 2r. of "church land," and the remainder was raised by rate levied on the parishioners. *The Living* is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £5, 9s. 4½d., and valued at present at about £173 a year. It was endowed with £400 royal bounty, and is in the patronage of Rev. J. Leigh Hatton, and incumbency of the Rev. John Peter Carey, M.A. William Dunkley Manning, Esq., purchased the Upton estate in 1861 (then in Court of Chancery), which involves on him the keeping of the chancel in repair. There is a small *Baptist Chapel*, which was built in 1844 at the west end of the village, supplied by the clergy of Kislingbury and Milton alternately.

The School, which is supported by voluntary subscription, and attended by an average of forty-five, was built in 1860 by the lord of the manor, and given to the parish for his natural life.

There is a "feast" held here on the first Sunday after Michaelmas, or on that day should it fall on Sunday.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive about 8 A.M., cleared for Northampton at 5.10 P.M. on week days only.

Billing John, jun., butcher	Fisher Wm. shoemkr. & shopkr.	Farmers.
Carey Rev. John Peter, M.A., vicar	Gillitt James, agricultural im- plement maker and machinist	Billing John (yeoman)
Collins Mrs Eliza Jane, school- mistress	James Jno. coal dlr. and carrier	Dunkley Samuel & Henry (and millers)
Davis Joseph, vict., <i>Chequers</i>	James Thomas, shopkeeper	Faulkner William
Elliott Mr Robert	Manning Miss Sophia, rag, &c., dealer	Manning Wm. Dunkley, yeoman
		Payne John Manning

Carrier.—John James, to Northampton, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

WHISTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Castle Ashby and Grendon, on the north by Earls Barton, from which it is divided by the river Nene, on the west by Cogenhoe, and on the south by Brafield, Cogenhoe, and Denton. It contains 787 acres of the rateable value of £1455; the gross estimated rental is £1670. Its population in 1801 was 54; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 66; in 1851, 69; in 1861, 69; and in 1871, 63. The soil is of a red sandy nature, very fertile, and the grazing land is excellent.

Manor.—The abbot of Ramsey held of the king three hides of land in Wicentone and Dodintone at the time of the Domesday survey, which, with the mill of the yearly rent of 20s., twenty acres of meadow, and a wood, was rated in King Edward's time at 30s., and now valued at 80s. The Countess Judith possessed a soke of half an acre here at the same time; and here was also one virgate belonging to the soke of Yardley. In the reign of Henry II., William of Whiston held one and a half hide here of the fee of Ramsey, and one large virgate of the fee of King David of Scotland. This William conveyed the lordship of Whiston to Richard de Clare, who, dying in the eighth year of the reign of King John (1207), left issue Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, his son and successor in the manor. From Gilbert it descended in course of succession to Gilbert his great-grandson, who in the seventh of Edward II. (1314) was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling in Scotland. Gilbert dying without issue, the manor passed into the hands of his sister Margaret, the wife of Hugh de Audley, a descendant of the ancient family of that name in Staffordshire. This Hugh was created Earl of Gloucester in the tenth of Edward III. (1337), and died in the twenty-first of the same reign (1348), leaving issue Margaret, the wife of Ralph, Lord Stafford. This Ralph, Mr Bridges tells us, "was the son of Edmund, Lord Stafford, the descendant of Robert de Stafford who came into England with the Conqueror. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars with Scotland and France, and was honoured with many offices of trust and power. In the nineteenth of Edward III. (1346), the high dignity of Seneschal of Aquitaine was conferred upon him; and in the next year he was posted in the van of the army, under the Black Prince, at the glorious victory of Cressy. As a reward for his approved fidelity in all these employments, his Majesty, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, advanced him to the earldom of Stafford, with an annual pension of a thousand marks in fee, till he should settle lands of equal value on him and his heirs." This nobleman was succeeded in his honours and inheritance by Hugh, his youngest son, who entered very early on a military life; and on his return from the holy land, whither he had taken a journey, died at Rhodes. The manor of Whiston next passed into the hands of Nicholas de Bradeshagh. In the sixteenth of Henry VI. (1438) Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, exchanged the lordships of Whiston and Woodford in this county with Sir John Clinton

for the castle and manor of Maxstoke in Warwickshire. Henry Drury levied a fine of the manor of Whiston in fee to himself in the same year. In the thirty-fourth of Henry VI. (1456) a second fine was levied of it by William Nevill, Lord Fauconberge; and a third fine in the year following by George Nevill, Bishop of Exeter. In the eleventh of Henry VII. (1496) Robert Wingfield became possessed of this manor, from whom it passed into the hands of Sir Humphrey Catesby, Knight, son of Sir John Catesby, Knight, Judge of the Common Pleas, and a descendant of the ancient family of Catesby of Ashby St Legers. The manor remained with this family for many generations, and is now the property of Lord Boston through the marriage of Sir Edward Irby with the daughter of Lord Paget, who married one of the daughters of the last of the Catesbys.

The Village of Whiston is very small, and pleasantly situated about six and three-quarter miles E. by S. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the village on an eminence called Combe Hill, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and embattled tower, and chancel. This church, which was built in 1534 by Anthony Catesby, Esq., the lord of the manor, Isabel his wife, and John their son, is a good example of the Perpendicular style, and is remarkable for the beauty and gracefulness of its proportions. The tower, which is a lofty one, surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of six bells, appears to be of a later date. A new pulpit and organ screen were added, and the western arch opened to the church internally, in 1855 by the present rector. The living is a rectory, with a detached part of that of Denton annexed, in the deanery of Preston, valued in the king's books at £14, 11s. 0½d., and now worth about £296 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £250, 10s. Lord Boston is patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Llewellyn C. R. Irby, M.A., is the rector. There are several monuments in the church. Two of them in the chancel are by Nollekens; the one on the north side is to the Catesby family.

The Rectory House, which was built in 1852 by the present rector, is a substantial building of stone, very pleasantly situated a short distance from the church, and commanding a fine prospect of the surrounding districts.

Place House, which is now an out-building attached to a farmhouse, was formerly a considerable mansion surrounded by entrenchments, which may still be traced. Tradition says that it was a seat of King John; part of the stone was carried away to build the manor house at Ecton.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

The principal residents are—The Hon. and Rev. Llewellyn Chas. Robt. Irby, M.A., *Rectory*, David Hunt, corn miller; and the farmers are George Mills, Thomas Pell, and Joseph Sargeant, *Whiston Lodge*.

WOOTTON PARISH.

Wootton is bounded on the north and east by Preston Deanery and Hardingstone, on the west by Rothersthorpe, and on the south by Milton, Collingtree, Courteenhall, and Quinton parishes, from all of which lordships it is divided by a small brook. It contains 1900 acres, of the rateable value of £4498, and the gross estimated rental is £5311, with a population in 1801 of 427; in 1831, 643; in 1841, of 793; in 1851, 877; in 1861, 792; and in 1871, 791. The soil is various; towards the north it is principally a red soil; southward it is chiefly grazing and meadow land, and a black heavy soil towards the east. There is some limestone in the parish, but not adapted to building purposes. The principal landowners are—William Oliver Harris, Esq. (lord of the manor), Sir Hereward Wake, Bart., Mr John Blunt, Richard Evans, Esq., and Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D. "In 1645," says Bridges, "the Parliamentary army, in their march from Stony Stratford under the command of Fairfax, encamped on the 11th of June in Wootton Field, from whence they proceeded the next day to Kislingbury, and thence to Guilsborough and Naseby,

where the battle was fought on the fourteenth of the same month." Some years since, a jar, containing from five to six hundred coins of the empire, was found in this parish.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Winemar held two and a half hides of land in Wetone, Witone, or Wotton, as it is variously called, of Walterius Flandrensis, which were valued then, as before the Conquest, at £4. He held also one hide here of the Countess Judith, of the soke of Yardley. From henceforward there appear to have been for some time two manors in this lordship in the hands of different possessors. In the time of Henry II., the one was certified to contain two and a half hides, corresponding with that portion which, in the Conqueror's reign, was held of Walterius Flandrensis, and afterwards of the fee of Wahul. The other manor consisted of one hide, and one sixth of a hide, held by Michael de Wotton, and was a parcel of the Honor of Huntingdon. In the reign of Henry III., this last was in the possession of Gilbert de Preston, who held the manors of Preston and Wootton for two knights' fees of the heir of Henry Hastings; and the former was at this time in the hands of Milo de Beauchamp and Luke de Colum, who were certified to hold one fee in Wootton of the fee of Saer de Wahul. Gilbert de Preston made a feoffment of his manor to Robert Burnell, who granted it to Philip Burnell, who died seized of it in the tenth of Edward I. (1282), with one virgate of land in Wotton, which he held of Alice, the widow of Gilbert de Preston, upon whom it had been settled in dower. Upon the death of John de Wahul in the following year, the manor he was possessed of here, with the advowson of the church, was certified to be held of him, by homage, relief, wardship, and scutage, for one knight's fee. His successor was Thomas de Wahul, of whom John de Hastings and William de Wotton were found to hold half a knight's fee, and the fourth part of one knight's fee, in the thirty-second year of the same reign (1304). In the sixth of Edward II. (1313), John de Hastings died seized of a knight's fee here, then in the hands of Laurence de Preston, which descended to him from Henry his ancestor, and in which he was succeeded by John his son. In the ninth of this reign (1316), Laurence de Preston and Margery Menteth were certified to be lords of Wotton. From John de Hastings this manor descended to Laurence his heir, in the eighteenth of this reign (1325). In the third of Edward III. (1330), George Longueville, of Little Billing, was in possession of a third part of the lordship, and in a short time after of the whole. In the thirty-fifth of the same reign (1362), John Longueville, the successor of George, died seized of this lordship, jointly with Isabella his wife. George Longueville, grandson of the above-mentioned John, gave it up to John Haldenby and others, who, by deed bearing date the 20th of June (1455), demised it to the said George for his life, with remainder to Margaret, the wife of Sir Richard Roos, for the term of her life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said George. Upon his decease, in the thirty-sixth of Henry VI. (1458), the said Margaret succeeded to the manor, which was at this time certified to be held of Edward, Lord Grey of Ruthven. A fine was levied of this manor between Henry Bever and Sir John Longueville, in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1542); and a second fine the same year, of the manor and advowson of the church, between John Alleyn, demandant, and Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, deforciant. In the thirty-seventh of this reign (1546), Sir John Alleyn died seized of this estate; and leaving no lawful issue, his sister, Elizabeth Ascough, widow, and John Hasillwood, the son of another sister, were found to be his heirs. In the thirteenth of Elizabeth (1568), a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Robert Lane and Edmund Huddleston; and another fine between William Bradborne and Sir Robert Lane, in the twenty-first of the same reign (1576). Nothing further is known of this manor till the twelfth of Charles I. (1637), when John Rowland died seized of it, and left it to Rowland, his son. The manor was afterwards sunk and divided amongst several freeholders; but William Oliver Harris, Esq., now possesses the manorial rights.

The Village of Wootton is situate about two and three-quarter miles S. by E. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St George the Martyr, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, porch, chancel, and embattled tower, containing five bells. The tenor, which is a fine toned bell, was recast in 1836, at which time the fifth bell was also cast, and the other three bells are of an ancient date. There are chantry chapels at the west end of each aisle, and sedilia, and a piscina in the chancel. The church underwent several repairs in 1844, at the sole expense of the then rector. The east window is filled with stained glass, bearing the figures of our Saviour in the centre, with those of the Blessed Virgin and St John on either side. On removing the plaster, during the repairs in 1844, two very ancient paintings were discovered in the chancel. The church was thoroughly restored in 1865, at a cost of upwards of £1300, of which sum £500 was borrowed from the Public Loan Commissioners. At the time of the restoration the north porch was taken down. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £21, 15s., and now valued at upwards of £700, in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William W. Woollcombe, M.A. The tithes were commuted for 251 acres at the inclosure in 1788.

The Rectory House, part of which bears date 1630, and which was partly rebuilt and repaired in 1835 by the then rector, stands a little south of the church.

The Wesleyan Reform Chapel, which will seat 200 hearers, was built in 1861 by Mr William Marriott, who receives an annual rentage from that body.

A New School was built in 1873 by subscription, aided by a Government grant, and a contribution from the Northamptonshire Special School Fund.

Wootton Hall, the property of William Oliver Harris, Esq., and the seat of Thomas Phillips, Esq., is a large handsome square mansion, situate about two miles S.W. of Northampton.

Hardingstone Union Workhouse stands in this parish, about a quarter of a mile west of the church, and is a large commodious building, erected in 1839, at a cost of £4000, though the contract for the work was only £2850. The average number of paupers in the house is 50, and the average weekly expense of each for food, clothing, &c., is 3s. 6d. The union comprehends the following nineteen parishes and one township, embracing an area of fifty-one square miles:—Hardingstone, Brafield, Castle Ashby, Cogenhoe, Collingtree, Courteenhall, Denton, Horton, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Milton, Piddington, Hackleton (hamlet), Preston Deanery, Quinton, Roade, Rothersthorpe, Whiston, Wootton, and Yardley Hastings. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of twenty-two guardians, of which the Rev. Christopher Smyth is chairman, and Mr William Shaw vice-chairman. The medical officers are—for the Milton district, Henry Terry, jun.; Hardingstone district, William Percival; Brafield district, Edward Dudley. Clerk to the Board of Guardians, John Jeffery; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Cox, M.A. Master and Matron, J. D. Old and Miss Mary Ann Ball. Schoolmistress, Mrs Mary Ann Freeman.

Biography.—The Rev. Jeremiah Stephens, rector of this parish about the year 1630, suffered much annoyance and persecution from the Parliamentary authorities under Cromwell. "In 1644," writes Bridges, "he was formally sequestered from his living. The witnesses produced against him were persons of the most infamous character, and his judges of as remarkable ignorance. Mr Stephens, in his defence before the commissioners, citing a passage from Bracton, was reprehended for the affront, in using a language which, they said, they did not understand. . . . Besides the loss of his benefice, he was plundered and imprisoned; but, outliving his sufferings, he was restored on the return of the king to his former preferments, and presented to a prebendary in the church of Salisbury. He was author of several books; was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquity, and particularly servicable to Sir Henry Spelman in compiling and publishing the first *tome* of the English Councils."

Charities.—John Langford, by will dated 28th April 1658, bequeathed the sum of 30s. yearly to the poor of Wootton. The Rev. Christopher Crouch, by will dated 1st August 1735, devised about two acres, which now (1873) let for

£5. 5s., in the parish of Hardingstone, to be distributed yearly, on the 15th of February, between ten poor people of Wootton and ten of Holcott, at the discretion of the minister of each parish.

The Poor's Allotment consists of about three acres, allotted at the inclosure for the use of the poor not receiving parish relief, which lets for £6 per annum.

Post-Office.—Frederick Douglas, sub-postmaster and parish clerk. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.45 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6 P.M.

Bennett John Alfred, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths for Milton district	manufacturer, Ram's Hill and Northampton	Whitbread Thomas, bricklayer
Branson Stephen, bricklayer and beerhouse	Jarrett Jno. joiner & wheelwt.	Woollcombe Rev. Wm. Wyatt, M.A. rector
Brown Rev. Abner Edmund, M.A. curate	Jeffs Thomas, beerhouse	
Chapman Wm. joiner and wheelwright	Jones George, tailor	Farmers and Graziers.
Clark Mrs Maria, shopkeeper	Mallard Jph., joinr. & wheelwt.	Frost Ed. (and butcher, grocer, and assistant overseer)
Clarke John, cowkeeper	Old John Dorset, master of workhouse	Harris George Manly, <i>Wootton Grange</i>
Clarke Joseph, vict. <i>Old Crown</i>	Old Miss Rachel	Harris Thomas William Daniel
Dickins Wm. Pope, blacksmith	Phillips Thomas, brewer at Northampton, <i>Wootton Hall</i>	Higgins Richard
Douglas Henry, gardener	Robinson John, rope manufr. farmer and vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	Marriott Wm. (and miller)
Green Stephen, brick and tile	Smith Mrs Elizabeth	Williams Thos. (and maltster, brick and tile manufacturer, and lime merchant)
	Smith Mrs Jane, baker	

Carriers.—John Beach and Charles Septimus-Fairbrother, to Northampton, on *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.*

(For remainder of directory see *Courteenhall.*)

YARDLEY HASTINGS PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Easton Maudit, on the north by Grendon, on the west by Castle Ashby and Denton, and on the south by Olney in Buckinghamshire. It contains 3510 acres, and its population in 1801 was 714; in 1831, 1051; in 1841, 1134; in 1851, 1210; in 1861, 1162; and in 1871, 1188 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3774, and the gross estimated rental £4464. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red and black marl. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the parish; the rector is lord of the copyhold property in the lordship.

Manor.—This lordship or parish was called Gerdelai in the Conqueror's time; in later records Jerdele; and it took the additional name of Hastings from the family of that name, Earls of Pembroke, who were afterwards possessed of it. The Countess Judith held of the king three and a half hides of land in Yardley at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a wood thirteen furlongs in length and eight in breadth; the whole had been valued in King Edward's time at £12, but was then rated at £15, and had been the freehold of Waltheof. This Earl Waltheof, as has been seen at page 100, was son of the valiant Siward the Dane, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon before the Conquest, who led the armies of Edward the Confessor against Macbeth, the usurper of the Scottish throne. The more firmly to attach him to his interest, he being a man of pre-eminent note, the Conqueror gave him in marriage Judith his niece, daughter of Maud, Countess of Albemarle, his uterine sister, at the same time restoring to him the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, which belonged to his father. After having been drawn into the plot, in the tenth year of the Conqueror's reign (1076), for the expulsion of the king, he was executed at Winchester in the same year, and his decapitated trunk treated with every possible indignity. The body having lain for some time in the cross-way where it was buried, it was afterwards removed to Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire, where it was honourably sepulchred. The execution of this nobleman is observed to be the first instance of beheading in this kingdom. His widow, the Countess Judith, not being a participant in her husband's treason, was allowed to retain his lands and manors, with the earldoms of Northampton and Hunting-

don. Historians, however, have accused her of treachery towards her lord; for though his innocence was attested by Archbishop Lanfranc, yet at her instigation, who is said to have effected a second marriage, he was condemned. Ingulphus, a monk of Croyland and her contemporary, has not scrupled to describe her by the execrable appellation: *impiissima Jezabel*. Incensed at Judith's refusal to marry Simon de St Liz, a noble Norman, the king a few years afterwards seized on the earldoms, and, with her other possessions, gave them to St Liz in marriage with Maude her eldest daughter. He was succeeded by Simon de St Liz, his eldest son; but Maude afterwards marrying David, the brother and successor of Alexander, King of Scotland, the Earldom of Huntingdon, by the favour of Henry I., was granted to him, and was possessed for some time by the royal line of Scotland. The manor of Yardley was also respectively enjoyed by those who succeeded to the earldom. David was succeeded by Henry his son, who died seized of it in the eighteenth of Stephen (1153). Henry left issue three sons, Malcolm and William, both successively Kings of Scotland and Earls of Huntingdon, and David, who afterwards enjoyed the earldom by gift from William his brother. He died in the third of Henry III. (1219) at his manor of Yardley, and was buried at Sawtree Abbey. His successor was John, his youngest son, who on the decease of his uncle Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in the sixteenth of Henry III. (1232), succeeded to the earldom of Chester, and died in the twenty-ninth of this reign, poisoned by Helen his wife, daughter to Leoline Prince of Wales. Not leaving issue, his sisters became his heirs, and in the division of his property this manor was assigned to Ada, the wife of Henry de Hastings, the descendant of William de Hastings, steward to Henry I. He died in the thirty-fourth of this reign (1250), and was succeeded by his son Henry, who in the forty-seventh of Henry III. (1263), joined the barons against the king, and, committing great outrages upon the church and clergy, was, together with the sons of Montford, Earl of Leicester, excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He held out the town of Northampton, and upon the king's defeat at Lewes was made governor of Scarborough Castle, and shortly after of the Castle of Winchester. In the forty-ninth of this reign (1265) he was governor of Kenilworth Castle, and maintained it during a siege of six months against a victorious army, with great loss to the besiegers. He surrendered it at length, and being excluded the benefit of the "articles of mercy," known as the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, or submission to the royal mercy. By the intercession of Prince Edward he was shortly afterwards restored to favour, and died about the fifty-third of the same reign (1269). The manor of Yardley continued in the possession of the family of Hastings until the forty-third of Edward III. (1370), when John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, grandson to Lawrence, created Earl of Pembroke in the thirteenth of this reign (1340), made a deed of feoffment of it, with all his other lordships in this county and elsewhere, to Walter Amyas and others for certain uses therein mentioned. At the inquisition taken at the death of the first Earl of Pembroke in 1349, it was found that amongst the other profits of the manor he had three common ovens which brought in 54s. yearly, and the annual toll of the market of Yerdele, amounting to 3s. 4d. This market was held on Wednesday in every week, and with a fair, beginning on the Eve of the Holy Trinity and continuing the following days, was obtained by John de Hastings in the eighth of Edward II. (1315). John Earl of Pembroke was succeeded in 1376, the forty-ninth of this reign, by John his son, a minor only two years old. In the eleventh of Richard II., 1388, Walter Amyas and others gave up to him and his heirs all their right in the manor of Yardley, with the other lordships conveyed to them by his father; and in the thirteenth year of the same reign he was accidentally killed whilst tilting with Sir John St John. Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, was found to be his next heir; and he dying in the nineteenth of Henry VI. (1441), the manor, with the advowson of the church, descended to his grandson. His successor was George, Earl of Kent, his son, from whom it devolved to Richard,

Earl of Kent, his son. In the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1521), a fine was levied between Sir Walter Rodney, Knight, and other demandants, and Richard, Earl of Kent, defendant of the manor, park, and chase of Yardley, and the advowson of the church. Upon his death in 1524, they passed into the hands of Sir William Compton, Knight, who died five years after seized of them, together with 40 messuages, 1000 acres of arable land, 1000 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, and 2000 acres of wood. From Peter, the son of Sir William Compton, they descended to James, Earl of Northampton, and by lineal descent to the Marquis of Northampton, the present possessor.

The Village of Yardley Hastings, which is rather large and straggling, stands on the road from Northampton to Bedford, about eight miles E.S.E. of the former town, and eight S.S.W. of Wellingborough.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch, with an embattled tower, in which are six bells. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of Denton is annexed, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £13, 16s. 0½d., and now worth about £600 a year, including the Denton portion. The Marquis of Northampton is patron, and the Rev. D. B. Langley, LL.D. is the rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776.

The Rectory House, a substantial brick building, stands at the end of the village.

The Independent Chapel, a large stone building, capable of seating 600 persons, was erected in 1813, the former chapel having been burnt down in that year in an accidental conflagration that consumed a large portion of the village; and in 1869 it was newly seated and otherwise improved at a cost of £500. On the north side of the chapel are spacious *School-rooms* for the accommodation of 250 children, and where nearly that number are gratuitously instructed on Sundays, and about 90 daily in the *Infant School*. The Rev. W. E. Coupland is the present minister, who occupies a house on the south side of the chapel. A small *Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1848, but it is now converted into cottages.

The village also contains a *National School*, erected in 1838, and supported mainly by the Marquis of Northampton, aided by a Government grant, and a voluntary rate; and here is another *Infant School*, supported by subscription. There is much lime burned in this parish, and there is also a brick and tile manufactory. In 1655, from the 5th of June to the 3d of January following, 60 persons died of the plague in this town. A pleasure fair is held here on Whit-Tuesday. The ruins of the old *Manor House* stand northward of the church, and appear from the remains of arches with door-cases and window-frames of stone, to be of great antiquity, and belong to the Decorated period. Only a small portion of the old building, which is now used as a barn, remains, and in this portion the court-leet of the lord of the manor, according to old custom, is commenced; and, after the ceremony of opening, an adjournment is made to the inn.

Yardley Chase is one and three-quarter mile S.W. of Yardley Hastings, and "consists of one and twenty coppices, abounding with fine timber, and well-stocked with deer." In this noble chase is Yardley Oak, or, as it is more commonly called, "Cowper's Oak," rendered celebrated by the poet Cowper, it being a favourite meet for the Duke of Grafton's and the Oakey Hunts. There are two other immense trees, called Gog and Magog, one of which contains 1800 solid feet of timber, and the other 1400 feet.

Post-Office.—James Denton, junr., sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.20 P.M. The nearest money-order office is Olney.

Arnold Christopher Edward, master of National School	Davison Mrs Char. & Miss Mary	Dudley Edward, surgeon
Berrill Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper	Denton James, jun., shopkpr.	Eady Robert, baker
Blower Misses Eliz. and Sarah	and post-office	Errington John, grocer and
Churton Rev. Henry, curate	Denton Mr Joseph	draper, ho. Northampton
Coupland Rev. William Edwd.	Downing Charles, shopkeeper	Hornsby Mrs Elizabeth
(Independent)	and coal dealer	Hornsby Henry Rogers, ma-
	Downing John, wheelwright	chine proprietor

Johnson Henry, shopkeeper and organist	Ridley Miss Rebecca	Wooding William, baker
Kingsham Miss Marion, teach. Girls' School	Roberts James, cartowner and coal-dealer	Farmers and Graziers.
Langley, Rev. Daniel Baxter, LL.D., rector	Roberts Mrs Maria, teacher of Infant School	Berrill John
Lawrence Henry, baker	Robinson, Miss Miriam, School	Berrill John (yeoman)
Longland Benjamin, vict. <i>Rose & Crown</i> , and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the Brafield district	Rogers John, butcher and beer retailer	Denton James, <i>Yardley Lodge</i>
Longland Mrs Francis	Rogers Mr Thomas	Hornsby Richard (and butcher)
Longland Mr John	Smith Samuel, shoemaker	King George
Longland John, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Smith William, shoe agent	Lawrence Spencer, <i>The Lodge</i>
Longland Simeon, butcher	Taylor Mr Joseph	Longland Thomas, <i>The Farm</i>
Longland Mrs Susannah, malt- ster and vict. <i>Northampton Arms</i>	Underwood David, woodman	Robinson George William, <i>Deer Park Farm</i>
Longland Thomas, blacksmith	Underwood Ebenezer, woodman	Robinson James White, <i>Water- fall Farm</i>
Morris Thomas, blacksmith	Whitney Robert, parish clerk and sexton	Robinson Jonathan, <i>Rectory Farm</i>
Ratley Isaac, post-messenger to Northampton	Wooding Charles, jobbing car- penter	Robinson Thomas, <i>Biggin Lodge</i>
Ridley Mrs Mary	Wooding Cornelius, shoe agent	Robinson William, <i>Manor House</i>
	Wooding Enos, job carpenter	Rogers George, <i>Round Hay Lodge</i>
	Wooding James, shopkr. and agent for United Kingdom Insurance Office	

Carriers to Northampton,—Jabez Johnson, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; and Thomas Walden, on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

NOBOTTLE-GROVE HUNDRED.

NOBOTTLE, or Newbottle-grove hundred, is bounded on the north by Guilsborough hundred, on the east by that of Spelhoe, on the south by the hundreds of Towcester and Wymersley, and on the west by Fawsley hundred. Its form is partly oval: its greatest length, from north to south, is about ten miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, about six miles. In Domesday Book it is called Nivebottle-grave, Neubottle-grave, Nivebot, and Nuvebotle-grave, from the grove or wood, now named Newbottle, in the parish of Brington. Bridges tells us that this hundred was always possessed by the lords of the manor of Upton. Nicholas de Cancellis, or De Chaunceaux, on being summoned by an action in the King's Bench, to show cause why he claimed the hundred of Newbottle-grove, then in his possession, produced letters-patent of Edward I., dated the twenty-ninth year of that reign, to support his right, and by which it appeared that the said hundred, through the forfeiture of Hugh de Chaunceux, had been seized into the hands of the Crown, and granted to his father, Thomas de Chaunceux, son of the said Hugh, to be held of the king and his heirs by serjeanty of finding a servant to execute the sheriff's writs within the hundred in behalf of the king, and rendering to the sheriff 13s. 4d. yearly for the profits. The hundred descended uninterruptedly with the manor of Upton, through the Knightly and Samwell families, to its present proprietors.

The hundred comprises 33,505 statute acres, divided into the following parishes, &c., showing their area according to the rate-books, with the number of houses, population, rateable value, and gross estimated rental of each parish in 1871:—

It will be seen from the tables appended to the different hundreds that the area assigned to each (as collected from the rate-books) does not agree with that furnished by the parliamentary returns. The latter, being the statutable measurement, includes all waste lands, woods, water, roads, &c., whilst the former comprises the rateable acreage only. Any attempt, therefore, on our part, to reconcile the discrepancy would be futile.

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Value.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Althorpe	795	16	...	...	20	25	45	£ 1,257	£ 1,476
Brampton Chapel	1,240	43	2	...	96	109	205	1,954	2,322
Brampton Church	1,113	34	...	...	57	74	134	1,621	1,919
Brington	3,017	188	1	...	412	400	812	4,420	5,195
Brington Little, <i>hamlet</i>									
Nobottle, <i>hamlet</i>									
Brockhall	721	10	2	...	18	24	42	1,363	1,581
Bugbrooke	2,052	204	20	3	491	451	942	9,886	11,997
Dallington	1,520	209	4	20	490	561	1,051	6,492	7,428
Duston	1,896	336	19	4	851	789	1,640	9,401	10,541
Floore	2,623	253	16	...	534	546	1,080	5,705	6,823
Haddon, East	2,602	155	7	...	361	365	726	4,379	5,172
Harlestone	2,504	136	3	10	287	296	583	3,721	4,383
Harpole	1,834	196	3	...	444	380	824	4,798	5,332
Heyford Nether	1,192	170	25	...	378	401	779	7,352	8,277
Heyford Upper, <i>hamlet</i>	882	29	1	1	54	67	121	1,919	2,044
Holdenby	1,843	34	1	...	85	87	172	2,783	3,298
Kislingbury	1,809	164	9	...	327	342	669	4,942	5,519
Ravensthorpe (part of)	1,437	104	9	...	245	219	464	2,567	2,975
Tetton, <i>hamlet</i>	666	22	4	...	51	51	102	1,096	1,291
Upton	967	8	...	...	15	18	33	2,632	2,798
Whilton	919	85	3	...	179	172	351	3,711	4,328
	31,632	2,376	129	38	5,395	5,377	10,775	82,159	95,679

CHARITIES IN NOBOTTLE-GROVE HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name of the donor. See also the histories of the parishes, &c. :—

Date.	Donors and Nature of Gifts.	To what Place and Purpose applied.	Annual Value.
1663.	Jas. Bracegirdle (rent)	Brampton Church parish, poor and church repairs	£ 1 16 0
1798.	The Charity Estate	Brington Great parish	230 0 0
1700.	Peter Fournoy's (£125)	Ditto, apprenticing children, and books	3 17 9
1623.	Jas. Bracegirdle (rent)	Bugbrooke parish, poor	1 0 0
	Charity Estate	Ditto, bread to poor	20 0 0
1826.	Johnson's (£900, 3 per cent.)	Ditto, four poor widows	27 0 0
	Ditto (£270, 3 per cent.)	Ditto, apprenticing poor boys	8 1 6
1673.	Sir Rd. Raynsford (rent)	Dallington parish almshouse	27 14 10
1777.	The Poor's Allotment (10 acres)	Duston parish, poor	20 0 0
	Arthur Reynolds (£20)	Ditto, poor	1 0 0
	Facer's Dole	Ditto, ditto	0 10 0
1728.	James Curtis (land)	Floore parish, four poor widows	22 0 0
1727.	George Knight (£5)	Ditto, poor	0 5 0
1730.	Abigail Rushton (£100, 3 per cents.)	Ditto, teaching four children to read and spin	3 0 0
1779.	The Town Close, granted in lieu of Gardiner's, Steer's, and Muscott's Charities	For the poor, and apprenticing children	23 14 0
1774.	Poor's Allotment Land	East Haddon parish, coals to poor, & teaching poor children	9 6 0
	Charity Estate	Harlestone parish school	78 0 0
1670.	Benj. Tomkins (£5)	Harpole parish, coat for a poor man	0 16 0
1740.	John Garner (land)	Ditto, ditto	0 6 0
1731.	Rd. Smith (land)	Ditto, bread to poor	12 0 0
1778.	Poor's Allotment Land (20 acres)	Ditto, poor	50 0 0
	Ditto	Ditto, free school	52 0 0
1653.	Thomas Chater (£25)	Ditto, coats to poor men	8 0 0
	Donor unknown (£105)	Ditto, poor	5 0 0

Date.	Donors and Nature of Gifts.	To what Place and Purpose applied.	Annual Value.
1689.	Edmund Arnold (lands)	Heyford Nether parish, poor ...	£20 0 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, apprenticing poor boys ...	40 0 0
"	Ditto	Heyford Upper, ditto	40 0 0
1674.	William Bliss (£400)	Heyford Nether and Upper schools	37 0 0
"	Town and Charity Estates	Kislingbury parish	110 0 0
1707.	Margaret Welsh (land)	Ditto, apprenticing orphans	16 0 0
1731.	Mary Palmer (land)	Ravensthorpe parish, poor	29 4 6
"	Town Land	Ditto	21 4 0
1768.	Jonathan Emery (£500)	Whilton par., founding a school	20 0 0
1783.	Langton Freeman (£20)	Ditto, poor	1 0 0
"	Judith Worsfield (£1000)	Ditto, teaching poor children ...	32 0 0
"	Ann Rose (£400, 3 per cent. consols)	Ditto, clothing 12 poor girls	12 0 0
1833.	John Murcott (£100, 3 per cent. consols)	Poor	3 0 0

£979 4 7

ALTHORP PARISH.

Althorp, called in Domesday Book Ollethorp and Alidetorp and at a later period Oldthorp, was an extra parochial district, but is now an independent parish, four miles N.W. from Northampton, and consists of Althorp Park, the principal seat of his Excellency the Earl Spencer, and 795 statute acres, of which the park comprises about 500 acres. The soil is a rich dark-coloured loam. Its population in 1841 was 55; in 1861, 78; and in 1871, 45. Althorp was formerly a hamlet, or township, consisting of several houses, but is now a manor, from which Earl Spencer derives the title of viscount. "A little more northward," writes Camden, "I saw Althorp, the noble and beautiful seat of the famous family of the Spencers, knights, allied to very many families of great worth and honour, of which Sir Robert Spencer, the fifth knight in a continued succession, an eminent encourager of virtue and learning, was by King James I. advanced to the title and honour of Baron Spencer of Wormleighton. Since which they have been raised to the title of Earls of Sunderland, and have been employed in some of the highest offices of the State."

Althorp House.—This magnificent mansion is approached by a handsome avenue beautifully shaded with trees. The date of its erection is not known, but it was restored in 1688 by Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, and much improved by the late Earl Spencer. The south front consists of a centre with transverse wings, and the west front presents an unbroken façade without an entrance. The splendid and matchless library, consisting of about 40,000 volumes, is considered the finest collection of books in Europe, and occupies a suite of apartments (five in number) extending about 300 feet in length. These are "garnished from 'top to toe' with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors in the choicest bindings." The picture-gallery, which measures 115 feet by 20, contains a collection of portraits not exceeded, perhaps, by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number, but in beauty; the family portraits alone amount to above fifty. This splendid collection is enriched by the works of the most celebrated masters, amongst which may be noticed—Mary Queen of England, by Holbein; Lady Jane Grey, by Lucas de la Hire; Hans Holbein, by himself; Pedro van Moe, by himself; Artemisia Gentileschi, with her pallet, by herself; Frobenius the printer, by Holbein; St Ignatius Loyola, by Titian; Cardinal Pole, by Perino del Vaga; Oliver Cromwell, by Walker; Charles II., by Lely; Lady Longueville, John Duke of Marlborough, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, &c., by Kneller; Rembrandt's mother, by Rembrandt; Sophonisba Anguisciola, by herself; St Charles Borromeo celebrating a high mass, by Domenichino; the Holy Family, by Raphael; Lucretia, and a Cleopatra, by Guido; Venus and Adonis, and the mistress of Titian, by Titian, &c. &c.

In 1603, Queen Anne, consort of James I., with the prince her son, rested here for some days, on their journey from Scotland to London, and during their

stay a mask, composed by Ben Jonson, was exhibited for their entertainment. The Spencer family became possessed of Althorp Park in the fourth year of Henry VIII. (1513.) This originated in a licence from the king to John Spencer, Esq., afterwards Sir John Spencer, to impark 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in Oldthorpe, with free warren there and at Great Brington. It has since been enlarged, and is now well stocked with deer. At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Earl of Morton held here two parts of a hide of land, and William Peverel held a third part of a hide and half a virgate of land. In the reign of Henry II. the lordship consisted of one hide and one small virgate of the fee of Berkhamstede. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Haman de Vileston was certified to hold a fourth part of one knight's fee in Oldthorpe of the Honor of Berkhamstede; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316) he was lord of the manor. "In the reign of Henry VII.," says Bridges, "it was in the possession of John Catesby, second son of John Catesby of Legers Ashby, Esquire, who sold it to John Spencer, Esq. This gentleman, afterwards knighted by King Henry VIII., was the son of William Spencer, Esq. of Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, descended from a younger branch of the Despensers, anciently Earls of Gloucester and Winchester, the head of which family was Ivo Viscount Constantine, who married Emma sister to Alan Earl of Brittany, before the Conquest." Sir William Spencer succeeded his father, Sir John Spencer, in this estate, and received the honour of knighthood at York place in 1529, the Parliament then sitting. He died Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1533.) The lordship of Althorp descended to his only son, Sir John Spencer, Knight, from whom it passed, at his decease, to his son of the same name. In the first of James I. (1603), Sir Robert Spencer, the fifth knight of his family in an immediate succession, by letters-patent dated 1st of July, was created a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. "This nobleman," continues Bridges, "was firmly attached to the interest of his country, and had great magnanimity of spirit. Mentioning, on a debate in Parliament, the valour of the English in defending their liberties, 'Then were your ancestors,' said the Earl of Arundel, interrupting him, 'employed in keeping sheep'—the Lord Spencer and his predecessors being remarkable for their breed and numerous flocks—to which he briskly replied, 'And yours were then busied in plotting treason.' Upon this they were both ordered into custody, but the House afterwards decreed satisfaction to be made to Lord Spencer, as being first, and without cause, provoked."

William, second son of Robert Lord Spencer, succeeded him in 1627, and Lord William was succeeded at his death in 1636 by his son Henry, who was in the nineteenth of Charles I. (1644) raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of Earl of Sunderland. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Newbury, fought in the same year, in the twenty-third year of his age, whilst attending upon the king's person as a volunteer. The wife of this earl (daughter of Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, and better known as the celebrated Sacharissa of Waller the poet) erected and covered in the great staircase, in Althorp House, which had been formerly an interior courtyard in the fashion of the times. Robert, only son of the first Earl of Sunderland, succeeded to the title and possessions, and arrived at high honours in the State. In 1671 he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain; in 1678 he was called to the high office of Secretary of State; in 1697 he received the white staff of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and died at Althorp in 1702. Charles Earl of Sunderland, his son and successor, was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, and in the following year was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made one of the principal Secretaries of State. In the reign of George I. he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1717 he was made Lord President of the Council, and constituted First Lord of the Treasury. He was afterwards nominated Groom of the Stole, and elected a Knight of the Garter. By his death in 1722, his titles and possessions descended to Robert, his eldest surviving son, who dying of a fever in Paris in 1729, unmarried, the

title and estates devolved on his next brother, Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who on the death of his aunt, Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, in 1723, succeeded to that dukedom. Upon the death of the Honourable John Spencer, brother of Charles Duke of Marlborough, in 1746, John, his son, became possessed of the title and possessions, and was elevated to the peerage in 1761 by the titles of Viscount and Baron Spencer; and in 1765 was further advanced to the rank of Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorp. "He possessed the virtues of humanity and benevolence in a degree so eminent as to render his character as much distinguished, through many parts of Europe, for its goodness, as that of his illustrious ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, was for its greatness." After his death, which occurred at Bath in 1783, his honours and estates descended to his only son, George John, the second Earl Spencer, "who has filled," as Mr Baker truly observes, "some of the most responsible public situations with honour to himself and advantage to his country. Under his administration the British navy obtained the pinnacle of renown." He died November 10th, 1834, and was succeeded by John Charles, the third Earl Spencer, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1830 to his father's death in 1834. Frederick, the fourth Earl Spencer, and third son of the second earl, was born in 1798, and succeeded his brother John Charles in 1845. He was Lord Chamberlain from July 1846 to September 1848, and was appointed one of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1847. He became a captain in the Royal Navy in 1822, commanded the *Talbot*, and bore a conspicuous part at the battle of Navarino, and assisted at the reduction of Morea Castle in 1828. John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., P.C., LL.D., the fifth and present Earl Spencer, the elder son of the fourth earl by his first wife, Elizabeth Georgiana, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq., was born in 1835; succeeded in 1859, on the death of his father; married in 1858, Charlotte, daughter of the late F. C. Seymour, Esq.; is Lord-Lieutenant of county of Northampton, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Residences—Althorp Park, Northampton; 27 St James' Place, London; and the Castle, Dublin.

BRAMPTON CHAPEL PARISH,

Commonly called Chapel Brampton, is an ecclesiastical chapelry to Church Brampton, but in its civil capacity it is a separate parish. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the lordship of Church Brampton, four miles N.N.W. of Northampton, and contains 1240 acres of the rateable value of £1954; the gross estimated rental is £2322; and the population in 1841 was 229; in 1861, 170; and in 1871, 205. The soil is principally of a red loamy nature, on a loose stony under-stratum. The Naseby head of the Nene first assumes the name of the river in this lordship, and at the point of junction with Boughton is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches.

The Manor of Chapel Brampton was anciently possessed by the Dyves, from whom it passed to the De Buctons, Greens, and Nevills. John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, died seized of a moiety of this manor in 1409; but all the parcels into which it was divided merged in the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. "Christopher Hatton, Esq.," Mr Baker tells us, "afterwards knighted, and made Lord Chancellor, 'for his fidelity and acceptable services,' obtained a grant in fee of the manor and lordship of Chapel Brampton, with mills and fishery, £11, 11s. 1½d. rents of assize, and advowson of the parish church of Chapel Brampton, to be held in socage by fealty only, and a fee-farm rent of £20, 4s. 1½d. yearly." From this family it passed with Church Brampton to the Gores, who sold the principal part of the estate to Mrs Ann Isted in 1715, from whom it descended to Samuel Isted of Ecton, who sold it in 1793 to the Earl Spencer, who subsequently purchased the remaining portion of this lordship.

The Village is pleasantly situated, and when Bridges wrote "it contained thirty houses and two water-mills. Of the chapel," says he, "from which this village received its name of distinction, there are no remains, but a very imperfect tradition. A small bell, some years ago preserved in the town, was said to have

belonged to it." The inhabitants of this parish attend the mother-church at Church Brampton, with which this living is incorporated. In the village is a National School, a handsome building erected by the late Earl Spencer. The present earl owns nearly the whole of the parish, and is lord of the manor.

Post-Office.—Joseph Boughton, postmaster. Letters arrive here from Northampton at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M.

Ball William, butcher	Bray William, corn-miller and victualler, <i>Spencer's Arms</i>	Denton Joseph, shopkeeper
Beasley John, agent to Earl Spencer	Butcher Mrs Eliz. schoolmistress.	Farmers.
Beasley Mrs Louisa	Coleman William Thomas, machinist, and at <i>Northampton</i>	Sanders Henry
Bray Mrs Hannah		Woods John, <i>The Grange</i>

BRAMPTON CHURCH PARISH,

Or Brampton Magna, is bounded on the east by the parish of Boughton, on the north by those of Spratton and Chapel Brampton, on the west by Harleston and Holdenby, and on the south by Dallington parish. It contains 1113 acres, the rateable value of which is £1621. Its population in 1801 was 173; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 169; in 1851, 369 (including Chapel Brampton); in 1861, 158; in 1871, 134. Gross estimated rental, £1919. The soil, which has been much improved, is similar in quality to that of Chapel Brampton, and belongs principally to Earl Spencer, who is also the lord of the manor. Brampton is called in Domesday Book Brantone; in ancient records, Brampton Magna; and in later records Church Brampton, from the mother-church standing in this parish.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held here four hides, deducting five acres, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. The arable land was eight carucates, the mill of the yearly rent of 28s.; ten acres of meadow, and five acres of underwood. The whole had been valued in the former reign at 60s., but was now rated at 100s. Ulmar, who had held half a hide of this estate at the time of Edward the Confessor, now held the same of the earl. In the reign of Henry III., Ralph de la Haye, son of Robert de la Haye, held one knight's fee and a half in both Bramptons of Philip de Neville, son to Eustachia, the wife of the said Robert de la Haye. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Robert de Neville held one knight's fee, and Peter Pickett half a knight's fee, of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the king *in capite*; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Philip de Nevill was certified to be lord of the two Bramptons. In the same year a fine was levied of lands in Great Brampton, and of the advowson of the church by Maud de Segrave, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Segrave, and wife of Edmund de Bohun, who in 1317 presented to the rectory. The successor to Maud de Segrave was Sir Gerard de l'Isle, who was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, the wife of Thomas Lord Berkeley, from whom the estates descended to their daughter Elizabeth, wife to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Upon the death of Richard Earl of Warwick, in the seventeenth of Henry VI. (1439), his three daughters by Elizabeth, his first wife, heir to Thomas Lord Berkeley, succeeded to their mother's inheritance, and in the partition of the estate this manor was assigned to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, wife to George Nevill, Lord Latimer; and afterwards, upon the division of the estates of John Lord Latimer, the manor of Church Brampton seems to have been allotted to Dorothy, his second daughter, the wife of Thomas Cecil, eldest son to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and afterwards created Earl of Exeter. Of the Earl of Exeter it was purchased by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England, from whom it descended to his adopted heir, Sir William Hatton, alias Newport, the son of Sir John Newport, by Dorothy, sister to Sir Christopher Hatton, who dying without male issue, it passed to his godson, Christopher Hatton, pursuant to the will of Sir Christopher. At the coronation of James I., Christopher, the successor of Sir William Hatton, was made Knight of the Bath, and dying in 1720, left his manor to Christopher Hatton, his son and heir, a minor. It was found, by inquisition taken at his death, to be held of the Crown, as of the Honor of Leicester, parcel of the

Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of one knight's fee. A manor in Church Brampton, containing 200 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture, which belonged to the family of Neville, and was claimed by Edmund Peverel in the third of Edward III. (1330), was granted by the Crown in the fourteenth year of Richard II. (1391), to John Holt and others; and in the thirty-fourth year of Elizabeth it was in the possession of Sir Christopher Hatton, and descended with his other possessions to his heirs and successors.

Besides these two manors, which were held by the family of Holt and the descendants of Lord Latimer, Sir Thomas Tresham of Sywell, in the second year of Edward IV. (1463), charged with high treason, was found to be seized of a manor here, which with the rest of his estate was forfeited to the Crown, and in the fifth of this reign was granted to John Donn and Elizabeth his wife. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth (1558) this manor, which consisted of 18 virgates of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and a rent-charge of five shillings yearly, was found in the possession of Sir Thomas Tresham, the last prior in England of the order of Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, and who held it of the Lord Latimer in common socage by fealty and the yearly payment of 4d. In the nineteenth of James I. (1622), Sir Christopher Hatton died seized of it, when it passed to his son, Lord Hatton, who sold the whole of the manors and estates to William Gore, Esq., in 1657. In this family they descended to the four sisters and co-heiresses at law of Charles Gore, Esq., with whose representatives the trustees under the will of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough contracted in 1750 for the purchase of this manor, with the fishery, and about 790 acres of land in Church and Chapel Brampton, for £13,900; and after a long Chancery suit, arising out of the wills of the co-heirs, it passed by indenture of bargain and sale in January 1754 into the hands of John Spencer, Esq., afterwards Earl Spencer, from whom it descended to Frederick fourth earl, and is now possessed by the present Earl Spencer. The Abbey of St James had 20 acres of pasture and 40 acres of heath here, which William Hatton of Holdenby died seized of in 1546.

The Village of Church Brampton is situated on a gentle ascent about four and a half miles N.W. by N. of Northampton. Ten neat cottages were built in the village about twenty-five years ago by the late Earl Spencer, and are let to the poor at low rents. Besides these there are six cottages for poor widows, built by the present earl in memory of his father and mother.

The Church, dedicated to St Botolph, stands at the western extremity of the village, and consists of an embattled tower containing four bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and chancel. The windows of both aisles are of the fourteenth century, but the chancel is of a later date, and is divided from the nave by an open arch. The chancel has been rebuilt on the old foundations during the incumbency of the present rector, and corresponds in architectural style with the nave. There are at present three stained windows—one in memory of Letitia Beasley, wife of John Beasley, Esq.; another to Mr Richard Bray by his widow. The third, in the chancel, is to Elizabeth Onslow, by her sister, Mrs Willan. There is a brass, dated 1585, to Joan wife of James Furnace; and, what is somewhat singular, there is a stone slab, nearly 100 years later, to another Joan Furnace, wife of another James Furnace. The arms of Edward III. are in a stone shield over the south aisle door; and a head of the same monarch, in oak, is set in the wall to the north-east. This church is one of the few dedicated to the memory of St Botolph, who lived about the middle of the seventh century. He was of German descent, and of noble family, and was distinguished by his sweetness of disposition, and a long life spent in prayer and in teaching those around him. At the east end of the north aisle is a stone staircase which formerly led to the rood-loft. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £25, 19s. 7d., but now worth about £400 a year. The President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, are patrons, and the Rev. G. F. de Teissier is rector. Here is an ancient and curious parish chest with original iron work in front, which seems to be coeval with the church; it belongs to the Early English period, and is figured in Parker's

"Glossary of Architecture." At the enclosure of the commons, 332 acres were granted in lieu of the glebe and all tithes whatsoever of Church and Chapel Brampton.

The Rectory House is a modern building, in the Elizabethan style, standing in a beautiful garden, and is in good keeping with the neat village which borders close upon it.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Cleared at 5.30 P.M.

Teissier Rev. George Fred-
erick de, B.D. rector
Tarry Samuel, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Allin John, *Brampton Grange*

John Garrett
Deacon Stephen Higgins
Payne John Wells

BRINGTON GREAT PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Little Brington, Nobottle, and a part of Clasthorp; it is bounded on the north by the parishes of Long Buckby, East Haddon, and Holdenby, on the east by Harlestone, on the south by Harpole and Floore, and on the west by Brockhole and Whilton. Brington is called in the Domesday survey Brinintone and Brintone, and in later records Brighton. The parish, including the above-named hamlets, contains 3017 acres, the rateable value of which is £4420. The population in 1801 was 772; in 1831, 887; in 1841, 795; in 1851, 798; in 1861 (including Althorp), 888; and in 1871, 812. The gross estimated rental is £5195. In Bridges' time "Great Brington consisted of sixty-one houses, Little Brington of fifteen, and Newbottle of twelve." The soil is principally a dark-coloured loam, and the greater part of it is in pasture and feeding land. Earl Spencer is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son by the daughter of Ingelric, founder of the Collegiate Church of St Martin-le-Grand, London, held one hide and a half in Brington. Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, obtained a grant of free warren in Newbottle, Brinton, and other places, in the thirty-fifth of Edward I. (1307), and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316) was certified to be lord of Brington. This Walter de Langton, as we apprehend, says Bridges, conveyed this manor to Robert Peverel and Alice his wife for the term of their lives, with remainder to Edmund Peverel and his heirs in fee. In the fifth year of Edward III. (1332), William Peverel died seized of a moiety of the manor of Newbottle and Brintone, in which he was succeeded by John Peverel, his son, an infant half a year old. John de l'Isle of Rougemont released to William de la Pole all his right in this and other lordships in the twenty-fifth of this reign (1352), and in seven years after a fine was levied of a third part of the manor, between Robert Rigge and William de la Pole in fee simple to the said William. This third part was claimed by Robert as the dower of Isabel his wife, the widow of John Peverel. We meet with no further account of this manor till the third year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1512), when a fine was levied of it and other estates between John Spencer, Esq., and others, and Thomas Marquis of Dorset, deforciant, with the right of frank pledge and free warren in the several estates. Sir William Spencer, Knight, succeeded John; and Earl Spencer, the present lord of the manor, is his lineal descendant. Besides the lands in Brington, which in the Conqueror's time were held by William Peverel, the Earl of Morton held half a hide, valued at the time at 20s., which was held in succeeding times as of the fee of Leicester. John de Roseles held one carucate of the heirs of Robert de Keynes, who held the same of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the king *in capite*; and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Margery de Bingham, John Cheynel, and John de Cotesbroke, accounted for a third part of one small fee of the fee of Keynes. This estate was in the possession of the Bulmer family for several generations afterwards, and, with the rest of the lordship, is now in the hands of the Earl Spencer.

The Village of Great Brington, pleasantly situated on an eminence, com-

manding extensive and very beautiful rural views, is distant about seven miles N.W. by W. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north-east angle of the village, on the verge of a hill, and consists of an embattled tower containing six bells, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and north chapel. The date of the erection of the church is supposed to be about the latter part of the thirteenth century. The tower is flanked by corner buttresses of two stages. The pillars of the south side of the nave are octagonal, but each side is hollowed, which gives them the appearance of fluted columns, whilst the pillars of the north side are simply octagonal, though the design of the whole seems to be of one period. The chancel and north chapel were rebuilt by Sir John Spencer, and are in the Tudor style. In the chancel are the sedilia and piscina; and at the east end of the south aisle is another piscina. The north chapel is divided from the chancel by three pointed arches, built up with monuments, and communicates with the north aisle by a peculiarly graceful pointed arch. There is a piscina at the east end of the south wall, and some relics of painted glass in the windows. In this chapel, which belongs to the Spencer family, are many sumptuous sepulchral monuments to the memory of various members of it, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. Amongst these magnificent memorials may be noticed that of Sir John Spencer and his wife, Isabella Graunt (dated 1522), with their recumbent effigies: the knight is in plain armour, his head resting on his helmet and his feet on his gauntlets; the lady is habited in a long scarlet gown, over which is a white bodice bordered with gold, and on a girdle beneath hangs her rosary. Sir John Spencer and his wife, Catherine Kitson (dated 1586), whose figures are also recumbent: the knight is in plain armour, with a double frill round his neck, and trunk hose appearing below his surcoat; the lady's head rests on flowered cushions; she is habited in a white vest and bodice, and a coverlet is gracefully spread over her and rolled down to the waist. Sir John Spencer and his wife, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Catelin, both habited like the last-mentioned. Robert, the first Baron Spencer, and his wife, Margaret Willoughby (dated 1599): the baron is cased in a rich suit of plate armour, with helmet plumed and visor up; the lady reclines on flowered cushions, and is partly covered with a heraldic counterpane. William, second Baron Spencer, and his wife, Penelope Wriothesley (dated 1636): the baron is in ermined robes of state, and the lady in a vest with embroidered ruffles at the wrists, and a mantle lined with ermine. Over these and other beautiful monuments are erected splendid and elegantly-wrought arches, canopies, &c., and the whole are richly charged with the armorial bearings, rich devices, &c., of the families. A monumental arch and high pedimental canopy, with the recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic, were discovered some years since in the exterior of the south wall, which had been covered with weeds and rubbish for ages. In 1846, Frederick, the late Earl Spencer, opened the chancel arch by removing a gallery parlour pew, which had been erected in that situation for the use of the family above fifty years before. In the same year he erected a small bay of five sides to the memory of his father, mother, and brother. It projects from the middle of the north wall of the Spencer Chapel; each side has a window of one light, with tracery copied from that of the original windows; the angles of the bay are occupied by slender stilted shafts, from the capitals of which spring the fans of the stone vaulting; these surround a central ring of masonry, in the form of a slightly-raised dome, the curvature of which coincides with that of the fans, and is covered with tracery radiating from a keystone enriched with flowers, and bearing the arms of the earl and countess. The windows are glazed with painted glass, correctly imitating the style of the early part of the sixteenth century. The centre window has a figure of St John the Evangelist, copied from one on Henry the Seventh's tomb at Westminster, standing in a richly-canopied niche, with an angel bearing the name on a scroll beneath his feet, and two angels in the tracery-lights above, with harps. The windows on either side have profiles of the second and third earls, bordered, as the windows themselves are, with a

continuous wreath of Tudor roses. The extreme windows on either side are bordered by continuous wreaths of leaves and lilies, and contain the armorial bearings of the deceased, and of the late earl and countess, all within circular wreaths, and the quarries are all adorned with a heraldic fret. On the floor, following the form of the bay, is this inscription, in Gothic letters of brass, relieved with black enamel: "This bay was erected by Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, to the memory of his father, mother, and brother—viz., George John, second earl, K.G.; Lavinia, his wife; and John Charles, third earl—anno Domini MDCCCXLVI." In 1847 the same noble patron presented a new Gothic pulpit and reading-desk of carved oak, removed the high pews, and replaced them with open oak seats with poppy heads, similar to the original ones, many of which remain still. He also gave a fine-toned organ, and opened the arch by which the Spencer Chapel is entered from the east end of the north aisle. The large "Parlour Pew" has also been removed, and the family now sit in the open seats. The windows of the south aisle, and one in the clerestory, whose mullions and tracery were destroyed about eighty-five years since, were restored in 1847. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £40, and now worth £500 a year. Earl Spencer is patron, the Rev. Frederick J. Ponsonby, M.A., is rector, and the Rev. W. E. Kinch is curate. At the enclosure of the common in 1742, the commissioners allotted 318 acres in lieu of tithes, in addition to which the rector has nearly 32 acres in lieu of the tithes of Nobottle, and a modus of £6, 13s. 4d. per annum for the hamlet of Althorp, within this parish. The tithes of Clasthorp were commuted, with those of the old enclosure, for £62, 10s. per annum.

The Rectory House is an Elizabethan edifice, and adjoins the south side of the churchyard.

The Baptists have a small chapel here. *The Day-School*, erected in 1851 by Earl Spencer, is a large stone structure situated between the two Bringtons, and there is also an *Infant School* in each parish.

Charities.—The Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 122a. and 28p. 0 the feoffees of the poor's land, which, with the farmhouse attached, and nine acres of old enclosure and several cottages, is now worth upwards of £230 a year.

LITTLE BRINGTON is a hamlet in this parish, situate about one mile south of Great Brington. This *Manor* was in the possession of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), and in the fourth of Edward IV. (1465), Thomas Bernard, Esq., died seized of it, with its appurtenances in Newbottle, Bucby, and Olthorp, and which he held of the king as of the fee of Peverel, then in the hands of the Crown. In the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1533), Sir William Spencer, Knight, died possessed of this manor, which he had held of John Bernard, Esq., by an unknown service. This John Bernard, dying in the second of Edward VI. (1549), left it to Francis Bernard, his heir. In the fourth of Charles I. (1629), Robert Lord Spencer died seized of it, and from him it passed to the present Earl Spencer, his lineal descendant.

The Church of St John, Little Brington, was built by the late Earl Spencer in 1855 at a cost of £2000. It is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and spire.

The Baptists have a small chapel at Little Brington, and also a small place of worship at Nobottle. The late Miss Kenning in 1862 built a house for the minister, which cost about £400, at Little Brington, where there is also a small Wesleyan chapel.

NOBOTTLE, or NEWBOTTLE, is another hamlet in the southern part of this parish, two miles S.E. of Great Brington, containing about 660 acres, and in 1841, 99 souls. Its population in 1871 is included with that of the parish. Newbottle Wood was selected in the time of the Saxons to designate the hundred.

The Manor of Nobottle, called in the Domesday Book Nevbote and Neubote, was in the hands of William Peverel at the time of the Conqueror's survey; it then consisted of one hide and half a virgate. In the reign of Henry

II. the lordship of Newbottle and Brington was certified to contain six hides. In the first of King John (1199) it was in the possession of William Earl of Ferrers and Derby, a descendant of Henry de Ferieres, who came into England with the Conqueror, and in whose family it continued for several generations. Upon the death of William de Ferrers of Groby, Knight, in the twenty-third of Henry VI. (1445), it descended to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Grey, and daughter of Henry, the son of the said William de Ferrers. Sir Edward Grey was second son to Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn by Joan his wife, the daughter and heir of William Lord Astley; and upon succeeding to the lands of his lady's inheritance, he had the title of Lord Ferrers of Groby conferred upon him. In the third of Henry VIII. (1512) a fine was levied of this manor and other lordships between John Spencer, Esq., and others, and Thomas Marquis of Dorset, deforciant, as stated above. John Spencer, who was afterwards knighted, transmitted the manor to his posterity, with whom it still continues.

CLASTHORPE is a small hamlet, partly in this and partly in Floore parish.

Great Brington—Post-Office.—George Dunkley, subpostmaster and parish clerk. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.20 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.20 P.M.

Burdett John, wheelwright and carpenter	Hensman John, blacksmith	Elliott Frederick
Casidy John, vict. <i>Fox & Hounds</i>	Ponsonby Rev. Fred. James, M.A. rector	*Hornsby John, and butcher
Chouler Wm. Pepys, park-keeper and woodranger to Earl Spencer	Spencer Serg.-Major Edward	*Hornsby Joseph, and butcher
Hensman Mrs Rebecca, teacher of Infant School	Farmers and Graziers. (Marked thus * are yeomen.)	Starmer Richard
	Browning Thos. <i>Glebe Farm</i>	*Worley George, and groc
		Wykes John
		Wykes William

Little Brington—Post-Office.—Wall Box. Arrivals from Northampton 7.40 A.M., despatched 5 P.M.

Co-operative Stores, George Stow, manager	Robinson Rev. John Cornell, (Baptist)	Cory Mrs Hannah, Nobottle
Gent Edward, carpenter	Seal Chs. schoolmstr. (National)	Elliott John (executors of)
Gent Mrs Thirza, teacher of Infant School	Worley Rt. joiner and builder, and vict. <i>Britannia Inn</i>	*Gent Henry
Kenning Mr Charles	Wykes John, steward and clerk of works to Earl Spencer	Heygate Richard Harris, Nobottle
Muddiman William, victualler, <i>Saracen's Head</i>	Farmers and Graziers. (Marked thus * are yeomen.)	*Kenning Henry
Newton Mr Luke Marshall	Cave George, Nobottle	*Kenning George, Nobottle
Payne John, blacksmith		Lowick Mrs Sophia
		Sail George
		Wykes John

BROCKHALL PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Brington, on the east and south-east by Floore, on the south by Dodford, on the west by Norton, and on the north-west by Whilton. It contains 721 acres, the rateable value of which is £1363. Its population in 1801 was 70; in 1831, 58; in 1841, 59; in 1851, 62; in 1861, 54; and in 1871, 42. The gross estimated rental is £1581. The lordship, which contains about 850 acres, was inclosed in 1619-20, and is nearly all in the possession of the Rev. T. C. Thornton, the lord of the manor. The soil is a deep rich loam, and nearly the whole of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The parish is intersected by the western branch of the river Nene, the London and North-Western Railway, the old Roman road Watling Street, and the Grand Junction Canal.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton had three virgates in Brocole and Miscote (Bridges says the lordship is usually called from the adjoining hamlet, *Brockhole cum Muscot*), which were valued at 40s., and had been the freehold of Leuric in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was at this time in the hands of Ralph Wac or Wake, who left it to his son; and in the reign of Henry III., Matthew Wake accounted for one small fee and a half, which he was certified to hold of Simon de Montford of the Honor of Leicester. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the vills of Brockhole and Mescote, except seven virgates of the fee of Warwick, were in the tenure of Joan de Lucien, and held of the heir of Robert de Keynes, who held of the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of the king *in capite*; and by inquisition

after the death of Sir Robert Tirwhit, in the third of Edward VI. (1550), the manor of Brockhole and Muscot was found to be held of Humphrey Stafford, Esq., as of his manor of Dodford, by service of a knight's fee and a half, and two shillings rent. The manor continued in the hands of the family of Tirwhit until the eighteenth of Elizabeth (1576), when Sir Robert Tirwhit, the then possessor, leased it out to William Salter and Henry Roper, who afterwards assigned their leases to Laurence Eyton of Norton. In the twenty-fourth of Queen Elizabeth (1582), Laurence Eyton and Edward his son purchased of William Tirwhit the manor of Brockhole, in which family it continued until 1625, when Edward Eyton and Laurence his son sold it to John Thornton, Esq. of Newnham, from whom it descended to Thomas Reeve Thornton, who died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Thomas Cooke Thornton, the present owner.

The Village of Brockhall, which is small, is situated on rising ground commanding extensive views of a rich and fertile country, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Daventry, 2 miles from the London and North-Western Station, Weedon, and about 8 miles W. by N. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and south aisle, porch and chancel, with an embattled tower containing three bells. It is partly in the Norman, Early English, and a style of architecture of a later date. The nave may be referred to the fourteenth century, and the chancel is modern. The interior is suitably fitted up. The nave is separated from the tower by a lofty pointed open arch, and from the chancel by a similar one. In the church are several monuments to the memory of various members of the Thornton family. Near the east end of the south aisle is a monumental arch with crockets, and finials, and flowers in the hollow mouldings, rudely executed, inclosing an inner trefoil arch; and beneath, on a slab, was an inscription for Peter de Thurlaston, rector in 1281, now nearly obliterated, the matrix of the brass only remaining. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £13, 10s. 7d., and now valued at £245, in the patronage of the Rev. T. C. Thornton, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Kenworthy Brown, M.A.

The Rectory House stands north of the church, and is a pleasantly situated residence.

The Manor House, or Brockhall House, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Cooke Thornton, stands a little south of the church, on an elevated situation. It is a handsome edifice of Harleston stone, with three fronts, supposed to be built by the Eytons; but much improved by the late possessor. The view from the hall is of a pleasing and diversified character.

Post-Office (under the patronage of the Rev. T. C. Thornton).—Joseph Carter, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Weedon at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6 P.M.

Brown Rev. Thos. Kenworthy	Farmers.	Payne William
M.A. rector		Judkins James
Thornton Rev. Thos. Cooke,	Denny John	
<i>Manor House</i>		

BUGBROOKE PARISH.

Bugbrooke is bounded on the east by Kislingbury, on the north by Heyford, on the west by Stowe, and on the south by Gayton and Gattishall. It contains 2188 acres, the rateable value of which is £9859, including the railway, which is valued at £3600, and the canal, which intersects the parish from north to south, £60. The gross estimated rental is £11,974. Its population in 1801 was 611; in 1831, 865; in 1841, 953; 1851, 860; in 1861, 935; and in 1871, 942 souls. Bugbrooke, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, *Buchebroc*, is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway. The soil is chiefly loam and strong clay, well adapted for wheat, beans, and barley; and its principal proprietors are—the Rev. J. H. Harrison (the lord of the manor), Captain Adams, and several resident yeomen. A considerable portion of the parish is in pasture. Mr Baker tells us that in the limestone of this lordship there is an

unusual quantity of escallop-shells in good preservation, most of them exhibiting the substance of the shell itself; and Morton mentions an ammonite with five wreaths, and petrified wood, as sometimes found here. On the rectorial land is a remarkably copious spring, called the West Hills, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Peasnell; and there are two chalybeate springs in the parish also, one on the estate of Captain Adams, and the other on the farm of Mr John Ashby.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Earl of Morton had four hides of land in Bugbrooke, with two mills, of the yearly value of 40s., thirty acres of meadow land, and four acres of wood. "Robert Earl of Moreton or Mortaigne, in Normandy," writes Mr Baker, "was uterine brother of William the Conqueror, who raised him to the earldom of Cornwall, and enriched him with lands of the ejected Saxons to an extent far exceeding the most lavish allotments to any other of the Norman favourites. The aggregate of this earl's manors, dispersed through the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Suffolk, York, Nottingham, Northampton, Cambridge, Hertford, Middlesex, Bucks, Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts, amounted to the almost incredible number of 793. In this county alone 99 manors were held by or under him. Besides Bugbrooke, he held in demesne the whole or parts of Little Billing, Weston Favell, Church Brampton, East Haddon, Ravensthorp, Heyford, Yelvertoft, Helmdon, Alderton, Cosgrave, and Sywell, retaining only a paramount interest over the remaining manors, which were distributed in unequal proportions amongst nearly twenty of his retainers or dependants, under certain reserved feudal services. Before the right of primogeniture was firmly established, the eldest son frequently received a specific share only, instead of the whole of the paternal inheritance; and, conformably to this practice, on the decease of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, the second son, ascended the English throne, in exclusion of his elder brother Robert, whom his father had previously provided for in the Duchy of Normandy. The Earl of Moreton joined the confederacy, headed by his brother, Odo Earl of Kent, in favour of Robert's claim to the crown; but being attacked in his Castle of Pevensey, in Sussex, he surrendered to King William on a stipulated promise of pardon. When he died is uncertain; but he was succeeded by his son William, second Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, a man of a turbulent and ambitious spirit. King Henry I. refusing to accede to his demand of the earldom of Kent as heir of his uncle Odo, he repaired to Normandy, and zealously engaging in the cause of Duke Robert, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Tenerchebray in 1106 (sixth year of the reign of Henry I.), and being brought back to England, was imprisoned for life and deprived of his eyes by order of the king. Dugdale presumes that he had neither wife nor issue; but according to Lodge, in his *Irish Peerage*, he left two sons, Adelm, ancestor of the De Burghs, Earls of Clanrickarde, in Ireland; and John, ancestor of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent in the reign of Henry III. He was banished the realm, his castles razed to the ground, and all his lands and honours confiscated on his first quitting the kingdom. The immense possessions which escheated to the Crown by this forfeiture formed one of the principal funds which supplied the two succeeding monarchs with the means of rewarding the fidelity, and sometimes the treachery of their respective adherents." The lordship of Bugbrooke being thus seized into the king's hands, appears to have been afterwards given to Ranulph, surnamed de Bricasard, Earl of Chester, and sister's son to Hugh Earl of Chester in the reign of the Conqueror. This earl dying in the twenty-ninth year of Henry I. (1129), was succeeded by Ranulph, his eldest son, called Ranulph de Gernons to distinguish him from his father, who died in the eighteenth of Stephen, leaving his possessions to Hugh, his son and successor in the earldom. This Hugh, named Kevelioc, was succeeded in the twenty-seventh of Henry II. (1181) by his son Ranulph, who was knighted by the king in the thirty-fourth of the same reign, and married to Constance, the daughter and heir of Conan Earl of Brittany, and widow of Geoffrey, son to King Henry II. In the several contests during this reign he always continued firm to the Crown. In the second of Henry III. (1218) he joined an expedition to the Holy Land, and was general of the Christian army at the siege of Damietta. He after-

wards joined the discontented barons, and sent an insolent message from Leicester to the king, who was celebrating the festival of Christmas at Northampton. He made his peace afterwards with the king (see page 111), and died without issue in the sixteenth of the same reign (1232), leaving his estate to be divided between his sisters. In the partition of his inheritance this manor was assigned to Agnes, third sister, the wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. This William, the sixth in descent from Henry de Ferieres, who came into England with the Conqueror, was the son of William Earl of Ferrers, who attended Richard I. in his expedition to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acon in the third of this reign. Soon after the accession of King John to the throne he created him Earl of Derby, of which earldom his father had been dispossessed in the preceding reign; and by the continuance of his fidelity obtained of the Crown several grants of lands to himself and his heirs. In the eleventh of the following reign (Henry III., 1227), upon the difference between the king and Richard Earl of Cornwall, his brother, this Earl of Derby, with several of the nobility, took up arms in behalf of the earl; but this dispute, with other grievances, was soon after settled at Northampton. He died in the thirty-first of this reign (1247), and was succeeded in the earldom of Derby by William, his eldest son; but, by a deed of gift, the manor of Bugbrooke passed to Hugh, his younger brother, who in the thirty-fifth of the same reign (1251) obtained a grant of free warren to himself and his heirs in all his demesne lands here. From this lord the manor of Bugbrooke descended to his daughter Cecilia, the wife of Geoffrey de Beaumont, who in the sixth of Edward I. (1278) levied a fine of it. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Ralph Bigott, a descendant of Bertha, sister of Hugh Earl of Derby, was certified to be lord of Bugbrooke. The manor soon after reverted to the family of Ferrers, with whom it continued till the twenty-eighth of Henry VI. (1450), when Sir William de Ferrers of Charteley, Knight, dying, left it to Anne, his daughter, afterwards married to Walter Devereux, Esq. By the inquisition taken upon his death it was certified to have been held of the Crown as of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee. No particular mention is made of this manor henceforward till the seventeenth of James I. (1620), when Richard Ashbie died seized of a messuage and a quartern of land, which he held of Richard Cope, Esq., as of his manor of Bugbrooke. It came afterwards into the hands of Thomas Lord Crewe of Steane, and on the partition of the Crewe estates amongst his daughters and co-heiresses, it was assigned to Armyne, wife of Thomas Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, whose lineal descendant, William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., conveyed it in 1808 to Mr Samuel Hughes of Northampton, who in the following year sold it to George, the second Earl Pomfret, from whom it descended to George William Richard, the third earl, who sold the manor farm to Mr Levitt, from whom the manorial rights were purchased by the late Rev. James Harwood Harrison, whose son, the present rector, is lord of the manor.

The Village of Bugbrooke, which is small, is situate about six miles W.S.W. of Northampton, at the western extremity of which are two wharves adjoining the Grand Junction Canal.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, stands in a spacious churchyard at the west end of the village, and exhibits various styles of English architecture. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, north chapel, chancel, south porch, and tower, in which are five bells and a clock. The tower is surmounted by a low spire. The roof is open, and there is a gallery at the west end. The chancel is divided from the nave by a richly-ornamented wooden screen and rood-loft, and the north chapel, which was formerly separated from the aisle by a wooden screen, communicates with the chancel by an open pointed arch. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weedon, valued in the king's books at £33, and now worth about £800 per annum. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. James Harwood Harrison, M.A.

At the enclosure of the common in 1779, 390a. 2r. 23p. were allotted in lieu of glebe lands and all tithes in the open fields; about 80 acres of the old enclosures

are still tithable. The rector receives also an annual payment of £21 for tithes of lands in Upper Heyford, besides an allotment of 3a. 37p. under the Nether Heyford Enclosure Act, in lieu of certain small portions of land and tithe.

The Rectory House, a handsome edifice, is situate a little west of the church.

The Calvinistic Baptists have a neat chapel near the centre of the village.

The National School, with a house for the master attached, was built in 1844 at the expense of the rector, aided by grants of £150 from the Society for Promoting Education. The building is of white brick with stone quoin dressings, and has two gables in front, projecting about four feet, between which is an open woodwork verandah. One of the gables is surmounted by a bell campanile. *The New School*, recently erected in the village by the School Board at a cost of about £2100, is a large and commodious building.

Charities.—Whitfield's Charity, consisting of about four acres, yielding about £20 a year, is distributed in bread amongst the poor who regularly attend the parish church every Sunday. Johnson's Charity, consisting of the interest of £900, 3 per cent., left in 1826, to be equally divided, half-yearly, between four poor widows; and also the interest of £270, 3 per cent., to be applied to the apprenticing poor boys of the parish. In 1623, James Bracegirdle left a rent-charge of £1 per annum, to be given on St Thomas' Day to the poor of the parish, at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers.

Several fossil remains of fish and shells, of various kinds, have been found at different periods in Dryhurst pit, in the north-east of this parish. About thirty-five years since, whilst levelling a hill in front of Mrs Lovell's house, several human skulls, together with a crocodile in a petrified state, were discovered, and horse-shoes have been found at various depths, which has impressed the idea upon the old inhabitants that this must have been the scene of a sanguinary skirmish. A human skeleton was also discovered at the bottom of this road, the head of which appeared severed from the body.

Post-Office.—Mark Eales, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Weedon at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.45 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Weedon.

Ashby Mr Robert Alfred
Baker Mr George Frederick
Bates Miss Mary, plumber and glazier
Billing Wm. Faulkner, butcher
Bruce George, shoemaker
Cartwright Harry Gordon, surgeon
Claypole Alfred, tailor
Collins George, shopkeeper
Eales Abel, tailor
Eales Mark, butcher, shopkeeper, and postmaster
Harris Wm. coal merchant
Harrison Rev. Jas. Harwood, M.A. *Rectory*
efford Joseph, vict. *Baker's Arms*
Heygate Robert, miller and farmer, *Bugbrooke Mill*
Hickman Thomas, shopkeeper
Industrial Provident Society
Stores (Mrs J. Frost, mangr.)
Ireson Ed. baker and shopkpr.

Jeffrey John,
Johnson Edward, mason
Lovell Henry, rate collector
Lovell Mrs Jane, plumber, glazier, &c.
Moore John, farmer and vict.
Swan
Oliver Mr Samuel
Pearson Geo. carpenter and timber dealer
Phipps Thomas, maltster and vict. *Wagon and Horses*
Roddiss Miss Ellen and Eliza, Ladies' School
Roddiss Mr Thomas
Rodhouse John H. stationer
Tarry Edw. baker and grocer
Tarry Thomas, shoemaker
Thompson Jabez, coal mercht. and vict. *Crown*
Tibbs Edward, grocer
Walker Wm. Henry, surgeon
Ward John, carpenter
Waring John, carpenter

Wickens John, blacksmith
Wright Joseph, bak er

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked thus * are yeomen.)

*Adam Joseph Oliver
Amos Thomas
*Atterbury William Turland
Billingham Thomas
*Brown Thomas Garlick
*Burbridge Thomas Turland
*Garrett George
Harris Richard
Heygate Robert, *Bugbrooke Mill*
*Ireson Edward
Moore John
*Moore John, jun.
*Peasnall Thomas, butcher and vict. *Five Bells*
Roddiss Thomas, jun. & saddler
*Stafford Thomas
*Turland John

Carriers to Northampton.—Jacob Eales—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and Mrs Maria Rush—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

DALLINGTON PARISH.

Dallington, situate on a branch of the river Nene, by which it is divided from Northampton and Kingsthorpe on the east, is bounded on the north by Harleston, and on the west and south by Duston. The north side of St James's End,

a hamlet adjoining Northampton, is in this parish, the south side being in Duston parish. Dallington, or, as it is written in Domesday Book, Dailintone, contains 1520 acres, with a population in 1801 of 302; in 1831, 479; in 1841, 519; in 1851, 565; in 1861, 686; and in 1871, 1051 souls (including St James's End; the village population in 1871 was only 375). Its rateable value is £5726, and the gross estimated rental is £6425. Its soil is various, consisting principally of a strong clay on the eastern side, and a light sand towards the north and north-west. The land nearly all belongs to Earl Spencer, K.G.

Manor.—Dailintone contained four hides of land, which were held by the Abbot of Peterborough at the time of the Conqueror's survey. The mill was worth 20s. yearly, which, with five acres of meadow, had been rated at 40s. in Edward the Confessor's time, but was then advanced to £5. In the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189) the manor of Dallington was in the hands of Almaric Despencer, in right of his wife, who held it of the Convent of Peterborough by the ancient service of two knights' fees. Sir Geoffrey Lucy died seized of this lordship, in the twelfth of Edward I. (1284), which he was certified to hold of the Abbot of Peterborough by the service of one knight's fee and an annual payment of 20s. Upon the decease of Sir Geoffrey it was assigned in dower to Elena de Lucy, his relict, who was certified to be lady of the manor in the ninth of Edward II. (1320). Geoffrey de Lucy succeeded his mother, and in the sixth of Edward III. (1333) obtained a grant of free warren to himself and his heirs, and dying in the twentieth of the same reign, left it to Geoffrey, his son and heir. In the thirty-second of this reign Sir William Lucy settled this lordship upon trustees for the use of himself and Margaret his wife, his heirs and assigns. Upon the death of Sir William Lucy and Margaret his wife, Elizabeth Countess of Worcester was found to be his heir; and dying in the fourteenth of Henry VII. (1499), she was succeeded by her grandson, Robert Corbet, with whose descendants it continued for several generations. In 1607 the manor passed into the hands of Sir Henry Wallop and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs of the said Elizabeth. "Robert Wallop, Esq., their only son, disposed of all his Northamptonshire property a few years before the commencement of the Civil War, in which he embarked with zeal, and having sat in the Painted Chamber as one of the king's judges, though he did not sign the death-warrant, he was sentenced, at the Restoration, to be drawn on a sledge under Tyburn gallows, with a halter round his neck, and imprisoned in the Tower for life, where he died 16th November 1667, but was buried with his ancestors at Farley, in Hampshire." Sir Richard Raynsford, formerly M.P. for this county, and afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, purchased the manor of Dallington about the year 1640, and died in 1679, leaving his estates to Richard Raynsford, Esq., his eldest son. This Richard left an only daughter and heiress, who brought it in marriage to James, second Lord Griffin. In 1720 it was conveyed to Sir Joseph Jekyll, the Master of the Rolls, who, dying without issue, devised Dallington to Joseph Jekyll, Esq., one of his great-nephews, and from whom it descended, through his only daughter, to Anne Barbara Wright. Earl Spencer is the present lord. The Hospital of St John and St James, Northampton, had possessions here.

The Village of Dallington is small, and pleasantly situate about one and a half mile N.W. of Northampton, and a little north of the turnpike road to Dunchurch.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, situate on a rising bank, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, north chapel, and a low embattled tower containing four bells. The north aisle retains its original character, and is probably as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. The interior is pewed with oak. The font is octagonal, bearing the arms of the Raynsfords on a shield in the centre. The nave is divided from the chancel by an open arch. The north or Raynsford Chapel contains some handsome monuments to the Raynsford family, and there are also monuments to the Jekyll family. Almost every part of the church, except the nave and the chancel, has been restored during the last twenty years. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Northampton, valued in the

king's books at £6, 15s. 8d., and now worth about £300 per annum. It is in the patronage of Earl Spencer, and incumbency of the Rev. Christopher Cookson.

The Vicarage House, a commodious residence, a little north-east of the church, was built in 1741, and enlarged and improved since.

Dallington Hall, the residence of Samuel Sharp, Esq., is a handsome quadrangular mansion of Harleston stone, erected on the site of the old manor-house, west of the church, and is occupied as a ladies' school by Mrs Sharp.

The National School was erected in 1840 by subscription, aided by grants from the National Society and its Northamptonshire branch.

Almshouse.—Lord Chief-Justice Raynsford erected and endowed an almshouse in 1673 for two poor men and two poor women, with a weekly allowance of 2s. each. The endowment consists of a rent-charge of £27, 14s. 10d. per annum on certain messuages in the parish of St Saviour, Southwark.

Post-Office.—Thos. Croft, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 5.45 A.M., and are despatched at 7.15 P.M.

Cookson Rev. Christopher, B.D. vicar	Rose Miss Margaret, school- mistress.	Trasler James, parish clerk
Golby Thomas, shopkeeper	Sharp Mrs Caroline, ladies' boarding-school, <i>Dallington</i> <i>Hall</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Hodson Wm. vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Sharp Sam. Esq. F.S.A., F.G.S. <i>Dallington Hall</i>	Crowder Abraham
Neepe Wm. currier at North- ampton		Hunt Benjamin
Orton Alfred, corn-miller		West Thomas George

(For that portion of the Directory included in *St James's End*, see *Northampton*.)

DUSTON PARISH.

Duston is bounded on the east by Northampton and Dallington, on the north by Harleston, on the north-west by Harpole, and on the south by the western branch of the river Nene, which separates it from Hardingstone. The parish contains 1896 acres, of the rateable value of £6758. Its population in 1801, was 386; in 1831, 603; in 1841, 687; in 1851, 714; in 1861, 1162; and in 1871, 1640 souls. The gross estimated rental is £10,541. The soil is in general a light sandy loam, well adapted for barley, turnips, and potatoes.

The Hamlet of St James's End is partly in this and partly in Dallington parish, and being separated from Northampton only by the west bridge, may be considered the western suburb of that town. At St James's End, Duston, are also the extensive tanning and currying works of Messrs Wetherall & Neepe, which employ many hands, being the largest works of that character in the county.

The Rolling-Mills of Messrs Stenson & Co., at St James's End, where iron of the very best quality is manufactured from scrap iron and pig-iron, were erected in 1853. The works at present employ about a hundred hands, who produce an annual "output" of 200,000 tons.

Minerals.—About the same time as ironstone was discovered in this county, a fine bed of it was found at Duston in the slopes facing south to east, running in some places to the depth of twenty feet, and extending over an area estimated at 200 acres. It is a hydrated oxide of iron ore, the matrix of which is chiefly silex, and will produce iron varying in quality according to the skill of the manipulator. To the exertions of Messrs Butlin & Co. we are indebted for the state of perfection to which it has been brought. Pig-iron of the finest quality can now be produced from it without the admixture of any other ore, the secret of success entirely depending on the degree of chemical and physical agency applied. The Northamptonshire ore is now extensively used by all the iron works of South Wales, and its increased demand is mainly attributable to the perseverance of G. E. Bevan & Co., who have also extensive workings at Blisworth.

At *New Duston* are extensive quarries, belonging to Earl Cowper, and worked by Mr S. Goldby, which produce excellent stone for all building purposes. These quarries contain strata of greyish-brown stone, called Ryelands; brown ragstone, which is employed in building walls, cottages, &c.; yellow or

ochreous freestone, locally denominated Harleston stone, calculated for the better sort of buildings ; and a blue ragstone of a fine grit, which gradually loses its blue tint by exposure to the air, used for paving and gravestones. Midway of the section is a slaty course, overlying a stratum of oolite or roestone, so denominated from its resemblance to the hard roe of fishes.

The iron ore quarries at Duston and the stone quarries at Old Duston belong to the same geological formation (the *Inferior Oolite*), and abound with fossils, as many as two hundred and fifty distinct species from these quarries having been identified and enumerated in a treatise (published by the Geological Society of London) by the author of the article on Geology (see page 9). Prominent among these are—numerous and very various bivalves (*lamellibranchiata* and *brachiopoda*), univalves (*gasteropoda* and *cephalopoda*), including numerous ammonites, very large examples of *nautilus* and *belemnites*, much coral (in the hollows left by the decay of which are frequently casts of the crypts of the small boring bivalve *Lithodomus inclusus* in clusters, which have been called “eagles’ nests” by the quarrymen), plant remains and much wood, numerous *echinodermata*, including a unique star-fish, *Stulaster Sharpii*, *Pygaster semisalcatus*, *Acrosalenia Lycettii*, &c., the dorsal plate of a kind of crocodile (*Teleosaurus*), and a fine tooth of an immense land lizard, as large as a crocodile (*Megalosaurus*). Besides these, slabs with ripple markings have been found in both quarries : these are traversed in various directions by the tracks of sea-worms and small crustaceans, and prove that, at some incalculably remote period, a sea-shore existed at no great distance from these quarries.

Extensive quarries in limestone (*Great Oolite*) are worked near Duston Village, the property of Mr George Pell, and on Hopping Hill, the property of Mr Watkins. An abundance of fossils characterizing this geological formation have been found in both quarries.

Important brickworks are carried on in the clay of the upper estuarine bed (see geological article, page 10), in the comparatively high ground of Hopping Hill, by Mr Watkins ; and in the upper lias clay of the low ground, between the Duston ironstone quarries and the river Nene, by a company.

Roman Remains.—Upon the site of the Duston ironstone quarries existed, prior to A.D. 450, a Roman cemetery. This was discovered soon after the opening of the quarries. Numerous sepulchral and other Roman remains—pottery, bronze, iron, and bone objects, coins, coin-moulds, human skeletons, and animal bones and teeth—have been found, many of which are now exhibited in the Northampton Museum. An essay, giving an account of the Roman occupation of this district, and describing the Roman objects which up to that time had been discovered at Duston, by Mr Sharp, F.S.A., of Dallington Hall, was read before the Society of Antiquaries of London, February 1870, and was published by that society in the volume of the *Archæologia* for that year.

Manor.—William Peverel, the reputed son of the Conqueror, held four hides of land in Duston at the time of the Domesday survey ; the mill of the yearly rent of 20s., and thirty acres of meadow, the whole of which had been rated in the Confessor’s time at 40s., but was now advanced to £5. The manor of Duston became merged in the crown in 1199, on the accession of King John to the throne, where it has continued ever since. In the 7th year of the reign of King John (1206), William de Duston obtained a confirmation of the lands in Duston, which Walkelin, his father, was possessed of when he put on the habit of a religious. “This Walkelin,” says Bridges, “was probably the same with Walkelin who was elected Abbot of St James’s Monastery in the 26th of Henry II. (1180), and died in the 7th year of this reign.” William de Duston accounted for two knights’ fees here, of the Honor of Peverel, in the time of Henry III. John de Grey was certified to hold three parts of one knight’s fee in Duston of the king *in capite* in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), and Robert de la Warde held the other part at the same time of Reginald de Grey, who held it of the king *in capite* by the service of mewing one falcon. Isabella de Grey, daughter of William de Duston, died seized of this manor in the 33rd of this reign (1305),

and was succeeded by John de Grey, her grandson. In the 9thth of Edward II. (1316), John de Grey, son of the above-named John, was certified to be lord of Duston, and a moiety of St James's-street. In the 4th of Edward III. (1331), he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship; and in the 20th of the same reign, he accounted for one knight's fee in Duston of the Honor of Peverel. This gentleman died in the 33rd of this reign (1360), and was succeeded by his son John, and the manor continued with the family of De Grey until the reign of Richard II., when Joan, daughter of Robert de Grey, brought it in marriage to John Lord Deincourt. It was afterwards divided between Alice, wife of William Lord Lovell, and Margaret, wife of Ralph Lord Cromwell, of Tatteshall, in Lincolnshire, daughters of John Lord Deincourt; but upon the death of Margaret in 1455, the whole became vested in Alice, who was succeeded by her grandson, Francis Lord Lovell, one of the favourites of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. (1485), this nobleman's property was confiscated, when the manor of Duston fell into the hands of the crown, and was granted to Sir Charles Somerset, to be held by the usual services. This Sir Charles was the natural son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was made a prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and beheaded in the 3rd of Edward IV. (1464). Sir Charles obtained several distinguished civil and military appointments, and in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514) was created Earl of Worcester. On his decease in 1526, he was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry, second Earl of Worcester, whose son William sold this manor for £620 to his uncle. In the 1st of Elizabeth (1558), it was demised to Sir Edward Griffin, the Attorney-General, who died seized of it in 1560, leaving it with his other estates to his son and heir, Sir Edward Griffin, who alienated them to Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor, who died in possession of them in 1591. The manor then passed to his adopted nephew and heir, Sir William Newport, *alias* Hatton, whose widow held it in jointure, and whose second husband, the celebrated Lord Chief-Justice Coke, enjoyed it for life. Frances, only daughter of Sir William, brought the manor of Duston in marriage to Richard Rich, second Earl of Warwick. At what time it passed out of this family is not certain, but in 1653 the trustees for the sale of sequestered lands conveyed this lordship, with the other estates of Thomas Coke, Esq., a delinquent, to Richard Wollaston, Esq., of London, for the sum of £4922, 14s. 2d., to hold during the life of the said Thomas Coke. In 1751, the family estates devolved on Charlotte, sister to George Lewis Cooke, Esq., and wife of Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., from whom they passed to Peniston, Viscount Melbourne of the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Melbourne of Melbourne, in Derbyshire. On the death of this nobleman the estates passed to his sister, Viscountess Palmerston, who was succeeded by her grandson, Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, Earl Cowper, K.G., P.C., the present possessor.

The minor manor or estate in Duston, which, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), was in the hands of Robert de la Warde, was in the possession of Robert de Eton in the 1st of Edward II. (1307). By inquisition after his death it was found that he possessed a messuage, two virgates of land, five acres of meadow, and 17s. per annum rents of assize in Duston, a parcel of the manor of Eton, by the service of keeping one of the king's gerfalcons. He was succeeded by Nicholas de Eton, a minor two years old, who afterwards sold the estate to John Garlekmongere the younger, who in the 23rd of Edward III. (1350) obtained licence for himself and his heirs to hold it by the usual service.

St James's Abbey or monastery for black canons of the order of St Augustin was founded by William Peverel in the beginning of the 12th century. He endowed it with forty acres of land and the mill and church of Duston, which donations were confirmed by Henry I., and again by Henry II., with a further confirmation of sixty acres at Hyde and at Rokeland (Rode). Their revenues became soon augmented by several benefactions, and in the 52nd of Henry III. (1268), they obtained licence for a fair to be held at the convent on the eve of the festival of St James and the two following days. This grant was renewed in the 14th of Henry IV. (1413), and the fair continued to be held in the abbey

grounds long after the dissolution of the monastery, but was afterwards removed to the town of Northampton. Some very small portions of walls are still to be seen west of the hamlet of St James's End, near the road leading from the west bridge to the Upton and Harlestone turnpike gates. Ralph, elected in 1158, is the first abbot on record, and during his time the church and abbey were rebuilt, and the situation changed. The monks left the old, and took possession of the new house in 1173. In the 37th of Henry VIII. (1546), the site and demesne lands of the abbey, the revenues of which were valued at £175, 8s. 2d., were granted to Nicholas Gifford of Duston.

A Church or Chapel dedicated to St Margaret formerly stood at *St James's End*, and was annexed to the vicarage of Duston about the year 1259. The site of this church is contiguous to the west end of the toll-house, and is still called Churchyard Close. It seems to have been standing when Leland visited Northampton, as he evidently alludes to it in his "Itinerary,"—"There be in the suburbs two parochie chirches, wherof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the west bridge."

The Village of Duston is small, and situated on a slight eminence about two miles west of Northampton, and a little north of the turnpike road to Daventry.

The Church, dedicated to St Luke or the Blessed Virgin, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, on an elevation commanding a pleasing view of Northampton, and is a handsome edifice in the Gothic and Early English style. It consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, with a central embattled tower containing three bells. The inner door of the south porch is Norman; the aisles are of a corresponding length with the nave; the roof is open, and three of the brackets of the principal springers are carved into grotesque figures of musicians. The church was restored in 1856 at a cost of £700, raised by subscription; the interior was thoroughly renovated and repewed, the building newly roofed, and new windows inserted. *The Vicarage House* is a neat stone building, pleasantly situated near the church. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Northampton, rated in the king's books at £6, 8s. 10d., and its present estimated value is about £160 a year. It was endowed with £200 private benefactions and £400 royal bounty; and is in the patronage of Earl Cowper, and incumbency of the Rev. Peake Banton.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village, built in 1844, which will seat about 200.

The National School is now being thoroughly repaired and enlarged; and a new school is about to be built at New Duston on a site given for the purpose by Mr Banks.

Duston House, erected in 1822, and enlarged in 1832 by Colonel Samwell, is now the property of Mr William Butlin, who, during the present year (1873), has thoroughly restored and enlarged it by the addition of billiard-room, conservatories, &c., and a very neat lodge, at a cost of £3000.

The Charities of Duston consist of ten acres of land, called the poor's allotment, which yields about £40 a year; it was granted at the enclosure in lieu of the right to cut turf and furze on the common. There is also the interest of £20 left by Arthur Reynolds for the poor, and 10s. yearly arising from what is called Facer's dole.

Post-office.—Wall Box, cleared at 5 P.M. for Northampton.

Banton Rev. Peake, vicar	Clarke Alfred, carpenter	Harris Mrs Mary
Beesley Fras. & Sons, corn millers, <i>St James End Mill</i> , and <i>Pitstone, Tring</i> .	Clarke Joseph, carpenter	Irons Henry, shopkeeper
Braybrook John, shopkeeper, New Duston	Daniel John George, corn miller and grazier	Loake Henry, baker, &c.
Brewett Mrs	Farmer John, market gardener	Mallard George, shopkeeper
Bruce William, shoemaker	Gardner William, baker, &c.	Meadows George, stone mason
Butlin William, ironmaster	Garrett Henry, agent	Oakley David, manager for Stenson & Co.
Cattell John Wm., vict. <i>Hare and Hounds</i> , and farmer, New Duston	Goodson Thomas, blacksmith	Rutter Henry, shoemaker, New Duston
	Goldby Samuel, stone quarries, New Duston	Shaw Josh., beerho., N. Duston
	Haines Mr George, <i>Stanley Villa</i> , New Duston	Smalley Thomas, vict. <i>Md-bourne Arms</i>

Smith Charles, shopkeeper, New Duston	Williams Joseph, shoe manu- facturer	Butlin Ilston
Smith George, vict. <i>Squirrel</i>	Wooley Joseph, beer retailer and carpenter	Gough John
Smith Wm., beerho., N. Duston	•	Hensman Harry Descher, <i>Lodge</i>
Tucker Mr William	Farmers and Graziers.	Laurence John
Watkin James & Son, timber and slate merts., brick and tile mfrs., at <i>Northampton</i>	Banton George Francis	Smith John and James Walker William White Augustine, New Duston
<i>Carriers to Northampton.</i> —Wm. Mallard and Chas. Smith on <i>Wednesday</i> and <i>Saturday</i> . (<i>For continuation of Directory see St James's End, Northampton.</i>)		

FLOORE PARISH.

This parish includes part of the villages of Clasthorp and Upper Heyford, and is bounded on the north by Brington, on the north-east by Harpole, on the east by Upper Heyford, on the south by the western branch of the river Nene, on the south-west and west by Stowe and Dodford, and on the north-west by Brockhall. It contains 2623 acres; its population in 1801 was 821; in 1831, 955; in 1841, 1032; in 1851, 1161; in 1861, 1138; and in 1871, 1080 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5765, and the gross estimated rental £6823. The soil is principally of a loamy nature, and a meadow of about forty acres, called *Floore Lake*, adjoining the churchyard, is considered one of the finest pieces of old pasture in the county. There is a strong chalybeate spring south of the village, near the mill. The principal owners of the soil are the Earl Spencer (who is lord of the manor), John Christopher Pack, Esq., Rev. T. C. Thornton, and Messrs Thomas Capell, James Phillips, John William B. Tibbil, Esq., and Miss Sharman. It may be considered worthy of remark, that a plot of land of about four acres, now occupied by Mrs Sarah Wilding of Welton, has been in the possession of her husband's ancestors for two centuries, previous to which it was in the hands of the Muscot family for more than six centuries.

Manor.—Floore, Flore, Flower, or Flora, as it is variously called in early records, was in the hands of several persons at the time of the Conqueror's survey. William de Cahinges (Keynes) had one hide of land here, which, with a mill and four acres of meadow, were valued at 20s., and had been the freehold of Ernui in Edward the Confessor's time. Olbald held one hide and one virgate of Gunfrid de Cioches, which was then rated at 25s.; and Baldwin held half a hide of Geoffrey de Mandeville, which, with a mill and four acres of meadow, was then valued at 15s. The Earl of Morton had likewise three virgates and a mill, valued at 40s., which had been the freehold of Leuric in the reign of the Confessor; and William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son, held half a hide here of the soke of Nivebote, which had been the freehold of Gitda. In the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II., Otnar was found to hold four small virgates of the fee of Geoffrey Earl of Essex; Ansel de Chokes one hide, and one virgate; Ralph Fitz-Sewan, half a hide of the fee of Peverel; and Hugh de Cheney one hide and four small virgates of the fee of Keynes. In the scutage assessed in the reign of Henry III., Robert de Grimmescot, and Isabella his wife, accounted for one knight's fee in Flore of the Honor of Chokes; and Adam Fitz-Richard for the fourth part of one knight's fee, which he held of Henry de Hinton, who held it of the Honor of Mandevil. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), Maud Dru held one knight's fee here (the estate formerly in the hands of Gunfrid de Cioches), of William de Goreham, who held it of Roger de Yelle, by whom it was held of William de Fens, who held it of the king *in capite*. Peter de Flegg and Henry Tylley were lords of Flore and Clasthorpe in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). That part of the lordship which belonged to the fee of Keynes was at this time in the possession of Sir William Trussell. This Sir William was descendant of Osbert Trussell, lord of Billesley, in Warwickshire, in the reign of Henry II., and had his principal seat at Flore. In the 20th of this reign (1327), he was appointed by the Commons in Parliament to pronounce sentence of deposition on the king, by which they disclaimed all future fidelity and allegiance to him. For this and other offences the manor of Flore

was seized into the hands of the crown, and in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), was granted to Thomas de Bourne, at an annual payment of £25, 15s. 10d.; but in the following year it was restored to Sir William Trussell, the former possessor. In the 5th of Edward III. (1332), he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship, and in two years afterwards had the privilege of holding a weekly market on Mondays, and an annual fair, beginning on the eve of St Barnabas, and continuing for eight days after. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), the heirs of Richard de Grymmescote accounted for one knight's fee here of the fee of Chokes; and in the 29th of the same reign (1356), Sir Theobald Trussell, the son and successor of Sir William Trussell, levied a fine of the manor to the use of Agnes Trussell. In the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), Sir John Trussell died seized of this manor, and left it to his wife, Margaret, from whom it passed with all his other estates to Robert Tanfield, Esq., who died in the 1st of Richard III. (1483), and left it to his wife, who survived him. Edward Villers, of Hoothorp, died seized of this manor in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514), and was succeeded by Clement, his son, a minor. In the 33rd of this reign (1542), Sir Thomas Pulteney, Knight, was possessed of it at his death, and left it to Francis, his son and heir; but it soon afterwards reverted to the family of Villers, and Edward Villers died seized of it in the 44th of this reign (1553). This Edward Villers left issue three daughters, his heirs—Mary, afterwards married to Calcot Chambre, Jane, and Elizabeth, all at that time under age.

The other manor in Flore, which was called Tilley's Manor, from the family of that name, who possessed it from the 9th of Edward II. (1316) till the reign of Henry V., when Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Tilly, conveyed it in marriage to John Tame, Esq. In the 2nd of Henry VI. (1424), it was claimed by Joan, the wife of William Sibthorp; and in the 9th of Henry VII. (1494), John Turpin died seized of it. This manor continued in the hands of the descendants of the said John Turpin till the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, in the 2nd year of which it was in the possession of Anne Countess of Bedford, from whom it passed to Francis Earl of Bedford, between whom and Blaze Saunders a fine was levied of it in the 4th year of the same reign. Sir James Enyon died seized of this manor in the 17th of Charles I. (1642), from whom it descended to his three daughters and co-heiresses. This Sir James was unfortunately killed in a duel with Sir Nicholas Crispe. "Both parties," writes Mr Baker, "were volunteers in the royal cause, and the dispute arose at their quarters in Gloucestershire. The fatal result made an indelible impression on the mind of the survivor, who ever after wore mourning, except in the field of battle, when he cherished the hope of being united to his friend by a fortunate bullet; and through life hallowed every return of the melancholy anniversary by closing his chamber in darkness, and devoting himself to fasting and prayer." This manor afterwards became the property of Henry Rushton, Esq., who dying in 1700, William Rushton, Esq., his son and heir, sold a part of it in 1723, and the residue in 1727, to George Devall, Esq., of London. Sarah, the widow of John Devall, sold it, in 1771, to Richard Kerby, Esq., who died in 1804, leaving his wife, Mary, a tenant for life, with remainder to his nephew, Richard Pack, Esq. The manorial privileges exercised are confined to a game deputation. Various religious houses had possessions in Flore: Merton Priory, in Surrey, had the advowson at an early date; St Andrew's Priory at Northampton had the tithes of Burchard, in this parish; St James's Abbey had forty acres; Lenton Priory, near Northampton, and the Priory of St John of Jerusalem, had temporalities here.

The Village of Flore, which is large, is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence, about five miles S.E. from Daventry, seven W. of Northampton, and one mile from the Weedon Station of the London and North Western-Railway.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands in a spacious churchyard, at the southern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and a square embattled tower, containing a peal of six bells. The chancel was restored in 1867 at a cost of nearly £500. Por-

tions of the edifice are in the Decorated, with considerable insertions in the later style of English architecture. A neat wooden screen divides the nave from the chancel; at the east end of the south aisle is a piscina, and at the west end of the nave is a gallery. After the dissolution, the advowson was granted (in 1546) to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who demise the impropriate tithes on lease of twenty-one years, renewable every seven years, but retain the advowson in their own hands. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £17, and the gross income now is about £600. At the enclosure of the common in 1778, 168 acres were allotted in lieu of the rectorial, and 204 acres for the vicarial tithes. The Rev. Frederick Pigot Johnston, M.A., is vicar.

The Vicarage House is a neat structure, which was rebuilt by the late incumbent.

The Independent Chapel in the village, erected in 1810, is a plain building, and is at present served from Weedon.

The Quakers had formerly a chapel here, and there is still a place called the Quaker's burial-ground, now in possession of Mr Thomas Capell.

The National School, for boys, was first erected in 1836, and rebuilt in 1871, at a cost of £500, by private subscription, having an endowed foundation of £1485, left by Mr R. Capell, an inhabitant of Floore, who died in 1835, the interest to be applied to the education of twenty free scholars. The money realises about £70 per annum, principally on mortgages.

There is also a National School for girls, with an endowment of £3 per annum for the education of three poor girls.

Floore House (the manor-house), the seat of Major Fairfax Cartwright, son of the late General Cartwright, is situate near the village.

CLASTHORPE or GLASTHORP is a hamlet in the parishes of Floore and Brington, which now consists of a few detached houses, though tradition points out Great Buryfield as the spot where the village formerly stood.

Charities.—Besides the school endowment, James Curtis, of Floore, left land in 1728, which lets for £22 a year, for the relief of forty-eight poor widows of this parish. The town close, containing 7a. 39p., was awarded by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of Gardiner, Steer, and Muscot's charities, which are now incorporated, and let for about £23, 14s. a year, which is alternately devoted to the necessitous poor widows of the parish and to apprenticing poor boys; and Abigail Rushton left £100 in the 3 per cents. for teaching four children to read and spin. George Knight's charity has not been paid for many years.

Post-office.—Robert White, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Weedon at 6.35 A.M., and are despatched at 6.45 P.M.

Amos Edward, baker	Gardner Thos., higgler & beerh.	Pearcey Thomas, timber mert.
Ashley William, corn miller and farmer	Garner John, farm labourer	and vict. <i>White Hart</i>
Bazeley Thomas, road surveyor	Garrett Wm., vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>	Phillips John, wheelwright and blacksmith
Begley Matthias, chimney swp.	Gibson Thomas, tailor	Poole Daniel, asst. overseer and vict. <i>Chequers</i>
Bosworth James, grocer, &c.	Goddard Thomas, cattle dealer	Rhodes Mr Thomas William
Bottrill John, threshing-machine proprietor	Green William, blacksmith	Rigby Joseph, schoolmaster
Bromwich Mrs Jane	Hawley Miss Sarah	Robinson Daniel, rope maker and parish clerk
Bunker Mr Charles	Ireland Miss Millicent, school-mistress	Roddiss Thomas, saddler, &c.
Cartwright Major Fairfax, <i>Floore House</i>	James William, butcher	Sharp George, whip maker
Collett Mrs Sophia	Johnson Rev. F. P., M.A., vicar	Sharp Henry, whip maker and beer retailer
Co-operative Stores (Joseph Muscott, manager)	Marriott Mr James	Spokes Jabez, plumber, &c.
Cosford George Edw., butcher	Marsh Mark, carpenter	Starmer Mrs Eliz., beer retlr.
Court Miss Jane, school	Marshall Mr Thomas	Taylor Capt. George William, <i>Woodfield House</i>
Cross Daniel, shoemaker	Masters Thomas, tailor	Thorneycroft Henry, butcher and gardener
Dicks Miss Mary Ann, school	Mawby Mrs Emma	Thorpe Mrs Mary Ann
Evans Mrs Mary	Mead Fred., carpenter & grocer	Tibbs Mrs Matilda, baker
Facer Mrs Elizabeth	Mead John, carpenter and beer retailer	Towers Jonathan, shopkeeper
Floyer Mrs Ann	Minor Jonas Collins, plumber, painter, and paperhanger	Watson Mrs Sarah
Floyer Mr Hubert William	Orland Thomas, mason and gravestone cutter	
Floyer Wm. Hubert, surgeon	Orland Wm., joiner & builder	

Farmers and Graziers.
(*Marked * are Yeomen*).

*Capell John
*Capell Thomas

Court John (and cattle dealer)
Hadland Henry and Harry
George (and horse dealers)
Hadland Mrs Mary Ann

Hadland Vincent
Hadland Wm. Marriot
Lowick Richard Manning
*Phillips James, jun.

Carriers to Northampton.—Daniel Meacock, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*; John Rogers, *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*; and William Trasler, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

HADDON EAST PARISH.

Haddon East, or East Haddon, so called to distinguish it from West Haddon, a neighbouring parish in the hundred of Guilsborough, is bounded on the north by Ravensthorpe, from which it is divided by a brook, on the east by Holdenby, on the south by Brington, and by Long Buckby and West Haddon on the west. It contains 2602 acres, the rateable value of which is £4441, and its population in 1801 was 259; in 1831, 644; in 1841, 616; in 1851, 700; in 1861, 727; and in 1871, 726. The gross estimated rental is £5245. The parish is rather hilly, and affords some very pleasing prospects. The soil is generally a light fertile loam, except the lower parts of the parish, which are a blue clay. "The gravel pits adjoining the road to Ravensthorpe," Mr Baker tells us, "furnish fibrous gypsum, jasper, and stone marl, and of extraneous fossils, gryphites, ammonites, belemnites, escallop shells, muscles, and corallites." A quantity of human bones were discovered imbedded in gravel about forty years since, in a field a little north of the village, belonging to the vicarage. The pits were filled up about nine years since, and turned into playgrounds for children. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the village. The principal proprietors are the Rev. Edward Henry Sawbridge (lord of the manor), Thomas Clarke, Esq., Mr Walter Smith, Lord Clifden, and Mr William Lantsberry.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held 2½ hides of land in Eddone, one of which was in demesne, and, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s. and 8 acres of meadow and 10 acres of wood, was rated in the Confessor's time at 40s., but now valued at £4. At the same time, one Ralph held half a hide of the Earl of Morton, which was then valued at 5s. The lordship of East Haddon was certified to contain four hides, which were held of the fee of Leicester in the reign of Henry II. It was afterward divided into three distinct manors. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), Ralph Dyve, Roger de St Andrew, and Thomas de Bray, were certified to hold the township of East Haddon of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the crown. In the 4th of Edward II. (1311), Roger de St Andrew obtained a grant of free warren within his lands at Haddon; and in the 9th of the same reign (1316), John de Radenden was certified to be lord of this town. By a fine levied in the 33rd of Edward I. (1305), the manor in the family of St Andrew was settled upon Richard de St Andrew, Alice his wife, and their heirs; which Richard, dying in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), left it to John, his brother, a minor sixteen years old. In the 31st of Edward III. (1358), John Ragon levied a fine of a third part of East Haddon manor in fee-simple to himself. In the 5th of Henry V. (1418), this manor was in the hands of Reginald Ragon, from whom it descended to his son Thomas, who, in the 20th of Henry VI. (1442), gave up the reversion of it to Thomas Aydrop and others. Sir Lewis Dyve was in possession of this manor previous to 1652, as in that year the Parliamentary Commissioners of Sequestration sold it to John Willes and John Moulton. Sir Lewis, however, regained possession of it, either by restitution or repurchase, about the time of the Restoration, and, in 1661, conveyed it to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., of Lamport, whose great-grandson, of the same name, alienated it, in 1789, to Henry Sawbridge, Esq., from whom it descended to its present proprietor. The other manor, or estate, appears to have been settled on a junior branch of the family of St Andrew, and descended from Alice, in course of succession, to John St Andrew, who was possessed of it in the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512). It was afterwards carried in marriage by a coheirress of the family to Sir Oliver

St John, of Woodford, near Thrapston, with whose descendants it continued till 1807, when, as Mr Baker says, after an uninterrupted descent of six centuries, it was alienated by Andrew, the 13th Lord St John, to William Sawbridge, Esq., who was previously in the possession of the other manors by inheritance from his father. From William it passed to Henry Barnes Sawbridge, Esq., who was succeeded in 1851 by his widow, Mrs Grace Julia Sawbridge; and at her decease in 1872, it came into the possession of the Rev. Edward Henry Sawbridge, the present proprietor and lord of the manor. The estate, which, in the time of Edward I., was in the hands of Thomas de Bray, was in the possession of William Sanders, Esq., of Welford, in the time of Henry VIII., in the 33rd of whose reign (1542) he died seized of it, with 13 messuages, 3 cottages, 1 windmill, 340 acres of arable land, 140 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of pasture. By inquisition taken at his death, these premises were certified to be held of the king, as of his barony of East Haddon, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by fealty and suit of court. This estate is also in the hands of the Rev. E. H. Sawbridge. The lordship of East Haddon is within the paramount jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, and owes suit and service to the court formerly held here, but now kept at West Haddon.

The Village of East Haddon, which is rather large, is situate on a slight eminence $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of Northampton, and in the line of the London and North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient structure, partly in the Decorated style of larchitecture. It consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of five bells. The nave is divided from the chancel by a wide open arch; at the east end of the aisle is a plain piscina; and at the east end of the south wall is a projecting trefoil-headed piscina, and three stone sedilia of Decorated character. The south aisle and porch were rebuilt in 1839, and the tower in 1673. The organ was presented by H. B. Sawbridge, Esq., and there is a modern gallery in the west end. This church was given to the abbot and convent of Sulby by William de Dyve. At the dissolution, the advowson fell to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner and his heirs. It then passed through several possessors, till it was purchased, in 1796, by Christopher Smyth, of Northampton. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the king's books at £15, and now worth about £250 a year. The Rev. Christopher Smyth, rector of Woodford, and the Rev. Edward Henry Sawbridge are the patrons, the latter having a third of the presentation. The Rev. William Poulter Mackesy, M.A., is the incumbent. The Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 249a. 2r. 23p. in lieu of the rectorial tithes of the parish, and 94a. 38p. in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes.

A New Vicarage House was erected in 1856; it is a substantial building of stone in the Gothic style.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1812, will seat about 250 persons, and is supplied by the ministers from the neighbouring villages.

There are male and female schools in the village, which are well attended.

East Haddon Hall, the seat of the Rev. Edward Henry Sawbridge, stands a short distance north of the village, and is a commodious residence of freestone.

Charity.—The poor's allotment consists of 3a. 27p., allotted at the inclosure in lieu of land in the open field, which lets for £9, 6s. a year.

Post-office.—William Garrett, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.14 P.M.

Andrew Wm., shopkeeper
Atkins Thomas, blacksmith
Brains Wm., master of Nat.
School
Co-operative Stores, William
Brains, sec.
Eales Thomas, shopkeeper

Ford John, tailor, *Northampton*
Garrett William, shopkeeper
and parish clerk, P.O.
Howe William, saddler, and at
Buckby
Mackesy Rev. William Poulter,
M.A., vicar

Police Station, Geo. Cutler,
constable
Rushton Mr John Perkins
Minards Thomas, baker
Sawbridge Rev. Edw. Henry,
M.A. *The Hall*
Smith Fred. J. shoemaker

Smith Mrs Marion
 Smith Samuel J., shoemaker
 Soden Miss Cath., shopkeeper
 Soden Charles, wheelwright
 Soden Frederick, carpenter and
 vict., *Red Lion*
 Soden George, wheelwright

Soden John, carpenter
 Soden Miss M. Ann, vict.
Plough.

Farmers and Graziers.

Clarke Mrs Catherine
 Earl Thomas, *Lodge*

Garrett James, *Steepleton*
 King George, *The Poplars*
 Main Henry (and butcher)
 Main Richard (and maltster)
 Rolfe Richard White, *Lodge*
 Russell Thomas
 Smith Walter (yeoman)

Carriers to Northampton.—Joseph Chapman, Richard Soden, and Ephraim Smith, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

HARLESTONE PARISH

Is bounded by the parishes of Dallington and Brampton on the east, on the north by Holdenby, on the west by Brington, and on the south by Harpole and Duston. The parish contains 2504 statute acres, of the rateable value of £3721, and the gross estimated rental is £4383. Its population in 1801 was 437; in 1831, 645; in 1841, 639; in 1851, 610; in 1861, 651; and in 1871, 583 souls. The soil varies from a light red land to white loam and clay. The principal owner is Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor. "The success of the air at Halston," writes Morton, "and of the heaths in the neighbourhood, in curing coughs that are not to be abated by the force of ordinary medicines, I myself have experienced more than once, and should choose to recommend it in the like cases." This parish has long been famed for its quarries of excellent building-stone. The ancient delves may still be traced in the park by large deep hollows. "The hollows of the old delves," continues Morton, "are large; and the town's name, as some would have it, implies the antiquity of the quarry; Halston, or Harleston, for thus it is anciently wrote, deriving itself from Harle, the Saxon word to draw, and Stane, a stone, alluding to the business of the quarriers, then perhaps the principal inhabitants of that place." The Reverend David Morton, M.A., is of a different opinion. He says—"I have no doubt that the village was called after Herolf or Herolve, and not from Harle, to draw, which might be given to every place where there is a quarry of stone." The stone is exactly of the same nature and quality as that already described in Duston parish, and there are both white and red brick and lime kilns in the parish. Mr Bridges tells us that races were formerly held on the heath south of the town. "The corporation of Northampton," says he, "by deed bearing date 16th January 1632, in consideration of the sum of £200 paid by William Lord Spencer, and other gentlemen of the county, obliged themselves to provide yearly a gilt silver cup and cover of the value of £16, 13s. 4d., to be ridden for on Thursday in Easter-week yearly; with covenant that, upon notice given in the race-week, they will return the said money within the year following." These races have been discontinued since 1739.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton had two estates in Herolvestune at the time of the Domesday survey. The principal one, which consisted of 1½ hide and a mill, was valued in the Confessor's time at 5s., but now rated at 30s. William, the ancestor of Keynes, held this estate of the earl; and the other consisted of half a bovate. These parcels had been the freehold of Leurie and Orgar before the Conquest. William Peverel was certified to hold 1½ hide here at the same time. This, with other estates in Newbottle, Althorpe, Brington, Clasthorp, and Floore, had been the freehold of Gitda in the reign of the Confessor, and was rated at £4, but now valued at £7. By a very early survey, probably about the time of Henry III., it appears that four virgates here were held of the crown, two virgates of the fee of Berkhamstead, ten virgates of the fee of Dodford, and ten and a half of the fee of Newbottle. That part held of the crown was in the possession of Henry de Bray, whose great-grandfather Brixton, in the reign of Richard I., held certain lands and tenements of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by the service of an annual payment of 4s. and suit of court at his manor of Newbottle. Henry de Bray was succeeded by his son Henry, with whose descendants it continued till Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Bray, brought it in marriage, with other lands in this parish, to John Dyve of Brampton. Sir Lewis Dyve,

the tenth in descent from John and Alice, being a zealous royalist, his estates were seized by the Parliament for delinquency, and in 1652 his manor of Harlestone, with the manor-house, "built of square stone, with offices, &c.," were sold by the trustees for the sale of sequestered lands, to John Hesilrigge, Esq., and William Denton, Esq., of Blisworth, for £2893, 7s. 3d. The remainder of the lordship of Harlestone was in the hands of Ralph de Bulmere, and Roger de Lomeley, or De Heyford. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), John de Roseles and John de Bulmere held a moiety of the township of Harlestone of the heirs of Robert Keymes by the service of half a knight's fee; and Hugh de Chaunceus a fourth part of the said township of the king *in capite*, by an unknown service. This fourth part was in the hands of Henry de Bray, who, in the 34th of this reign (1306), held 9 messuages, 1 toft, 6 cottages, and 3 virgates of land in Herleston, of the said Hugh de Chaunceus, as of his manor of Upton. Roger de Lomeley was found to be lord of Harlestone in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Ralph de Bulmere and Roger Lomeley accounted for one knight's fee in Harlestone and Heyford of the Honor of Leicester. In the 20th of Edward II. (1327), this Ralph Bulmere was appointed deputy governor of York Castle, and in the 4th of Edward III. (1331) was made the governor. This part of the lordship continued with the family of Bulmer till the 20th of Henry VI. (1442), when Sir Robert Bulmer, Knight, gave up to Sir William Tresham and others all his lands, &c., in Harlestone and other places. This estate appears to have been in the hands of John Dyve, Esq., in 1598, and Sir Salathiel Lovell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in 1709. In 1753 it passed, by purchase of William Wildman, second Viscount Barrington, into the possession of the family of Andrews. The estate in the possession of Roger de Lomeley continued with this family till the 15th of Henry VII. (1500), when John Lumley, Esq., and Alice, his wife, sold it to Thomas Andrew, Esq., with whose descendants it remained until 1832, when it was purchased by the late Earl, and is now possessed by his son, the present Earl Spencer.

St James's Abbey and St Andrew's Priory, at Northampton, and Swardsley Priory had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Harlestone, which is very picturesque and beautiful, is scattered over a considerable space of ground, about four miles N.W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and south porch, and a tower containing a peal of six bells. It was erected between the years 1320 and 1325. The nave and aisles are well paved and re-seated; the chancel is entered under a low open arch; the altar is ascended by three steps, and in the chancel is a large projecting piscina resting on a bracket representing a large head. On the south side are three sedilia of equal height, the trefoiled arches of which are beautifully executed. There are some fine monuments belonging to the families of Andrew and Lovell in this church. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20, 9s. 7d., and its gross value now is £600. It is in the patronage of Earl Spencer, and incumbency of the Rev. David Morton, M.A. At the enclosure of the common, the commissioners allotted 309a. 5p. in lieu of the glebe lands and tithes. The *Rectory House* is close to the church, and is erected on the original site. The glebe land attached to it consists of about 11 acres.

Here is a small *Baptist Chapel*, and there is a *National School* in the village, which is well attended.

Harleston Park, the property of Earl Spencer, contains about 160 acres. The mansion-house is a very beautiful structure. It is now occupied by Ismania Catherine, daughter of W. Nugent, Esq., and second wife of the third Lord Southampton, who died in 1872, and was succeeded by their eldest son, Charles Henry Fitzroy, the fourth and present Lord Southampton, who was born in 1867. Town residence, 58 Grosvenor Street.

Charities.—The sum of £250, arising from several bequests for teaching and apprenticing poor children, was expended long ago upon the purchase of 25 acres of land at Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, and 4 acres at Kislingbury, which

yield about £78 a year. Mr John Murcott, who resided here in his early years, bequeathed the sum of £100 to the poor of this parish in 1833.

Post-Office.—William Mead, postmaster. Letters arrive here from Northampton at 6 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6.50 P.M.

Archer Hy., gardener & grazier	Lumley John, farmer, maltster, and vict., <i>Fox and Hounds</i>	Wilson William, groom
Belton Samuel, stone merchant, &c., Harlestone Quarry	Manning Thomas, stone mason	Wilson Mr Thos., <i>Harlestone Paddock</i>
Chowler Wm., keeper	Mead Wm., carpnt. & shopkpr	Worley Robert, tailor
Cooch Mrs Jane, machine maker and carpenter	Morton Rev. Dav., M.A., rector	Yelland John, schoolmaster
Cooper John, butcher & farmer	Pendred Thos. Knight, maltster and grazier	York John, blacksmith
Co-operative Stores (groceries), Elizabeth A. Smith, manager	Smeeton Wm., baker & farmer	Farmers and Graziers.
Cox Thomas, parish clerk	Southampton Lady, <i>Harlestone Park</i>	Cooch Mrs Jane
Craddock Josiah, corn miller and farmer	Thursby Mrs Sophia Eliz.	Hensman Thomas Dexter
Fisher Wm., butcher & farmer, and beerho. & shopkeeper	Vials Miss Annie	Moore John
	Wells Eli, carpenter	Rice John
	Wells Mrs Martha, beerhouse	Vials William
		Williams Robert

Carriers to Northampton.—Joseph Green and Henry Hines, *Wednesday and Saturday.*

HARPOLE PARISH.

Harpole parish is bounded by Harlestone on the north and north-east, by Duston and Upton on the east, by Kislingbury on the south, from which it is divided by the western branch of the river Nene, and by Heyford and Newbottle on the west. It contains 1823 acres, and its population in 1801 was 545; in 1831, 711; in 1841, 669; in 1851, 711; in 1861, 833; and in 1871, 824. The rateable value of the parish is £4798, and the gross estimated rental is £5332. This parish is situated low, upon a clayey soil, with a mixture of gravel, and it is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. Here was formerly a wood called Oakhill Wood, extending over 40 acres, the site of which is still called Harpole Wood. The principal landowners are Mr Edward Scriven; the Rector in right of the church, and several resident freeholders.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Biscop, the Saxon lord, held 2½ hides of land in Hoopor of William Peverel; there were 10 acres of meadow and 10 acres of wood, the whole of which had been valued, in the reign of King Edward, at 30s., but now rated at 40s. This is one of the few instances in which the Saxon possessor was permitted to hold his estate as sub-tenant to the Norman grantee. When the Peverel estates became forfeited to the crown, Harpole became two distinct manors. There were four hides in this lordship of the fee of Beauvoir in the reign of Henry II.; Peter de Horepol held one and a half hide, and another hide was held of the fee of Peverel. One of the two manors in Harpole was held of the crown as of the Honor of Peverel, belonging to Robert de Haustede; and the other was in the possession of the family of St Hilary, which was held of the fee of Belvoir. In the 15th of Edward II. (1322), Robert de Haustede died, leaving issue Robert, his son and heir, and Margery, his wife, surviving. Margery, being jointly seized of this manor with her husband, continued to hold it for the term of her life. At her death the manor, with the advowson of the church, reverted to Henry de Whetthnous, who settled it on Robert de Haustede, her son, for his lifetime, with remainder to Nicholas de Crophull, Margery his wife, and their heirs, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by their usual services. Robert de Haustede dying before his mother, the manor upon her decease, in the 12th of Edward III. (1339), descended to the said Nicholas and Margery de Crophull. In the 39th of this reign (1366), Sir Nicholas Crophull levied a fine of the manor of Harpole, which he possessed, together with the advowson of the church, in fee-tail to Simon Warde, Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs-male, with remainder to Maud, the daughter of the said Simon, and her heirs-male. Simon and Elizabeth Warde dying without male issue, the manor descended to Robert Thame, the son and heir of the said Maud, from whom it passed, in the 8th of Henry V. (1421), to his brother and heir, Thomas Thame. In the 1st of Richard III. (1483), it came into the possession of the family of Tanfield, and lineally descended to Francis Tanfield, Esq., after-

wards knighted, who in 1597 sold it in parcels to several yeomen of Harpole, and the dispersed members have never since been united.

The other manor belonging to the family of St Hilary, was demised to Edmund de Pinkeney, for the term of his life, at the annual rent of £11. Upon his decease in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), it reverted to Thomas de St Hilary, who, in the 20th of the same reign (1347), accounted for half a knight's fee here of the Honor of Beauvoir. It came afterwards into the hands of Sir William Vaux, Knight, who being attainted of high treason in the 1st of Edward IV. (1441), this manor, with all his other possessions, became forfeited to the crown, and in the 4th year of the same reign was granted to Ralph Hastings. The manor came again into the family of Vaux, and William Lord Vaux of Harrodon died seized of it in the 37th of Elizabeth (1595). It afterwards passed to the Gregory family and other possessors, and was sold by Sir Francis Tanfield to Francis Gregory, who died seized of it in 1610. The successor of Francis Gregory disposed of his estates here to several yeomen a few years afterwards, and the manor still continues distributed in shares. The manor-houses have long since been destroyed. The site of Vaux's is in the Moat Close, near the churchyard, and that of Tanfield's in the Hall Close. The Abbeyes of St Alban and St James, and the Priors of Chacombe and St John of Jerusalem, had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Harpole is pleasantly situated a short distance north of the turnpike road to Daventry, about four miles west of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands near the centre of the village, and is an ancient edifice, partly in the Norman and partly in the Early English style. It consists of a coped tower with small pinnacles, and contains five bells and a clock, a nave, north aisle and chapel, south aisle and porch, and chancel. The porch was rebuilt in 1867, and two memorial windows in stained glass were inserted in the church in 1870, to the Soutter and Linnell families. The tower is supposed to be of the early part of the thirteenth century; the south aisle and chancel are of later date. The north chapel is separated from the aisle by a closed arch, and from the chancel by a widely-pointed open one. There are piscinas at the east end of the south aisle, and in the south-east angle of the chapel. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £8, 13s. 4d., and now worth about £550. The Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Bruce Dundas, M.A., is rector. At the enclosure of the common, the commissioners allotted 383a. 2r. 16p. in lieu of glebe lands and tithes, which, with 3a. 3r. of old enclosure, and a rate-tithe of 19s. 6d. per annum for homesteads not exonerated under the Act, is the property of the rector.

The Rectory House, built in 1816, is a genteel residence, adjoining the churchyard on the west.

The Calvinistic Baptists have a neat chapel in the village, built in 1809; and enlarged and otherwise improved in 1861 and 1870. A new school-room and vestry were added, and circular windows inserted. These alterations, &c., which cost £250, were effected during the ministry of the present pastor, the Rev. Amos Smith. There is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here, built in 1837.

The School is endowed with 26a. 3r. 5p., yielding £52 a year, for which all the children of the parish are taught free. It is a good stone building, erected in 1835, and considerably enlarged in 1864, to give accommodation to 140 children. The average attendance is 100, and the annual expenditure £120.

Harpole Hall, a respectable brick building situate in the village, is at present occupied by Robert Oldry, Esq.

The Charities consist of 20 acres, called the poor's allotment, which lets for about £50, and is distributed annually in fuel, meat, clothes, &c., to the poor; Smith's bequests for bread to the poor, amounting to about £12 annually; and other bequests amounting to £135, £125 of which is invested in the consols—the interest of £105 is distributed annually to the poor in money, and the interest of the remaining £30 is laid out every other year in providing coals or gowns for five poor people.

Biography.—Sir Richard Lane, Lord Keeper to Charles I., was born here

and baptized in 1584. He was son to Richard Lane, of Courteenhall, and was educated for the bar in the Middle Temple. He was appointed deputy recorder of the town of Northampton in 1615. He conducted the defence of the Earl of Strafford on his impeachment by the House of Commons in 1640-1; was appointed attorney to Prince Charles, and was knighted at Oxford. He was one of the royal commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and became Lord Keeper in 1645. He died in France in 1650. He published "Reports in the Court of Exchequer," from the third to the ninth year of King James I. It is stated, that on Sir Richard leaving London in 1640, he entrusted his chamber in the Temple, with his furniture and an excellent library, to his intimate friend Bulstrode Mitlock, who, on their being afterwards required of him by the son of Sir Richard, had the baseness and audacity to deny that he ever knew such a man as Sir Richard.

Roman Remains.—A few years ago, were discovered, upon the Rectory lands lying north of the village, the remains of an extensive Roman villa, and a coarse unornamental tessellated Roman pavement was exposed, which had been covered by only a few inches of soil.

Post Office.—Rd. Love, post-mr. Letters arrive from Weedon at 9 A.M., & are desp. 4.30 P.M.

Beasley Miss Fanny
Blackwell Mrs Elizabeth
Boon James, vict. *White Swan*
(and farmer)
Co-op. Stores, Ebzr. Ellis, mnr.
Dickens, J. butcher
Dix Mr George, *Vine Cottage*
Dundas Rev. Robert Bruce,
M.A., rector
Dunmore Edward, shoe agent
Frost Richard, butcher, shop-
keeper, and cowkeeper
Garner Mrs Eliza
Goode Chas. threshing-machine
proprietor
Farmer Mrs Maria, butcher and
vict. *Bull*.
Harris William, blacksmith

Hines John, parish clerk
Lovell John Maltman, sec. to
Agricul. Soc., and to Mutual
Cattle Insur. Assoc., & farmer
Mellowes George, shoe agent
Nutt, John, stone mason
Oldrey Robert, Esq. *The Hall*
Robins, Thos. shopkr. & carrier
Rolfe Mrs Ann
Rolfe Mr John, *Dial Cottage*
Sargeant Charles, corn miller
Smith Mrs Catherine
Smith Richard, carpenter
Smith William, shopkeeper
Smith Rev. Amos (Baptist)
Starmer Henry, shopkeeper
Starmer John, vict. *Red Lion*
Steele William, shopkeeper

Tarry John, shopkeeper
Thorpe William, schoolmaster
Webster Joshua, carpenter
Webster Paul, beer retailer
Williams Charles, shoe agent

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are Yeomen.)

Baker William
Blackwell Samuel (and baker)
*Cory Samuel
*Garner Sam. *Norwood House*
Goosey Thomas
Ratcliffe Richard
*Rolfe John, jun.
*Rolfe Samuel
*Scriven George
Scriven John

Carriers to Northampton.—Thomas Collins, Richard Gibson, and James Mellowes, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and Thomas Robins, on *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*.

HEYFORD NETHER PARISH

Is bounded on the north by the river Nene, which divides it from Upper Heyford; on the east by Kislingbury and Bugbrooke, from which it is partly separated by Horestone brook, which rises from springs in Farthingstone, Cold Higham, and Pattishall lordships, and falls into the river Nene; on the south by Stowe; on the west by Weedon; and on the north-west by the river Nene, which divides it from Floore. The parish contains 1690 acres, and its population in 1801 was 264; in 1831, 507; in 1841, 559; in 1851, 700; in 1861, 807; and in 1871, 779 souls. Its rateable value is £7352, and the gross estimated rental £8277. The soil is principally a good grey loam, with a mixture of strong clay and red land. The parish is well supplied with springs, one of which, called Holy Well, is medicinal. About half the lordship is meadow and pasture, and it furnishes excellent white gravel. The manorial rights are divided between Sir R. Knightly, Bart., and Alfred Crawley, Esq., and the principal proprietors are Messrs J. O. Adams, Francis Montgomery, Thomas Starmer, T. Baker, George Garratt, John Judkins, J. Whitmell, Rev. T. W. Crawley, and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, 2 hides and 1 virgate of land were held in Heiforde by one William, of the fee of the Bishop of Baieux; this had been valued at 10s., but was then rated at 20s., and had been the freehold of Biscop and Ailet in King Edward's time. Walterius held 1½ virgate of the Earl of Morton, which, with a mill and 4 acres of meadow, had been valued at 10s., and now advanced to 30., and had been the freehold of Biscop before the Conquest. Ralph held 1½ virgate of the Earl of Morton, the value of which had been

advanced from 5s. to 10s. ; and the Earl of Morton possessed also 1½ virgate of the same value as those held by Ralph. These three parcels belonged to the soke of Buchebroc. Sasgar held 1 hide and 1½ virgate here of Gilbert de Gant at the same time, which had been advanced in value from 10s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II. there were found to be 4 hides here of the fee of Morton. In the time of Henry III., the heir of Roger de Heyford, or De Lumley, was certified to hold one small fee here and at Harlestone of the Honor of Leicester ; Gilbert de Gant two fees here and at Kislingbury ; and Richard Fitz-Robert, of Floore, a fifth part of one knight's fee here of the Honor of Clare. In the 6th year of the reign of Edward II. (1313), John de Pateshull levied a fine of a manor here, and in the 9th of the same reign he was certified to be lord of Heyford. In the 7th of Edward III. (1334), a second fine was levied of this manor by William and Joan de Pateshull in fee to Philip Pateshull. In the 20th of this reign (1347), Ralph Bulmere and Roger Lumley accounted for one knight's fee here and in Harlestone of the Honor of Leicester ; and Nicholas de Heyford for a twelfth part of one knight's fee here of the Honor of Clare. Henceforward the families of Bulmer and Lumley enjoyed these estates for several generations. In the 33rd year of Edward III. (1360), Sir William de Pateshull, Knight, died seized of an estate in Heyford, which had belonged to his ancestors, a part of which was held of the manor of Upton by the annual payment of 6d., and part of Gerard de l'Isle by the like annual payment. Leaving no issue, his sisters and their children became his heirs, and in the partition of the estates this manor was assigned to Catherine, the wife of Sir Robert de Tudenham, with whose successors it continued for generations. In the 25th of Henry VI. (1447), John Mauntell levied a fine of the manor and of 35 messuages in fee-simple. This latter was the manor and estate which belonged to the family of Lumley. John, grandson of the said John Mauntell, being attainted and convicted of rebellion, his estates here and in other places were escheated to the crown. This manor and estate came afterwards into the possession of Francis Morgan, Esq., one of the Judges of the King's Bench, in the reign of Philip and Mary. "Judge Morgan," says Bridges, "pronounced sentence of death upon Lady Jane Grey ; soon after which he is said to have gone mad, crying out in his fits, 'Take away the Lady Jane from me ;' and in this distraction he ended his life." This is, however, contradicted by Mr Baker, who says that, "The judge on whom that melancholy office devolved was Sir Richard Morgan, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and not this Francis Morgan, who was not elevated to the Bench till 23rd January, 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary (1557-8), when he was constituted one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and died in August following, seized of the manor of Heyford." From this family the manor was carried in marriage to Sir John Preston, of Furness, in Lancashire, from whom it passed to his brother, Sir Thomas Preston, who, in May 1685, settled the manors of Heyford Nether, Heyford Upper, &c., on his daughter Mary, in marriage with William Lord Herbert, son and heir of William Earl of Powis.

In 1758, the Heyford manors, with those of Clasthorpe and Newbold, were disposed of in lots, by public auction, for the sum of £65,424. These three manors, now called the manor of Heyford, together with the manor-house in Lower Heyford, about 340 acres in both Heyfords, and Dodford Woods, containing about 190 acres, were purchased by John Deval, gentleman, of London. At the decease of this John Deval, his Northamptonshire property was sold by auction, for specific purposes, in 1759, when the manor of Heyford, the manor-house, and 30 acres of land, were bought by the rector, the Rev. Henry Jephcott, from whom they passed to his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who, with her husband, the Rev. Roger B. Hughes, rector of Kislingbury, conveyed them, in 1802, to the then rector, the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, from whom they have descended to his youngest son, Alfred Crawley, Esq., the present possessor.

The Abbays of St James, near Northampton, and Pipwell, had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Nether Heyford is situated about 6½ miles W. by S. of North-

ampton, and equidistant from Daventry and Towcester. The parish is on the line of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal passes through it. The Weedon Station is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the village.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch, and chancel, with a low-coped tower containing four bells and a clock. The nave and tower were restored in 1854. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £3, 8s. 5d., and now worth about £315 per annum, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas William Crawley, M.A. In the church is a large painted mural monument of Judge Morgan and his wife, on which they, together with their two sons and three daughters, are represented kneeling before an altar, on which two open books are placed; and another tomb bears the figures in brass, about four feet in length, of Sir Walter Mauntell and his wife. The knight is in a handsome suit of plate armour. *The Rectory House* is situated a little north of the church, and was built in 1850, on the site of the old rectory.

There is a *Baptist Chapel* in the village, erected in 1826, and restored in 1871; and a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1838.

The Manor-House, a substantial stone building situated a little north-east of the church, is at present occupied by the Rev. John Thos. Henry Smith.

Charities.—The School was founded and endowed in 1674, by William Bliss, of London, a native of this place, with the sum of £400, £100 to be laid out in the purchase of a schoolhouse in Lower Heyford, and the remaining £300 to be disposed of in the purchase of land or rent-charges, to be held in trust for the master, who was to instruct gratuitously the children born and living in Nether and Upper Heyfords, and all of the name of Bliss residing within five miles. The money was expended in the purchase of a schoolhouse at Nether Heyford and land in Long Buckby, in lieu of which, the commissioners under the Act for enclosing that parish granted 45 acres to the trustees, of which about two acres since have been sold to the Grand Junction Canal Company, and the remainder was sold in March 1873 to J. A. Craven, Esq., of Whilton Hall. It has also the dividends of $1\frac{1}{2}$ share in the said canal. Edmund Arnold, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, London, another native of this parish, by will dated 1st May 1675, devised his manor and estate of Furtho in trust for the poor and for apprenticing children in this parish. That portion left to the poor now yields over £20, and that for the latter purpose more than £40 per annum. The erection of a new school is now in contemplation for the accommodation of 100 children.

Antiquities.—A very elegant and remarkable tessellated Roman pavement was discovered in the year 1699 in Horsetone Meadow, about half a mile west of the ancient Roman road, Watling Street, in this parish. Morton says, "It is indeed a most noble piece of art, exceeding all I have seen or read of, of the same kind in England." It was "composed of square bricks or tiles," says Bridges, "somewhat larger than common dice, artificially stained with white, yellow, red, and blue colours, as smooth as polished marble, and disposed into various regular figures with great exactness. It lay covered with mould and rubbish in a part of the meadow which is every year overflowed with land floods. By what was found of the south side of the pavement, it appeared to be 15 feet long from east to west; the extent from north to south could not be so certainly known, as the discovery did not reach far enough. The whole is, however, reasonably presumed to have been a square. When first uncovered, it would bear walking on as well as a stone floor; but being exposed to the weather and night dews, the cement became relaxed, and the squares were easily separable." Morton supposes it to have been the floor of a square room in a circular building, and about twenty yards in diameter, perhaps the villa or manor-house of some eminent person amongst the Romans. Some of the rooms of this house, he says, "were floored with a firm plaster of lime mortar, drawn upon pebbles fixed in lime. The borders or sides of the floors were painted with three straight and parallel lines of three different colours—red, yellow, and green—so fresh and lively, that when the floors were uncovered by the diggers, the strokes of the hairs of the painting brush were plainly

visible. No painting appeared upon the inner part of any of them. Upon one of the floors were found three urns, which were broken by the country people before any curious person had a sight of them." There were also several fragments of urns and other antique earthen vessels found here, with a curious hammer head.

Eminent Men.—John Stanbridge, one of the earliest and most eminent philologists, was a native of this parish; he was head master of the free school adjoining Magdalene College, and died in 1522. He published many valuable works, amongst which were "Embryon Relimatum Institutiones," "Vulgaria Stanbridgiana," "Accidentia Stanbridgiana," &c.

John Preston, D.D., a distinguished Puritan divine of the 17th century, was born here, and baptized at Bugbrooke, October 17, 1587. He was a very popular tutor, and Fuller styles him "The greatest pupilmonger in England in man's memory." He was appointed one of James the First's chaplains, and he was also preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and prebendary of Lincoln, but never held any parochial benefice. A great number of his sermons, and several spiritual works written by him, have been published. He died at Fawsley, in the prime of life, in July 1628.

Mr William Taylor, son of the Rev. George Taylor, rector of Keston, in Kent, was many years master of the free school here, and was employed by Mr Bridges to copy monumental inscriptions and collect information for his intended history of this county. Taylor died here in great poverty in 1771.

Post-Office.—Mrs Milicent Threadwell, postmistress. Letters arrive from Weedon at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Adams Miss Sarah
Atwood Geo., tailor & vict. *Sun*
Bradshaw Thos., boat builder,
timbr. & lime merh., vict. *Globe*
Capell Edward, butcher
Claridge Joseph, beer retailer
Claridge Wm. baker, butcher,
and beer retailer.
Crawley Rev. Thomas William,
M.A., rector [*Arms*]
Dunkley John, vict. *Foresters'*
Faulkner Thos., baker & grocer
Garratt Alfred, beer retailer
Garratt Charles, beer retailer
Marsh Alfred, carpenter
Masters William, mason

Newton Rowland Hy., grocer
Pell George, ironmaster
Peasnell Miss Elizabeth
Pinnock George, sexton
Robinson Mr Richard
Smith John, blacksmith
Smith John, carpenter & builder
Smith Rev. John Thomas
Henry M.A., *Manor-House*
Stanton Thomas, schoolmaster
and assistant overseer
Starmer George, blacksmith
Starmer John, plumber, &c.
Tibbs Mary, lime burner, and
coal and blue brick and tile
dealer, *Lane Wharf, Floore*

Wadhams Mary, schoolmistress
(infant)
Watson Thos., corn merchant
Woodhams Isaac, baker and
shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.

Judkins John (yeoman), and
road surveyor
Montgomery Elizabeth (yeo-
man), *White Hall*
Starmer Thomas (yeoman), and
maltster
Tarry George
Thompson William (and boat
builder), *High House, Weedon*

Carrier to Northampton.—John Eales, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

HEYFORD UPPER

Is a hamlet in the several parishes of Nether Heyford, Floore, and Bugbrooke, containing about 88½ acres. Its population in 1801 was 122; in 1831, 112; in 1841, 111; in 1851, 100; in 1861, 116; and in 1871, 121. The gross estimated rental is £2044, and its rateable value £1919. It is situated about 6 miles E.S.E. of Daventry, and in Bridges' time it consisted of 22 houses, most of which were in the parish of Floore, some in Bugbrooke, and two only in the parish of Nether Heyford. It was formerly called Little Heyford. The soil is similar to that of Nether Heyford, and is possessed by several small proprietors, of whom Earl Spencer, and Messrs Stanton, Adams, Denny, Packe, Boyes, Montgomery, and Blake are the principal.

The inhabitants of this hamlet pay £20, £61, and £12 tithes to the respective incumbents of Bugbrooke, Floore, and Nether Heyford.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, the Earl of Morton held a third part of one virgate of land here, which was valued with the capital manor, and in the issue of Henry II. there were certified to be four hides in Clacethorp and Little Heyford. In the 24th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), Reginald de Hottot and Amablea his wife held one carucate of land with its appurte-

nances in Little Heyford, by socage of the heir of Robert Kaynes, who held it of the Earl of Leicester, who held it of the crown; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316) John Bellasis was lord of Little Heyford. John Mauntell, Esq., died seized of this manor in the 18th of Henry VII. (1503), and from this family it passed to that of the Morgans, and by inquisition taken upon the death of Lady Morgan, in the 2nd of Charles I. (1627), it was found to have been held of the king by knight's service, as of the Honor of Leicester. It was afterwards incorporated with the manor of Nether Heyford. The manor-house of the Mauntells and Morgans is supposed to have stood in the field called the Upper Park.

Charities.—Besides the joint benefit of the free school with Nether Heyford, this village has about £40 per annum from Arnold's charity, for apprenticing poor children.

Post-Office.—See Nether Heyford.

The principal inhabitants are—Edwin George Cosford, corn miller; John Deacon, shopkeeper; and the farmers are—Richard Robbins Boyes (yeoman); Mrs Elizabeth Cockerill; Thomas Stanton (yeoman); and John Capell, *Heyford Lodge*.

HOLDENBY PARISH.

Holdenby, or, as it is usually called, Holmby, is bounded on the north by Spratton, from which it is divided by a small brook; on the east by Church Brampton, on the south-east by Harlestone, on the south by Althorp Park, and on the west by East Haddon. It contains 1843 acres, and its population in 1801 was 119; in 1831, 181; in 1841, 187; in 1851, 187; in 1861, 184; and in 1871, 172. The rateable value of the parish is £2783, and the gross estimated rental £3278. The soil is principally a dark heavy loam, but towards the north it is of a lighter colour and quality. More than three-fourths of the lordship is in pasture and grazing land. Lady Clifden is the lady of the manor and owner of the whole lordship.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, one Ralph held two hides and one virgate of land in Aldenesbi of the Earl of Morton. It was of the soke of Edone, and had been valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the property of Siward and nine socmen, at 20s., but was now advanced to double that sum. In the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be three hides in Haldeneby of the fee of the Earl of Leicester. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), Margery de Cowle held here and in Ravensthorpe one knight's fee of Roger St Andrew, who held it of the Earl of Leicester; Ralph Neville, a fourth part of one knight's fee here of Elen de Zouche, as of the Honor of Winchester; Richard de Holdenby, a fourth part of a knight's fee of Thomas de Arderne, who held it of Robert de Pinkeney of the said Honor of Winchester; and Peter de Welles, four virgates of the heir of Robert de Keynes, who held them of the Earl of Leicester. In the 7th of Edward II. (1314), William de Neville and William de Haldeneby held one knight's fee here, and two years after William de Neville was lord of Holdenby. In the 3rd of Henry VIII. (1512), Joyce, the widow of John Haldenby, died seized of this manor, which she held of Henry Maxe and Thomas Inguardsby, as of their manor of Sprotton, by an unknown service. From the Holdenby family the manor descended by marriage to the family of Hatton. The celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton, who possessed this manor in the reign of Elizabeth, was born here in 1548. "It is not a little remarkable," writes Mr Baker, "and deserves to be recorded on the bead-roll of Northamptonshire fame, that during the brilliant reign of Elizabeth, this county furnished the Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, Cecil Lord Burleigh of Burleigh; the Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton of Holdenby and Kirby; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Walter Mildmay of Apethorp; and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Christopher Yelverton of Easton Maudit. Sir Christopher Hatton," continues Mr Baker, "was a Gentleman Commoner of St Mary's Hall, Oxford, but left the university before he had taken a degree, and entered himself a student of the Inner Temple. His handsome person, graceful dancing, and prepossessing manners, exciting the Queen's attention at a masked ball, he was introduced

into the royal household in the capacity of one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and continuing to rise in her majesty's favour, was successively appointed Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Captain of the Guard, and Vice-Chamberlain. His talents secured and extended the influence gained by his personal accomplishments: he was admitted into the Privy Council, and 'his opinion became an oracle to his sovereign.' In 1586 he was included in the commission issued against Mary Queen of Scots, who was induced by his arguments and address to submit to trial, when she resisted every other solicitation to bow to the jurisdiction of the court. On the 29th of April following (1587) the Great Seal was delivered to him with the title of Lord Chancellor, though he had never undergone the probation of any subordinate legal office, and had long relinquished the profession. The appointment, as might naturally be expected, gave great dissatisfaction to the bar, and the sergeants at first refused to plead before him, but their prejudices were speedily subdued by the acuteness and rectitude of his judgment. 'His place was above his law, but not above his parts, which were so very pregnant and comprehensive that he could command other men's parts to as good purpose as his own.' His last illness was attributed to the mortification and chagrin consequent on the Queen's unkindness, in unexpectedly demanding instant payment of an old debt: he protested his present inability, and begged a short respite; which being denied him, preyed on his spirits, and brought on a fever. The Queen relented when informed of his danger, and condescended to carry him cordials with her own hands; but it was too late—the malady had taken too deep a root, and he yielded to its force on the 20th of November 1591, in the 51st year of his age. . . . He published 'A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament, and the Exposition thereof,' 4to, 1677, and his speeches during the time of his chancellorship are still extant in MS. He lived in a style of costly hospitality, and erected two splendid mansions in this county at Holdenby and Kirby; the former, though destroyed, will ever live in remembrance as the prison of the unhappy Charles; and the latter descended to the adopted representative of the family." Sir Christopher, dying without issue, devised the whole or greatest part of his inheritance to his nephew, Sir William Newport, Knight, entail-male, on condition of adopting the name of Hatton. This Sir William erected a magnificent monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Hatton in St Paul's Cathedral, where he lies buried. The manor, containing about 1768 acres of land, and "the great mansion-house of Holdenby," including the park and lands, which were valued at £1596, 13s. 11d., and the timber in the lordship, £1922, 3s., were afterwards sold to King James I. for £9922, 3s., and other specified considerations. Charles Duke of York, second son of James I., on whom Holdenby was entailed, became Prince of Wales on the death of Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, and in 1625 succeeded his father on the throne, under the title of Charles I. In the political struggle between him and his Parliament, Holdenby was seized in common with the whole of the royal demesnes, and by deed dated 5th May 1650, sold to Adam Baynes, Esq. of Knowsthorp, in Yorkshire, a captain in the Parliamentary army, and M.P. for Leeds in the only parliament in which it was ever represented, for £22,299, 6s. 10d. After the restoration, Charles II., it is presumed, gave Holdenby to his brother, James Duke of York (afterwards King James II.), who sold it to Lewis Duras (Marquis of Blanquefort, in France), who was created Baron Duras of Holdenby in 1673, and in 1677 succeeded to the Earldom of Feversham, but dying without issue in 1709, his titles became extinct. The representatives of the Earl of Feversham sold Holdenby to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, "an accomplished courtier, an able statesman, and the most illustrious hero of the age," from whom it descended to his eldest daughter, Henrietta, wife of Francis Earl of Godolphin. From this lady the lordship passed, in 1733, to her nephew, Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, whose son, George, third Duke of Marlborough, sold it to Henry-Welbore-Agar Ellis, second Viscount Clifden, in Ireland, from whom the manor and lordship descended to Henry Agar Ellis, the

third Viscount Clifden, and on his death in 1868 they passed to Henry George Agar-Ellis, his only son by Eliza Horatia Frederica, daughter of F. C. W. Seymour, Esq., born 1863. Residences—Holdenby House, Northampton; Roehampton, Surrey; and Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.

Holdenby House, which ranked among the royal palaces, was esteemed by Lord Chancellor Hatton, "the last and greatest monument of his youth." Camden says it was "a faire patterne of stately and magnificent building, making a faire glorious show;" and Norden describes it as "a very beautiful building, erected with such uniformity, and so admirably contrived as for the quantity and quality, as not to be matched in this land. In the hall there are raised three peramides, very high standing, insteade of a shryne, the midst whereof ascendeth unto the rooffe of the hall, the other two equal with the syde walls of same hall, and on them are depainted the armes of all the gentlemen of the same shire, and all the noblemen of this land. The situation of the same house is very pleasantlie contrived, mounting on an hill environed with most ample and lardge fields and goodly pastures, manie young groves newly planted, both pleasant and profitable; fishponds well replenished, a parke adjoyning of fallow deare, with a large warren of conyes, not far from the house, lyinge between East Haddon and Long Bugbye." King James occasionally resided here, and it became remarkable for the imprisonment of King Charles I. in 1646. "The decisive battle of Naseby," says Mr Baker, led to the irretrievable ruin of the royal cause; and the King, despairing of a reconciliation with his enemies, and finding his personal safety insecure, voluntarily surrendered himself to the Scotch army, then at Newark-on-Trent. The Lords and Commons immediately joined in a vote "That the person of the King shall be disposed of as both Houses of the Parliament of England should think fit." He was consequently conducted, in the charge of commissioners, to his princely mansion of Holdenby on the 15th of February, where he was met by many hundreds of the gentry of the country, and thousands "of spectators thronged the road, and hailed his majesty with acclamations," causing many a smile from his princely countenance. After the King was confined here for some months, he was forcibly carried away to the army. The only remains of this magnificent structure are two archways of uniform design, bearing date 1583, and part of the north side of the second quadrangle, which, since the date of its demolition, has been used as a farmhouse. It has been recently replaced by a splendid mansion, which, from its position and size, is one of the finest seats in the county, and is now the residence of Lady Clifden, widow of the late and mother of the present Viscount Clifden.

The Village of Holdenby consists of a few cottages contiguous to the old mansion, and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by N. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is situate at the foot of a hill below the old house, about half a mile from the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a low embattled tower containing two bells. These two were substituted for six bells presented by the Lord Chancellor Hatton, "weighing seven thousand lbs. weight," and worth £166, 13s. 4d. The chancel is entered by and through an elegantly-carved oak screen, which once was part of the old screen in the great hall of the mansion; it was placed there by the gift of Mr Amiand; and on each side of the chancel are four wooden stalls, with ornamented miserere seats. The chancel was rebuilt in 1848 by the then rector. The nave was restored in 1868 by Sir Gilbert Scott, the expense being defrayed principally by a sum of money left by the late Viscount Clifden, to which subscriptions from the present Viscount, the rector, and the parishioners were added. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20, 2s. 11d., in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. F. C. Alderson, M.A.; the tithes were commuted in 1843 for £673, 13s. 8d. There is a good rectory house inconveniently placed about half a mile from the church; there is also about eleven acres of glebe, which were exchanged to the living by the late and present Viscount Clifden. A Chantry was founded and endowed in 1391

by Rodert de Holdenby in a chapel to the honour of the Blessed Virgin within his mansion-house here.

A very respectable and commodious house in the village is at present used as a *School*.

Post-Office.—Wall Box, cleared at 5.15. P.M.

The principal inhabitants are—Rev. Frederick Cecil Alderson, M.A., rector; Lady Clifden, *Holdenby House*; William Clifton, shopkeeper; Ann Page, shopkeeper; Miss Martha Reading, schoolmistress; Mrs Ann Orland, corn miller; and the farmers are—William Gardner, Thomas Gulliver, Richard Letts, and William Painter.

Carrier to Northampton.—William Clifton, *Monday, Wednesday and Saturday*.

KISLINGBURY PARISH.

This parish, which lies on the southern bank of the river Nene, is bounded on the east by Upton, on the north by Harpole, from which it is divided by the Nene; by Upper Heyford on the west, and by Bugbrooke and Rothesthorpe on the south. It contains 1809 acres, of the rateable value of £4942; and its population in 1801 was 482; in 1831, 682; in 1841, 686; in 1851, 690; in 1861, 723; and in 1871, 669 souls. The gross estimated rental is £5569. The soil varies from a dark loam to gravel, and a large proportion of the parish is in pasture and meadow. The principal proprietors are—Mr Richard Harris, the Executors of the late Mr Charles Watts, Mr Thomas Manning, and a few resident yeomen.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Gilbert de Gant, to whom Geoffrey was tenant, held 3½ hides of land in Ceselingeberie, which with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 40s., 14 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood, had been valued in King Edward's time at £4, but was then rated at £6. The Earl of Morton held half a hide here at the same time, which had been the freehold of Leuric, and was valued at 10s. before the Conquest, but was then advanced to 20s. Gilbert de Gant's possessions descended to his posterity, and in the reign of Henry II. it was certified that there were 3½ hides here of the fee of Gilbert de Gant, and half a hide of the fee of the Earl of Leicester. The lordship appears at this time to have been in the hands of John de Armenters, whose son Henry gave two parts of the tithes of his demesnes in this parish to the monks of Vermandois, which they afterwards let to the Prior of St Andrew's at Northampton. Nicholas de Segrave levied a fine of this manor in the 6th of Edward II. (1313), and in three years after was certified to be lord of Kislingbury. This Nicholas was succeeded by Warine de l'Isle, who was declared to be the heir to John de Armenters, and who was afterwards beheaded at Pontefract for having taken up arms and joined the nobility against the King. On this occasion his manor and estates here were seized into the hands of the crown, and in the 19th of the same reign (1326), granted to Roger de Whatton for the term of six years. But before the expiration of the year, the King's pardon was granted, and the estates restored to De l'Isle. From this family the manor passed by marriage, in the 6th of Richard II. (1383), to Thomas Lord Berkeley, from whom it passed, in course of descent, into the family of Neville, the last of which family, John Lord Latimer, died seized of it in the 19th of Elizabeth (1577), and dying without male issue, it was assigned to Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Danvers of Dantesy, in Wiltshire, and was afterwards sold in parcels to different purchasers. The half hide of land which, in the reign of Henry II., was held of the fee of Leicester, was in the hands of Hugh Luvell in the reign of Henry III. In the 20th Edward III. (1347), Richard Lymell accounted for the third part of a knight's fee here of the Honor of Leicester; and this manor or reputed manor passed afterwards into the family of Shuckburgh. The Rev. Benjamin Tomkins of Harpole became possessed of this estate in 1658, and it was afterwards sold to different individuals. There are no remains of either of the manor-houses: the site of one of them is in the Hall Close, north-west of the churchyard.

The Village of Kislingbury is pleasantly situated at the northern extremity of the parish, near the river, over which there is a stone bridge leading to the

turnpike-road from Northampton to Daventry, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. by S. of the former town, at which is the nearest railway station.

The Church, dedicated to St Luke, stands at the north end of the village, in a spacious churchyard, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and embattled tower (in which are five bells) supporting an octagonal spire. The chancel is divided from the nave by an open arch; in the chancel are sedilia and piscina, and at the east end of the south aisle is an ornamented piscina. It was thoroughly repaired in 1829-30, and a vestry added to the north side. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £13, 9s. 7d., and now valued at about £570 a year. The Rev. C. West, M.A., of Northampton, is the patron and rector. The rectory consists of 4a. 1r. 11p. of old enclosure, and 222a. and 3p. awarded by the Commissioners of Enclosure in 1779, in lieu of glebe and all tithes and moduses. *The Rectory House*, which is a respectable residence of Harleston stone, is situate at the north-east side of the churchyard.

The Baptist Chapel in the village is a small building, erected in 1828; and the Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel, which was built in 1826.

Charities.—The town and charity estates consist of 33a. 3r. 21p. of land, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure, 16 tenements or cottages, and certain quit-rents, the whole of which produce about £110 per annum, of which £50 a year is given to the schoolmaster, the remainder is expended on the poor, repairs, &c. A new school was built in 1838 from the funds of the charity. Margaret Welsh's charity comprises 4a. 3r. 11p., yielding about £16 a year, which sum is applied by the rector and churchwardens, as trustees, in apprenticing orphan children, as opportunities arise and the state of the funds in hand permits.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Weedon at about 8.30. A.M., and are despatched at 5.10. P.M.

Billingham Thomas, beerhouse	Killingbeck James, relieving	Warwick Wm., carpenter, &c.
Bishop George, baker	officer (Bugbrooke district)	
Borton Mr John Alexander	Linnell Mrs Mary	Farmers and Graziers.
Co-operative Stores (Mr Hedge,	Paine Thomas, butcher and	(Marked * are Yeomen).
manager)	vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	
Davis Samuel, corn miller	Poole Mrs Mary, vict. <i>Fighting</i>	Coles George
Dunmore John, mason	<i>Cock</i>	Dunkley Thomas
Easton John, higgler	Smith Thomas, beer retailer	*Harris Richard
Farey Joseph, blacksmith	Starmer George, shopkeeper	*Simons William
Hannell Mrs Eliza., beerhouse	Stevenson Miss Harriet, school	Spokes Thomas
Hannell Abraham, baker	Thompson Mr James	Stanion John

Carriers to Northampton.—William James, *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; and Mrs Sarah Ward, *Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday*.

RAVENSTHORPE PARISH.

Ravensthorpe comprises the hamlets of Teeton and Coton (the latter of which is locally situated in the hundred of Guilsborough), and is bounded on the east by Spratton and Creaton, on the north by Guilsborough, on the south by East Haddon, and on the west by a brook which rises in the parish, and divides it from West Haddon. The parish, inclusive of the hamlets, contains 2806 acres, and the population in 1801 was 390; in 1831, 612; in 1841, 712; and in 1871, 651;—exclusive of the hamlets the acreage is 1437, and the population in 1871, was 464 souls. The rateable value is £2567, and the gross estimated rental is £2975. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light arable and a gravelly land. The principal proprietors are—Lord Willoughby de Brooke (lord of the manor), Mrs Mary Lantsbery, Rev. E. H. Bateman, Mrs Louisa Langton, Mr J. Clarke, Mr William Trasler, Mr J. Robinson, Mr J. B. Hall, and Rev. T. Hillyard.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held half a hide of land of the crown in Ravensthorpe at the time of the Conqueror's survey: it was the freehold of Edmar before the Conquest, and was valued at 5s. Drogo held 1 hide and 1 virgate of William Peverell, which had been advanced in value from 10s. to 20s;

and Gilbert the Cook had one virgate here at the same time. In the reign of Henry I. the lordship was in the hands of Peter de Goldington, who had a grant of free warren in Cotes and Ravensthorpe, as had his ancestors. In the time of Henry II. Ravensthorpe and Cheta consisted of 4 hides of the fee of Peverell, and in the reign of Henry III., Peter de Goldington accounted for one knight's fee in Ravensthorpe, Cotes, and Tecne, which he held of the king, as of the Honor of Peverell; and Philip de Cowele for one knight's fee in Handenebe and Ravensthorpe, of the fee of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. In the 15th of Edward I. (1287), the heirs of Peter de Goldington accounted for half a knight's fee in Ravensthorpe and Cotes of the Honor of Peverell. Isabella de Hastings, the wife of William de Hastings, was lady of the manor of Ravensthorpe in the 9th of Edward II. (1316); and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Alice de St Andrew accounted for one knight's fee of the Honor of Leicester, a fourth part of which was in this lordship, and was held by the family of Cowele. In the 9th of Henry V. (1422), a fine was levied of this manor by Sir Thomas Beauchampe, Knight, in fee to Thomas Barton, and it appears to have reverted afterwards to the family of Brooke, who possessed it about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. From the Brookes the manor of Ravensthorpe appears to have passed into the family of Champernon, it being found by inquisition in the 15th of Edward IV. (1476), that John Champernon died seized of it, having held it of the king *in capite* by knight's service. This John de Champernon not leaving male issue, his inheritance passed to his daughters, Blanche, the wife of Sir Robert Willoughby, and Joan, a minor, at that time unmarried. "Sir Robert Willoughby, Knight," says Bridges, "was the son and heir of John Willoughby descended from the Willoughbys of Ersby, in Lincolnshire. In the reign of Richard III., he attached himself to Henry Earl of Richmond, appeared in arms in his behalf, and was a considerable instrument in gaining the victory on Bosworth field. On this account he was regarded as a person in whom the King might confide, and was soon after sent to prevent any commotions in Yorkshire, and to bring with him Edward Earl of Warwick, son and heir to the Duke of Clarence, whom Richard had confined in the castle of Sheriff Hutton. For his fidelity in these services he was created a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord Brooke, from his residence at Brooke, near Westbury, in Wiltshire." The manor of Ravensthorpe is still in the possession of the family of Brooke, the present Lord being Henry Peyto Verney, eighth Lord Willoughby de Brooke, of Compton Verney, Warwickshire.

The Village of Ravensthorpe is situated about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by N. of Northampton, and about the same distance N.E. by N. of Daventry.

The Church, dedicated to St Dennis or St Dionysius, stands in a churchyard separated from the road by a sunken wall, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and south porch. At the west end is an embattled tower with small pinnacles, containing five bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1808. Underneath the communion-table is a large and curious chest, covered all over with thin plates of iron crossing each other at right angles. The church was partially restored in 1867 at a cost of £300, a moiety of which was supplied by subscription, and the other moiety by the patrons. The fabric seems to have been originally in the Early Decorated style. There is a piscina in the south aisle; a narrow arched entrance for the rood loft still remains at the south-east end of the nave; and the entrance to the chancel from the nave is through an ancient wooden screen handsomely carved. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £11, 13s. 4d., and now worth about £300 a year. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Arthur Strong, M.A. The vicarage consists of 59a. 1r. 20p., and a rate tithe of £1, os. 4d. per annum in Ravensthorpe, allotted at the enclosure in lieu of vicarial tithes; 32a. or. 10p. in lieu of the vicarial tithes of Coton, and a pecuniary composition for the vicarial tithes of Teeton. The rectory and advowson were presented in 1546 to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Vicarage House is a respectable residence, situated a little north-west of the church.

The Calvinistic Baptists have a chapel here ; it is a brick building erected in 1812, is well pewed and fitted up, and will seat about 300 persons. The Rev. Josiah Robinson is the minister.

The National School was opened on the 15th of January 1838, and will accommodate 70 children.

Charities.—Mrs Palmer's charity consists of 19a. 26p., the rent of which, £29, 4s. 6d. per annum, subject to a rent-charge of £3 per annum to the poor of Abington, and £1 per annum to the poor of Creaton, is distributed annually on St Thomas's Day amongst the poor of Ravensthorpe. The town land, consisting of 13a. 3r. 39p., yields about £21, 4s. a year, and is distributed to the industrious poor not receiving parochial relief.

TEETON, or *TETON HAMLET*, forms the north-east angle of Ravensthorpe parish, and contains 666 acres, with a population, in 1871, of 102 souls. The rateable value is £1096, and the gross estimated rental £1291. The village of Teeton, which is situate about 2 miles S.E. of Ravensthorpe, contains a few good houses. Lord Clifden is lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the soil, which is chiefly a strong loam, with a portion of light red land. Miss Langton, Charles Rose Lucas, Esq., and others, have small estates here.

Manor.—William Peverell had 2 hides of land, which one Drogo held of him at the time of the Norman survey : it was valued before the Conquest at 10s., and now rated at 20s. In the reign of Henry III. it was part of the possessions of Peter de Goldington, and thenceforward was included in the jurisdiction of Ravensthorpe ; and Allan Fitz-Roald, the son-in-law of Peter Goldington, was certified in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), to hold the townships of Ravensthorpe and Teeton. The family of Gretton obtained an interest here at an early period ; and in the 39th^o of Elizabeth (1597) Robert Breton died seized of this manor, with 9 virgates of land, the rectory, and all the tithes. This is the first record we meet with in which Teeton is mentioned as a distinct manor. This family, after being seated here five centuries, became extinct, in the direct male line, on the death of Robert Breton, Esq., in 1714 ; and in 1718, his daughter alienated it to John Langton, Esq., of London, whose grandson, Thomas Langton, Esq., was succeeded by Lord Clifden, the present possessor.

There was formerly a *Chapel* in Teeton ; the commissioners, in 1547, state that there is "A chapell of Ese at Teton, within the parishe of Ravensthorpe, distant a myle from the parishe church, to which there belongethe no lands, and the parson of Ravensthorpe sayithe mass there once a weke. Howstling, people" (communicants) "there, xl."

Teeton House, the seat of Miss Langton, is a large and commodious mansion built by one of her ancestors.

COATON, or *COTON HAMLET*, is locally situated in Guilsborough hundred though forming a portion of Ravensthorpe parish. It contains 703 acres, of the rateable value of £1027, and its gross estimated rental is £1212. The population in 1871 was 85. The village is situate about one mile N.E. of Ravensthorpe.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, William Peverell had 3½ virgates of land in Cota, which, with a mill and two acres of meadow, was valued in the Confessor's time at 15s., but now advanced to 30s. In the 35th of Henry III. (1251), Peter de Goldington was possessed of the manor of Cotes, and obtained a grant of free warren. Alan Fitz-Roald accounted for one knight's fee in Cotes, of the Honor of Peverell, in the 7th of Edward I. (1279) ; it afterwards passed through the families of Champernon, Willoughby de Brooke, and Grevill, and is now in the possession of the lord of the manor of Ravensthorpe.

Post-Office.—Edwin William Simpson, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7. A.M., and are despatched at 6. P.M.

(Marked ¹ reside at Coton, ² at Teeton.)

Billing Thos., carpent & shopkr	Langton Miss, <i>Teeton House</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Billing William, beerhouse	² Litchfield Thomas, beerhouse (and farmer)	¹ Adams John
Brains George, shoemaker	Mumford Hannah, shopkeeper	¹ Biggs William
¹ Bull John, corn miller	² Orland Edw., miller & farmer	Clarke John (yeoman) ¹
Butlin Mr John	Phipps Jas., vict. <i>Chaquer Inn</i>	Clarke William
Clarridge William, carpenter	Robinson Rev. Josiah (Baptist)	Clarke William (jun.)
Cowley John, shopkeeper	Russell Edward, blacksmith	Emery Samuel
Dickens Mr John	Russell Samuel, blacksmith	Hall John Butlin (yeoman)
Emerton John, baker & farmer	Simpson Edwin Wm., provision dealer, draper and post-office	Harris A. H.
Gammage William, tailor	Smith William D. plumber (and grazier)	Haynes Jon., <i>Ravensthorpe Lodge</i>
Gammage William, shoemaker	Soden Henry, carpenter	Langley Thomas
Green John, shoemaker	Strong Rev. William Arthur, M.A., vicar	Marsh Samuel
Haddley Thomas, bricklayer	Tarry Joseph, baker	² Painter John
Hickman Ann, beerhouse	Tarry Mr Thomas	Robinson John (yeoman)
Hickman Edward Underwood, butcher	¹ Tyrrell Geo., beerho. & tailor	Trasler Thomas (yeoman)
Hart Mr Robert		Wakelin Joseph
Hollowell Susan, schoolmistrs		Wiggs William
Landspery Mrs Mary		Wiggins Robert

The nearest railway station is *Spratton* (L. and N. W.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Carriers to Northampton.—Harry Hickman, on *Saturday*, and John Hickman, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

UPTON PARISH.

Upton is bounded on the east by Duston, on the north and west by Harpole; it is divided by the river Nene on the south from Kislingbury, and south-east from Wootton. The parish contains 967 acres, and its population in 1801 was 32; in 1831, 48; in 1841, 59; in 1851, 42; in 1861, 36; and in 1871, 33. The rateable value is £2632, and the gross estimated rental is £2798. There is a small wood in this parish containing about 30 acres. Morton tells us that "in one of Upton grounds, not far from Duston, there was lately felled a very stately oak, the body of which was 6 feet in diameter, and 18 feet in circumference, the stick or trunk 31 feet in length, the distance betwixt the extremity of the branches 42 feet. It yielded 12 waggon-loads and 8 good carriage-loads of timber, besides sap and roots, and a load and a half of bark." A considerable portion of the parish is in meadow and pasture. The soil varies from light red land and gravel to a strong grey loam, and the principal proprietor is Gervase Wright, Esq.

Manor.—The king himself held Optone, which consisted of two hides of land, at the time of the Domesday survey. There were a mill of the yearly rent of 12s. 8d., 6 acres of meadow, and half a hide of land at Harleston pertaining to this manor, the whole of which was valued, as in the time of King Edward, at £15 yearly. The manor of Upton continued in the hands of the crown till the reign of Henry II., when it was given with its appurtenances to Robert Fitz-Sewin, otherwise called Robert de Chaunceux, of Northampton. By inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III., John de Chaunceux was certified to hold the manor of Upton, with the hundred of Newbottle-Grove belonging to it, by the serjeanty of finding one armed soldier in the king's army in time of war for 40 days at his own cost. The manor thus continued in the possession of this family till the 21st of Edward III. (1348), when Nicholas de Chaunceux died seized of it, and was succeeded by Nicholas Parles. By inquisition taken at his death, he was found to hold this manor of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding an armed soldier for 40 days within the four seas at his own expense, and a bailiff to execute the sheriffs' writs within the hundred of Newbottle-Grove. Roesia, the wife of Nicholas Parles, died seized of this lordship in the 31st of this reign (1358), and was succeeded by Richard, the son of William de Clendon, who obtained the king's license in the 21st of Richard II. (1398) to enfeoff Nicholas de Hilton and William de Grendon, in the said lordship and hundred. He afterwards conveyed them to William Krendon, John Cydlington, and Walter Clendon, who, in the 7th Henry V. (1420), were fined 10 marks for the offence of purchasing the pre-

mises without license from the crown. The same year they were sold by them to Richard Knightley, Esq., in which family they continued till about the year 1600, when Sir Richard Knightley sold them to William Samwell, Esq., of Northampton (afterwards knighted), for £7366, 13s. 4d. The great grandson of Sir Thomas Samwell was created a baronet in 1675; the title became extinct on the death of Sir Wenman Samwell, the fourth baronet, in 1789; but this manor, with the other family estates, devolved, under the limitations of the will of Sir Thomas Samwell, the third baronet, to his nephew. T. S. Watson, Esq., who adopted the name and arms of Samwell, by Act of Parliament, in 1790. Gervase Wright, Esq., Miss Drought, and Sir Henry Fairfax are the present proprietors. *St James's Abbey*, near Northampton, had Upton mill and other possessions here, which were granted to it by Robert Fitz-Sewin.

The Village of Upton, which is very small, is about 2 miles W. of Northampton.

The Church, or Parochial Chapel, dedicated to St Michael, is an ancient building, consisting of an embattled tower containing two bells, nave, south porch, and chancel. The chancel and body is of one piece without any division. The church presents a very peculiar and pleasing exterior, being entirely covered with ivy even to the top of the tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of St Peter's, Northampton, in the patronage of the Masters, Co-Brothers, and Sisters of St Katherine's Hospital, London. The Rev. E. N. Tom, M.A., is rector. In the church are monuments to the memory of members of the families of Samwell, Knightley, and Watson.

Upton House is the seat of Gervase Wright, Esq. The oldest part of the mansion is of stone; but the east front was rebuilt of brick, and a wing added, by the father of Sir Thomas Samwell.

Biography.—James Harrington, Esq., an eminent political writer, eldest son of Sir James Harrington, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Samwell of Upton, was born in the manor-house in 1611. He was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to King Charles I. during his confinement at Holdenby, and though a zealous republican in principle, he was much attached to the person of the unfortunate monarch, and was with him on the scaffold. Some short time before the Restoration, he, with other ingenious persons, established a political debating society called the Rota, which met nightly in London, and in which was projected a scheme of commonwealth government by rotation and balloting. The design was, that a third part of the House should be removed every year by ballot, so that every ninth year the whole body would be entirely altered. He published several books both in verse and prose, the principal of which is "The Commonwealth of Oceana," dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He died of a paralytic stroke in 1677, and was buried in St Margaret's Church, Westminster.

A County Asylum is now being built in Berry-wood in this parish, for the accommodation of 402 inmates, at an estimated cost of £70,720. The probable cost, it is thought, will be £100,000.

Letters arrive from Northampton by way of Duston.

The principal inhabitants are—Gervase Wright, Esq., *Upton House*; William Boswell, farmer; Edward Loake, farmer; and John Spokes, farmer and corn miller.

WHILTON PARISH

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the north, by Brington on the east, on the south by Brockhall, and on the west by Norton, from which it is partly divided by the Roman road, Watling Street. The parish contains 919 acres, of the rateable value of £3710. It contained a population in 1801 of 309; in 1831, 397; in 1841, 401; in 1851, 357; in 1861, 350; and in 1871, 351. The gross estimated rental is £4328. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway, the Grand Junction Canal, and the Roman Watling Street. The railway occupies 11a. 2r. 27p., which is rated at £1168. The soil varies from gravel to a dark loam with a mixture of clay, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. There are limekilns near the Grand Junc-

tion Canal. The principal landowners are Rev. John Thomas Henry Smith, and John Albert Craven, Esq. of Whilton Lodge.

Manor.—In the time of the Conqueror, the Earl of Morton had 1 hide of land in Waltone, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 40d., and 5 acres of meadow, was rated, in the Confessor's time (when it was the freehold of Bovi), at 10s., but now advanced to four times that sum. "This hide of land, in Henry II.'s time," says Bridges, was in the hands of Roger de Mowbray, whose father, Nigil de Albini, for his fidelity to Henry I., had granted to him the forfeited lands of Stuteville and the possessions of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and assumed the surname of Mowbray, to which family he was related by his mother's side, by the king's express command. William de Stuteville afterwards laying claim to the barony of Mowbray, William, the heir of Roger de Mowbray, on condition that he should renounce all pretensions for the future, gave him up 18 knights' fees, in which number appears to have been included this hide in Whilton, which was held from henceforward of the successors of William de Stuteville." From the family of De Stuteville this manor descended to the Wakes; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), William de Neville was lord of Whilton. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), James de Neville accounted for one knight's fee here, which he held of the Lady of Hanlowe. This lady was Margaret, the widow of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, grand-daughter to Baldwin de Wake, and heir of John and Thomas Wake, her brothers. She was succeeded by John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, who died possessed of 3½ knights' fees, in Whilton and Staverton in the 26th of this reign (1353). In the 14th of Richard II. (1391), the manor and advowson of the church, being then in the hands of the crown, were granted to Sir John Holt, who left them to his son. In the 35th of Edward III. (1362), John Mowbray, lord of Axiholme, was found to die seized of 3 knight's fees in Whilton, Staverton, and Grimscote, in the possession of Thomas de Wake. A fine was levied in the 26th of Henry VI. (1448); a fine was also levied by Humphrey Duke of Buckingham of the manor of Whilton and tenements in Staverton. This duke was cousin and heir to Joan, daughter of Hugh Earl of Stafford, widow of Thomas, elder brother to Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, who had enjoyed these 3 knight's fees as part of her dower. Alice, the wife of William Huggefurd, died seized of the manor of Whilton and advowson of the church in the 12th of Edward IV. (1473), which were held of John Duke of Norfolk as of his manor of Melton-Mowbray, and was succeeded by Humphrey Beaufe, her son and heir by a former husband. From this gentleman it came, in course of descent, to Thomas Beaufoy, Esq., who, in 1625, conveyed it to several persons in trust, to convey their respective shares to the purchasers in fee; but the manor was specially reserved, under the penalty of a bond, and was accordingly re-conveyed to the vendor, whose son, Henry Beaufoy, Esq., levied a fine of it in 1656, and soon after alienated it to Samuel Theed of Daventry. This Samuel Theed sold it, in 1664, to Richard Freeman of Whilton, from whom it descended to his grandson, Richard Freeman, Esq., who bought several of the small freehold estates originating in the sale of 1625. By virtue of a deed of settlement made in 1709, on his marriage with Elizabeth Langton, the manor devolved to her eldest son, the Rev. Langton Freeman, who devised it to his nephew, Thomas Freeman of Daventry, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Charles Rattray, M.D., from whom it passed, by purchase, to Mr John Clarke, senior, of Long Buckby, the present possessor.

All memory of the site of the manor-house has perished, but it is supposed to have stood in the field still called the park.

The Village of Whilton is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Daventry, 8 N.W. of Northampton, and 4 miles from the Weedon Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is a small structure, consisting of a tower, nave, side aisles, south porch, and chancel. The interior is tastefully fitted up and much modernised. The upper part of the tower was erected at the expense of the late W. Rose, Esq., some years since, who also presented a peal

of six bells. Over the entrance to the chancel is a small organ, presented by the Rev. W. L. Holden Rose, formerly rector of this parish, who also rebuilt the chancel. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £12, 16s. 3d., and now valued at about £400 a year. W. G. Rose, Esq., is the patron, and the incumbent is the Rev. Randolph Skipwith, M.A. The Commissioners of Enclosure awarded 187a. 2r. 8p. in lieu of glebe, tithes, and moduses of both old and new enclosures.

The Rectory House, which is a good residence, built several years ago by the Rev. W. L. H. Rose, stands to the north-west of the churchyard, and contains a few good family portraits.

The School was endowed in 1768 by Mr Jonathan Emery with the sum of £500, which sum was expended in the purchase of a schoolhouse and garden adjoining in Whilton, and nearly 11 acres of land in Long Buckby, which now lets for about £36 a year. Here is an Infant School, mainly supported by the rector.

Charities.—Mrs Judith Worsfold, of Edmonton, in Middlesex, daughter of the Rev. John Spateman, formerly rector of this parish, died in 1815, and by her will bequeathed £1000, 3 per cent. consols, to be laid out in the purchase of land, and the profits thereof to be applied in teaching poor children to read and write. The stock was sold in 1824 for £952, out of which £900 has been paid for the purchase of land, and the remainder was applied towards the expense of the conveyance, &c., and it now lets for £32 a year. The other charities are—the interest of £20, a portion of Langton Freeman's gift, to be distributed among the poor of Whilton; the interest of £400, 3 per cent. consols., for clothing 12 poor girls; and the interest of £100, left to the poor by Mr John Murcott in 1833.

Antiquities.—"In that part of Whilton Field," says Morton, "adjoining to the Watling Street, have been ploughed and digged up old foundations, the stones of ruined walls, and the like; and amongst the ruins some pieces of Roman money, which, with the country people there, have the name of Dane Money."

The remains of the Rev. Langton Freeman, a native of this parish, and a man remarkable for his eccentricities, lie enveloped in a feather-bed in a summer-house a little south of the village, in accordance with the following extract from his will, dated 16th September 1783:—"And first, for four or five days after my decease, and till my body grows offensive, I would not be removed out of the place or bed I shall die on; and then I would be carried and laid in the same bed, decently and privately, in the summer-house now erected in the garden belonging to the dwelling-house where I now inhabit in Whilton, and to be laid in the same bed there, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and to be wrapped in a strong double winding-sheet; and in all other respects to be interred as near as may be, to the description we receive in Holy Scripture of our Saviour's burial: the doors and windows to be locked up or bolted, and to be kept as near in the same manner and state they shall be in at the time of my decease; and I desire that the building or summer-house may be planted around with evergreen plants, and fenced off with iron or oak pales, and painted of a dark-blue colour." His body was deposited in the said summer-house on the 11th of October 1783.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive here from Daventry at 9.30. A.M., and are despatched thereto at 4.40 P.M. The nearest *Money-Order and Telegraph Office* is Long Buckby—Wm. Smith, postmaster.

Adams James, baker
 Boot Thomas, corn miller
 Carvell William, vict. *Plough*
 Collins William, tailor, *Whilton Locks*
 Craven Jno. Albert, Esq. J.P. *Whilton Lodge*
 Darlow Joseph, butcher
 Dunkley William, baker
 Dyer John, schoolmaster
 Elliott Mrs Elizabeth, vict. *Spotted Cow*

Emery Mrs Elizabeth
 Emery Miss Matilda
 Langton Jno. butcher
 Marks Benjamin, carpenter
 Reynolds Thomas Hy. corn & coal mert. *Whilton Wharf*
 Skipwith Rev. Rph., M.A. vicar
 Smith Wm. grocer & postmaster
 Thompson George, blacksmith, *Whilton Locks*
 Tilley Jno. shoemaker, *Whilton Locks*

Townley Jno. saddler
 Wright Thomas, butcher and grocer, *Whilton Locks*

Farmers and Graziers. *(Marked * are Yamen.)*

*Emery James
 Emery Robert
 *Langton Perridge
 Reynolds Thomas Henry, *Whilton Locks*
 Terry Edward

Carriers to Daventry.—James Adams, *Mon. Wed. and Friday*; Thomas Boot and William Dunkley, *Wednesday*; and to *Northampton*, each of the three on *Saturday* only.

GUISLBOROUGH HUNDRED

Is situated in the north-west part of the county, bordering on Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the river Avon. It is bounded on the east by the hundred of Orlingbury, on the north by that of Rothwell, on the west by Fawsley hundred and a part of Warwickshire, and on the south by Nobottle-Grove and Spelhoe hundreds. It averages about seven miles square, and contains 42,054 statute acres.

Until the reign of Charles I., this hundred seems to have been in the possession of the crown, when it was granted to William Lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1612, who, after having acquired much military honour under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and Henry Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, was created a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, in Berkshire, in the second of Charles I.; and, in consideration of his loyalty during the rebellion, he was created Earl Craven, of Craven, in Yorkshire, by Charles II., in 1665. Lord Craven settled the hundred of Guilsborough upon Sir William Craven, of Winwick, Knight, on the occasion of his marriage with Mary, the daughter and co-heir of George Clerke, Esq., of Watford, who died in possession of it in 1707.

This hundred is divided into *seventeen parishes*, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the population in 1871, with the number of houses, rateable value, gross estimated rental, and the acreage of each parish according to the rate-book:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	Houses.			Population.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ashby Cold,	2,077	101	6	—	215	187	402	£ 3,074	£ 3,605
Buckby Long,	3,591	588	25	1	1,243	1,250	2,493	11,173	13,455
Murcott, part of, <i>Hamlet</i> }									
Clay Coton,	963	26	—	—	63	57	120	1,990	2,243
Cottesbrooke,	2,777	48	6	—	101	99	200	4,611	5,026
Creaton Great,	932	112	12	1	204	213	417	1,788	2,128
Crick,	3,207	206	35	3	425	472	897	6,759	7,705
Elkington,	1,849	11	—	—	29	28	57	2,908	3,240
Guilsborough, with Nor- toft, <i>Hamlet</i> ,	2,180	140	19	—	279	308	587	4,167	4,804
Hollowell,	1,023	61	15	—	112	117	229	1,598	1,865
Haddon West,	2,596	228	7	—	432	471	903	5,651	6,339
Lilbourne,	1,624	70	1	—	141	140	281	3,352	3,769
Naseby,	3,324	148	2	2	374	319	693	4,630	5,222
Coton, <i>Hamlet</i> (part of) Ravensthorpe parish)...	703	20	4	—	46	39	85	1,027	1,212
Stanford,	2,051	8	—	—	18	10	28	3,703	4,143
Thornby,	1,182	54	1	—	115	123	238	2,152	2,457
Watford,	3,385	103	3	—	216	228	444	12,349	14,170
Welford,	3,030	253	29	1	467	495	962	6,473	7,328
Winwick,	2,012	34	—	—	67	74	141	3,468	4,035
Yelvertoft,	2,185	156	12	—	297	284	581	4,593	5,229
	40,691	2,367	177	8	4,844	4,914	9,758	85,466	97,975

CHARITIES OF GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name and purpose of the donor. See also the histories of the parishes:—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1710.	William Wilkes (land).....	Ashby Cold parish, for teaching children	£18 0 0
1736.	Richard Ward (land)	Ditto (and Welford), ditto	12 0 0
"	Church Land	Ditto	21 10 0
"	Poor's Land and Doles	Buckby Long parish	37 0 0
1783.	Langton Freeman (£400)	Ditto, school	20 0 0
"	Ditto, ditto. (£50)	Ditto, poor	2 10 0
"	Ancient benefactions (£80 in 4 per cents)	Clay Coton parish, poor	4 4 0
"	Elizabeth Caves (£20 in 4 per cents) }		
1738.	Valentine Brewis (£25)	Clay Coton parish, church	0 17 0
1655.	John Langham (land)	Cottesbrooke parish, hospital for 8 poor people	60 0 0
1780.	Elizabeth Ives (£100, 3 per cent. } consols)	Cottesbrooke parish, poor	3 0 0
1809.	Miss Langham (£100)	Ditto, ditto	4 2 4
1731.	Mary Palmer (land)	Creaton parish, bread to poor ...	1 0 0
1622.	John Bucknell (rent)	Crick parish, poor	0 8 4
1776.	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	20 0 0
1806.	Richard Rayson (land)	Ditto, poor and school	30 0 0
1819.	George Judkin, (£100 4 per cents) ..	Ditto, school	4 0 0
1822.	Elizabeth Heygate (£100)	Ditto, Sunday-school	5 0 0
"	William Henfray (£364, 3 per ct. } consols	Ditto, school and Independent minister	4 16 0
1688.	Sir John Langham (rent)	Guilsborough parish, Free Grammar School	80 0 0
1609.	William Gilbert and others (£205)...	Guilsborough parish, Writing School	65 0 0
1771.	Bridget Bateman and — Butlin (£15)	Guilsborough parish, poor	0 15 0
1754.	Dorothy Dixon (£20)	Ditto, poor widows (lost) .....	...
1756.	Elizabeth Lucas (£30)	Hollowell Hospital, poor (half of it is lost)	0 15 0
"	Church Land	Lilbourne parish	18 0 0
1707.	William Clark (£2 a year)	Ditto, poor	2 0 0
1796.	Thomas Perkins (£20)	Ditto, ditto	1 0 0
1707.	James Townsend (rent)	Ditto, ditto	0 10 0
"	Saml. Harris and Thos. Wright (£11)	Naseby parish, poor (lost). .....	...
"	Church Land	Thornby parish	5 0 0
1763.	Thomas Breet (£6)	Ditto, bread to poor	0 6 0
1702.	Sarah Clarke (£400)	Watford parish, school	35 0 0
1690.	Charity Estate	West Haddon parish, poor	100 0 0
"	Church Land	Ditto, ditto	24 0 0
"	Jacob Lucas, Ed. Burnham, etc. (£50)	Ditto, apprenticing children	2 10 0
"	Church and Poor Land	Welford parish	60 0 0
1747.	Rene Payne (£100)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
1764.	John Payne (£100)	Ditto, ditto	5 0 0
1736.	Richard Ward (land)	Ditto, ditto	4 10 0
1807.	Poor Rates (£228)	Ditto, ditto	10 0 0
1647.	John Lord Craven (£200)	Winwick parish, poor	24 0 0
1786.	John Dixon (land)	Yelvertoft parish, reprs. of chrch. ..	50 0 0
"	Poor's Land	Ditto, poor	16 0 0
1820.	John Cattell (£50)	Ditto, ditto	2 10 0
"	Several benefactions	Ditto, Free School	45 0 0
Total,			£805 3 8

ASHBY COLD PARISH.

Ashby Cold, or Cold Ashby, is bounded on the east by Naseby parish, on the north by Welford, on the west by Winwick, and on the south by Thornby. It contains 2077 acres; its population in 1801 was 379; in 1831, 385; in 1841, 433; in 1851, 467; in 1861, 444; and in 1871, 402 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3074, and the gross estimated rental £3605. It is called Essebi in Domesday Book, and, from its high and exposed situation, has since been called Cold Ashby. The quality of the soil is good, and chiefly of a loamy nature; there is some excellent grazing and also corn land. The ground towards the south is undulating, and a valley commences close to the village, which winds along by Guilsborough towards Northampton. The principal proprietors of the

soil are—Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq. (lord of the manor); George Buxton, Esq.; Isaac E. Lovell, Esq.; Samuel Walker, and the Trustees of Christ's Hospital.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this lordship consisted of two hides of land of the soke of Winwicke, and belonging to the monks of Coventry. The manor of Winwicke, of which Ashby was a member, was one of the twenty-four villages with which Earl Leofric, the founder, endowed the Abbey of Coventry in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The Earl of Morton held half a hide here; William Peverel had likewise one and a half virgate, and here were also two and a half virgates pertaining to the manor of Welford at the same time. The lands which belonged to the Abbey of Coventry appear to have been held by Hugh de Leycester, the founder of the Priory of Daventry, and whose descendants bestowed a great part on Pipwell Abbey. Osbert, the son and successor of Hugh de Leycester, gave fourteen virgates of the fee of Poer to the monastery of Pipwell, and ten virgates which he held of the fee of Richard de Kaynes. These benefactions were afterwards ratified by Hugh Poer, his grandson and heir. The abbot built the grange on a part of these lands. In the reign of Henry II. Essebi contained two and a half hides of the fee of Coventry, one large virgate of the fee of Peverel in the hands of Henry de Mundevill, three large virgates held by Hugh de Kaynes, and half a hide of the fee of Welford in the possession of one Robert. In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Edward I. (1296), the Abbot of Pipwell was certified to hold here half a knight's fee of Roger de Mowbray, who held it of the king *in capite*; the heir of Watford a fourth part of one knight's fee *in capite* of the crown; and the Prior of Coventry a fourth part of one knight's fee also of the crown *in capite*. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the Abbot of Pipwell was lord of the manor of Cold Ashby; and in the seventeenth of the same reign (1324), he levied a fine of the manor in fee simple. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347) Adam de Asheby accounted for the fourth part of one knight's fee here, which he held of the prior of the Abbey of Coventry, and the heir of Peter de Goldington one and three-quarter parts of a knight's fee in Cold Ashby and other places, of the Honor of Peverel. By the survey taken in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535), the revenues of Pipwell Abbey in this lordship were rated at £20, 12s. 4d. After the dissolution of the religious houses, certain possessions in Cold Ashby belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell were granted to Sir Edward Knightley and Dorothy Dayrell, the wife of William Saunders, Esq., and in the twelfth of Elizabeth (1570), certain lands called the Wonge and the Furze, in this lordship, belonging to this monastery, were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. In the twenty-second of Elizabeth (1580) a messuage, part of the possessions of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, was granted to Edward Earl of Lincoln.

The Village of Cold Ashby occupies a healthy situation on a tract of elevated ground stretching along the north-western verges of the county, about eleven and a half miles N.N.W. from Northampton, eleven north-east from Daventry, nine south-west from Market Harborough, and six from the Crick Station of the London and North-Western Railway. There is a perennial spring of soft water in the village, which forms one of the sources of the river Nene, and flowing down the above valley meets with other streams, especially one rising in the village of Naseby, two and a half miles distant, and which is another of the chief sources of the Nene.

The Church, dedicated to St Denis, or St Dionysius, is a small ancient edifice, supposed to be originally Norman, the remains of a Norman arch being discernible on the north side. It consists of a nave, chancel, and a low embattled tower, in which are three bells and a clock. One of the bells, which is very ancient, and is said to have been brought from Sulby Abbey, bears this inscription in Gothic capitals, MARIA VOCOR ANO DNI. MCCCXVII. The font is massive and very beautiful. The church was restored in 1840, under the direction of the late patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Mousley, M.A., who presented it with an organ. A handsomely bound set of books for the desk was presented at the same time by Joseph Faux, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated

in the king's books at £6, os. 5d., and now worth £280 per annum. The Rev. Gregory Bateman, M.A., the incumbent of this parish, is the author of "Sacred Poems," etc. The glebe land consists of 120 acres. *The Vicarage House* is situated near the village.

A handsome *School*, with a residence for the teacher, was erected here by subscription in 1867—Joseph Faux, Esq., being the principal contributor, assisted by contributions from R. W. Blencowe, Esq., George Buxton, Esq., and others. The site was given by the vicar, to whom and the churchwardens the school was conveyed in perpetuity.

Biography.—Richard Knolles, or Knowles, the famous historian of the Turkish empire, was a native of this parish. He entered the University of Oxford about 1560, and became a fellow of Lincoln College. He published his celebrated work in London in 1610, and he translated Bodin's six books of a "Commonwealth" into English in 1606. It was the perusal of Mr Knowles's work, "The History of the Turks," that first inflamed Lord Byron with a desire to visit Turkey. Mr Knowles was born in 1540; his marriage with Mrs Frances Lyoldenby is recorded in the Cold Ashby register, June 1560, and his burial in 1601. He had a numerous family, the baptisms of three sons and three daughters being in the register.

Charities.—Mr William Wickes by will, dated August 19, 1710, left a rent-charge of £18 a year to the minister of this parish for the time being and his successors, upon condition that they should teach the children of the poor of this parish to read the Bible, and catechise them publicly in the church during the season of Lent and certain other Sundays mentioned in the will. The ministers have performed these duties. A sum of £6 per annum, derived from a piece of land called the Cole-pit meadow, left by Mr Richard Ward in 1736, is applied to the school, which is now established under the Elementary Education Act 1871, and under five elected trustees, of which the vicar is chairman. The land above mentioned produces £12 per annum, half of which is left to the parish of Welford for the education of the children of the poor of that parish. The church land of the parish consists of six acres, producing a yearly rent of £21, 10s., which is expended in the repairs of the church.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Cleared at 5.20 P.M.; letters *via* Welford.

Askew John, shopkeeper	Haddon, Mrs Ann	Webb James, blacksmith
Attfield David, butcher & farmer	Haddon, David, higgler and grazier	Wickes John, shoemaker
Bateman Rev. Gregory, M.A. vicar	Jeffs Wm. Haddon, shopkr.	Farmers and Graziers.
Beal George, baker	King Samuel, butcher & farmer	Ashby Edward
Beal, John, carpenter and grzr.	Moss Thomas, shoemaker	Burdett Samuel
Bennett Charles Wm. vict.	Odd George Wm. butcher	Carvell Joseph
<i>Black Horse</i>	Perkins Wm. wheelwright and carpenter	Dexter William
Buckingham Miss Susannah, schoolmistress	Rigby Mrs Emma	Gilbert Joseph (yeoman)
Cattell Mr Richard	Rigby Mrs Mary	Gilbert William, <i>Lodge</i>
Cherry Wm. carpenter & shopkr.	Walden Wm. gardener	Parker George
Eames John, vict. <i>Bull</i> , & farmer	Watts Thos. bricklyr. & bldr.	Wright William and John

Carriers.—James Walden and David Haddon to Northampton on *Saturday*, and Samuel King on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

BUCKBY LONG PARISH.

This parish comprises a part of the hamlet of Murcott, and is bounded on the east by East Haddon, on the north by West Haddon, on the west by Welton, and on the south by Whilton. It contains, with Murcott, 3,591 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1,600; in 1831, 2,078; in 1841, 2,145; in 1851, 2,340; in 1861, 2,500; and in 1871, 2,493 souls. The rateable value is £11,173, and the amount of the gross estimated rental is £13,455. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway. The soil is various: in some parts the quality is inferior, while in others it is very productive. The principal proprietors are—Earl Spencer, Alfred Seymour, Esq. (lord of the manor), Captain Senhouse, Rev. J. T. H. Smith, and others. Bridges says, in his time, "Long Buckby contained

one hundred and seventy-five houses, and upwards of two hundred and forty families, and that there are four old houses besides, the lodge and the folly" continues he, "both standing on the heath to the east of the town, a water-mill near Murcott, and another water mill a little below the town. From the length of the village it is commonly called Long Buckby." There is a tradition confirmed by the discovery of old foundation walls eight or ten feet thick, that there was formerly a castle here. In Buckby lordship are some quarries of good building stone. Upon the heath is a large open warren, and an enclosed one was destroyed some years ago. A brook, which takes its rise from Nenmore springs in West Haddon field, bounds this lordship from north to south; and a second brook, rising from a spring on the heath, runs from east to west, and divides Buckby from East Haddon, Brington, and Whilton. The Watling Street way touches on a part of the lordship.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey Alured held of the Earl of Morton three virgates of land in Buchebi, as it was then called, which had been the freehold of Turbern and Alric before the Conquest, and was valued at 30s. In the reign of Henry II., Saier de Quincy held two and a half hides and one large virgate in Buckby of the fee of Aunsel de Chokes; William Fitz-Alfred half a hide of the fee of Montacute; and the Earl of Leicester held three large virgates at the same time. Saier de Quincy was succeeded by Saier, his youngest son, afterwards advanced to the dignity of Earl of Winchester, who having married Margaret the sister and co-heir of Robert Fitz-Parnell, Earl of Leicester, became possessed of a moiety of the Honor of Leicester. Bridges tells us that "when the barons took up arms, he associated with them, and upon the death of King John continued to resist his successor. At the battle of Lincoln, in the first year of Henry III. (1216), where the barons' forces were defeated, Saiher Earl of Winchester was one of the chief prisoners taken that day; but upon a proper submission obtained his liberty, and the restoration of his lands, which had been seized by the crown. The next year he entered, with several others of the English nobility, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died in the fourth year of this reign on his progress towards Jerusalem." His successor was Roger de Quincy, his second son (Robert the elder son being in the Holy Land), who, by the king's permission, assumed the title of Earl of Winchester; but dying without male issue in the forty-eighth of Henry III. (1264), his estate descended to his three daughters and heirs by Helen his first wife. The manor of Buckby appears to have devolved, after this time, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who, marrying Margaret daughter and heir of William, the son of William Longspe, Earl of Salisbury, claimed by his marriage the Earldom of Salisbury. In the eighth of Edward I. (1280), he obtained for himself and his heirs a weekly market on Thursday at his manor of Buckby, and two annual fairs, one on the eve of St. Gregory and the three days following, and the other on the eve of St. Lawrence and the three following days. The market and fairs being changed in the following year, he obtained a charter for a weekly market upon Tuesday, and for two fairs yearly, each lasting four days, one beginning on the eve of St. Philip and St. James, and the other on the eve of St. Michael. By inquisition taken in the eleventh of Edward I. (1183), he was certified to hold two parts of the township of Buckby of the king *in capite* by the service of half a knight's fee; and the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem another part of the said township of the heirs of Montacute, who held it of the Abbot of Gresteyn, who held it in frank almon. The Earl of Lincoln died in the fourth of Edward II. (1311), leaving Alice his daughter, the Countess of Lancaster, his successor in this lordship; and in the ninth of this reign (1316) the Earl of Lancaster was certified to be lord of the manor. "Thomas Earl of Lancaster," writes Bridges, "was the chief of those nobles who combined together against the King's favourite, Piers de Gaveston; and, with the Earl of Warwick, was instrumental in causing him to be put to death. After this he promoted the insurrection on account of the *Dispensers*, and in the fourteenth of this reign sent a message from St Albans by the Bishops of Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, to the King at London,

requiring him to banish them as guilty of great misdemeanours and extremely obnoxious to his subjects. Having thus drawn upon himself the King's resentment, and being closely pursued by his forces, he was taken after a short skirmish at Burrough Bridge in Yorkshire, conveyed to Pontefract, and there beheaded." At his death the manor of Buckby was forfeited to the crown, and in the fifteenth of Edward II. (1322) was given to Ralph Basset, of Drayton, and his heirs. This Ralph was appointed constable of Northampton Castle in the fourteenth of this reign, and in the year following joined in commission with John de Somery to seize the Castle of Kenilworth, confiscated to the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Lancaster, and constituted steward of the Duchy of Aquitain. He died in the seventeenth of Edward III. (1340), and was succeeded by Ralph his grandson, who after having visited several foreign countries and performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, died in the thirteenth of Richard II. (1320). By his death the line of Basset and Stafford became quite extinct, and this manor came to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, son to Thomas Earl of Warwick, elder brother of Joan the wife of Ralph Basset. In the eleventh of Richard II. (1388), he appeared with other nobles in arms at Hornsey Park, and obliged the King the year following to call a parliament. Having lost the royal favour by this means, he was invited in the twenty-first of this reign (1398) by the King to an entertainment, suddenly arrested, accused of high treason, condemned and beheaded, and his lands confiscated to the crown. The manor of Buckby was then given to John Marquis of Dorset and Margaret his wife. This John was the eldest son of John of Gaunt by Catharine Swinford his last wife. He was created Earl of Somerset in the twentieth of this reign (1397), and was constituted Lord Chamberlain of England in the first of Henry IV. (1399.) After his decease in the eleventh of this reign (1410), Margaret his countess married Thomas Duke of Clarence, second son to the King, who by this marriage succeeded to the lands of her inheritance. After the decease of Margaret Duchess of Clarence, this lordship was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Durham, and others; but notwithstanding these grants, the manor appears to have been possessed by the descendants of the Earl of Warwick, with whom it continued till Anne Countess of Warwick gave it up to King Henry VII., who had levied a fine of it in the third year of his reign (1488). A portion of land in this parish, which in the time of Henry III. was in the possession of Hugh Revell, passed into the hands of William Catesby in the twenty-second of Edward IV. (1483), and became forfeited to the crown upon his being attainted of high treason. It was granted to William Owen by the name of Revell's manor in the fourth of Henry VII. (1489). The Knights Hospitallers and the Abbey of St. James, near Northampton, had possessions also in the parish. The royalty of Buckby passed through several hands after this period, amongst whom were Mr Breton of Norton, and Mr Thomas Barker of Daventry; and it is now in the possession of Alfred Seymour, Esq., the present lord of the manor, in right of his wife. A crown rent of £81 8s. 4d. per annum is payable out of this parish to the Earl of Sandwich.

The Village of Long Buckby, which is, as its name implies, long, is pleasantly situated about five miles north-east of Daventry, and nine north-west of Northampton.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, was restored in 1863 at a cost of £1500, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and an embattled tower containing five bells. The tenor bell bears this inscription—

"If at my sound you don't prepare,
You are not inclined to come to prayer."

The second, "Christ of Heaven, may the king please thee;" and the fourth, "Jesus, the Saviour of man, the Son of God, the King of the Jews, have mercy on me." The tower is in the Early English, and the rest of the church seems to have been in the Decorated style, but has been much altered from time to time; in the chancel are three sedilia and a fine foiled piscina. There is also a square

locker in the north wall of the chancel, and the place of a chantry altar is marked in the bay of the north aisle by a bracket. Under an arch between this chantry and the chancel there seems to have been a tomb. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £10, and now valued at £220. It has been endowed with £400 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1,600 parliamentary grant. The Bishop of Peterborough is the patron, and the Rev. Chas. Alex. Yate, M.A., is the incumbent. The great and small tithes of the parish, exclusive of Murcott, the property of the patron, lay impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1765. It does not appear when or by whom the chantry within this church was founded. In the second of Edward VI. (1549), lands of the yearly value of £3, 13s. 4d. were returned as appropriated to it. A *Vicarage House* has been erected at the end of the village, and the vicar has thirty-seven acres of glebe land.

A *new Church*, or chapel of ease, is about to be erected at Buckby Wharf, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the district, on a site given by John Albert Craven, Esq. of Whilton. The building will cost about £500, £300 of which is already subscribed.

The *Independent Chapel*, built in 1771 and enlarged in 1819, will seat nearly seven hundred persons. There are Sunday-schools for boys and girls in connection with this chapel, erected in 1825 by bequest of Mr. David Ashby of this parish. The congregation is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Grear.

The *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1846, is a neat building, which will seat about six hundred persons, and is situated about the centre of the village.

The *National School* was erected in 1844 at the sole expense of Mr Thos. Bland, then a resident of this parish. It is endowed with £20 per annum, being the interest of £400 left by the Rev. Langton Freeman in 1783. There are twenty boys taught free, and the rest pay one penny per week.

The other *Charities* of the parish are the interest of £50 (£2. 10s.) left to the poor by the Rev. Langton Freeman; and poor's land and doles, which produce about £37 a year.

MURCOTT is a hamlet situated partly in this and partly in the parish of Watford, a little west from Long Buckby. Its acreage is included with Long Buckby, and its population in 1841 was 81. The population for 1871 is included in the Buckby returns.

Buckby Hall.—The seat and property of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. Horn, K.C.B.

Post, Money Order, and Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—Thomas Marriott Clarke, postmaster. Letters arrive from Rugby at 7.5 A.M., and are despatched at 6.10 P.M.

Abbey Misses Mary-Ann, Elizabeth, and Ellen	Cooper Joseph, newsagent	Gurney Urban, tailor and woollen draper
Andrew Mrs Jemima, shopkr.	Co-op. Stores, Wm. Bond, mgr.	Hawkes Mrs Louisa
Ashby Miss Mary, <i>Murcott</i>	Cox Arthur, surgeon	Haynes Mrs Elizabeth, grocer
Banatt Wm. vict. <i>Horse Shoe</i>	Davis Brothers (Carter & Saml) shoe manufacturers	Healey Thomas Everard, day and boarding school
Barrett Henry, shoe manufr.	Davis Thomas, stonemason	Henson Wm. general dealer
Bennett Mr Charles	Dacey Mrs My. straw bonnet mr.	Hewitt Miss Sarah Ann, draper
Birch David, grocer	Dix Fred. Wm. surgeon	Hill James, shoe manufacturer
Bishop Thomas, shoe manufr.	Draper David, pig dealer	Hobbs John, linen draper
Clarke Mrs Elizabeth	Eales John, vict. <i>Red Lion</i> , and carrier	Hobbs Richard, tailor
Clarke John, jun. grocer, and agent for Norwich Union Insurance Company	Ellard John, butcr. and shopkr.	Horn Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. K.C.B. <i>Buckby Hall</i>
Clarke Robert, baker, and licensed to let horses	Eyre & Co. (John & Thomas) shoe manufacturers	Howe Wm. saddler
Clarke Thos. Marriott, grocer	Eyre George Clark, victualler, <i>Greyhound</i>	Incley John, wheelwt. & grazier
Agent for W. & A. Gilbey, wine and spirit merchant, and Salt & Co's ales, and agent for Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., and pst.-mtr.	Fall James, draper, &c	Incley Wm. baker, grocer, and grazier
Clarke Wm. watchmaker	Frisby Vincent, corn miller	Jeffery William, shopkeeper
Coleman Edwin, butcr. & graz	Gibson John, tailor	Johnson Miss Martha, straw bonnet maker, and draper
Coleman Wm. Fred. assistant overseer, and photographer	Grear Rev. Thomas (Indpt.)	Johnson Robert, builder, and brickmaker
	Green John, blacksmith	Judkins George, vict. <i>George Inn, Wharf</i>
	Griffiths Geo. & Son (Wm.) linen drapers and bakers	Judkins Mr Wm. Arth. <i>Wharf</i>
	Groom Miss Charlotte, shop-keeper, <i>Buckby Wharf</i>	

Keightley Edward, tallow chandler	Robinson William, shoemaker	Yate Rev. Charles Allix, M.A. vicar
Kilsby Mr Peter	Robinson William, shopkeeper	York Wm. watchmaker and hairdresser
Kilsby Miss Sarah Ann, con- fectioner	Robinson Wm. & Son, lime burners and coal merchants, <i>Wharf and Crick Station</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Kinch David, beerhouse	Sabin William, beerhouse	Abbott John
King James, brazier	Sabin William jun. brick- maker	Ashby John, <i>Elm Lodge</i>
Leake Richd. Frncs., solicitor	Stanton Benjamin, shoemaker	Ashby William
Leeson William, cabinetmkr.	Statham, Edw. John, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths, Long Buckby dist.	Ashby Wm. jun. (& miller)
Letts John, beerhouse	Tebbitt Mrs Eliza	Basset George
Letts William, plumber	Thomson Jno. vict. <i>Gate, Wharf</i>	Berry George
Lever David, pinmaker	Thompson Edward, basket maker, <i>Wharf</i>	Bincow Wm. & Son (Richard)
Lowe Mrs Elizabeth, shopkr. and beerhouse, <i>Wharf</i>	Thompson, Eli, rope and twine maker, <i>Wharf</i>	Capell John
Mabbott Samuel, shoemaker	Thompson Jno. brickmr. <i>Wharf</i>	Cattell William (& saddler)
March Mr Thomas	Thompson John, shopkeeper, <i>Wharf</i>	Clarke John
March Thomas, jun. druggist and stationer	Thompson Thomas, basketmkr	Hagger Richard (and coal merchant), <i>Wharf</i>
Merrill Jesse, vict. <i>Admiral Rodney</i>	Tilley Mrs Susanah & Son (John) blacksmiths	Howard James (grazier)
Montgomery Francis & Wm. brewers, <i>Wharf</i>	Tomlinson Wm. blacksmith	Lee James (and corn miller), <i>Murcott Mills</i>
Moore George, vict. <i>Peacock</i>	Vann Thomas, shopkeeper	Litchfield Wm. <i>Surney Lodge</i>
Newitt Wm. agent to Phipps, brewers, and horses for hire	Vavasour Miss Emilie, <i>Furze</i>	Perkins John
North Henry, auctioneer	Ward Joseph, beerhouse	Robinson John
Pebody Richard, tailor, <i>Wharf</i>	Watts Geo. vict. <i>Anchor, Wharf</i>	Robinson Robert
Pittam Mrs Eliza	White Mrs Elizabeth, baker	Robinson Thomas & Samuel
Pittam Wm. beerhouse	Wills Wm. plumber & glazr.	Russell John
Ringrose Mr John	Wood Enoch, beerho. <i>Wharf</i>	Russell John England
Robinson Mr George		Tebbitt Charles, <i>Murcott</i>
Robinson Thomas, beerhouse		Wadsworth Samuel
		Warren William
		Watson William

Carriers.—Charles Haynes, George Letts, and William Lovell, to Northampton on *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; and John Eales to Daventry, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

CLAY-COTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Elkington, on the north by Stanford, on the west by Lilbourne, and on the south by Yelvertoft. It contains 963 acres; and its population in 1801 was 116; in 1831, 83; in 1841, 107; in 1851, 104; in 1861, 112; and in 1871, 120 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1990, and the gross estimated rental is £2243. A stream, which rises in Winwick, and joins the Avon at Lilbourne, runs through a part of this parish towards Dowbridge. The soil, as the name of the parish implies, is clayey, with a mixture of gravel in some parts, and the lordship is principally grazing land. William W. Elkins, Esq. of Elkington, and Joseph Norton, Esq. of Yelvertoft, are the lords of the manor and the principal landowners.

Manor.—There is no mention of this parish in Domesday Book, and in later times it is always reckoned as a member of Lilbourne lordship. Thomas de Estleye possessed the manor of Cley-Cotes in the third year of the reign of Edward III. (1330), and in Henry VIII.'s time it was in the hands of Thomas Marquis of Dorset, who died seized of it in the twenty-second of this reign (1531), and was succeeded by his son Henry, a minor thirteen years of age. By inquisition taken he was found to have held it of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster by an unknown service. In the thirty-seventh of the same reign (1546), a fine was levied of the manor of Clay-Coton, and the advowson of the church, by Christopher Alyn, from whom they passed in course of succession to Giles Alleyne of London, who sold them afterwards to William Nicholls, Esq. This William died seized of them in the tenth of Elizabeth (1568), and was succeeded by Francis his son and heir, a minor fifteen years of age. The manor appears to have passed from the family of Nicholls to that of Farren, and through other families to the present proprietors.

The Village of Clay-Coton, which is very small, is situate upon low ground, about seven miles N.E. of Rugby, four S.W. of Welford, and fifteen N.W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient edifice, in the Decorated style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a low tower with a diminutive spire, and containing three bells. The nave and chancel arch were entirely rebuilt, and the church partly reseated in 1866, at a cost of £1000. In the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a wide and lofty arch, is a piscina and shelf, and the rude old font has been replaced by a new one. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £10, but now worth about £380 a year. The tithes were commuted for £295, and the Rev. J. T. H. Smith, M.A., is the patron, and the Rev. John Copeland Poole, M.A., the incumbent. Mr Poole has for many years supplied the want of a parish school at his own expense; but it is expected that a new school will shortly be built at Yelvertoft, which will include accommodation for the children of this parish.

Charities.—The poor's land consists of twenty-five acres, which is now let to the highest bidder every year, and the amount distributed amongst the poor of the parish. For the other charities of this parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Rugby at 7.50 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.

Aston John, general dealer
Harper Mary, vict. *Fox and Hounds*
Harper Philip, cowkeeper

Mawby William, shopkeeper
Poole Rev. John Copeland, M.A. rector
Rollston Francis, shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.

Bailey John
Cattell Joseph
Harfield Charles

COTTESBROOKE PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Brixworth, Lamport, and Draughton on the east; on the north by Hazlebeech, on the west by Nortoft, and by Creaton on the south. It contains 2,777 statute acres, and its population in 1801 was 290; in 1831, 226; in 1841, 252; in 1851, 252; in 1861, 201; and in 1871, 200 souls. The rateable value is £4611, and the gross estimated rental is £5026. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, and in some parts it is mixed with a little sand; a brook, which is formed by springs at Maidwell, parts the lordship on the east from Brixworth, and runs on to Pitsford.

Manor.—Walterius Flandrensis, to whom Dobin was under-tenant, held one hide and one virgate of land in Cotesbroc at the time of the Norman survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., and the whole had been valued before the Conquest at 10s., but was now rated at 30s. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was in the possession of Sir William Boutevillein, the founder of Pipwell Abbey. He was succeeded by Robert his son, who was certified in this reign to hold two hides here of the fee of Wahul. In the reign of Henry III., Fulk Basset, the Dean of York, as guardian of the heir of William Boutevillein, accounted for two knights' fees in Cotesbroc, with the site of the Abbey of Pipwell, which were held of Saer de Wahul. Robert the heir and successor of William Boutevillein, levied a fine of this lordship in the fourth of Edward II. (1311), and was slain in 1314 with the Earl of Gloucester in Scotland. Nichola his widow was certified to be lady of the manor in the ninth of this reign (1316), and was succeeded by her son William Boutevillein. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Thomas Wale accounted for two knights' fees here, with the site of Pipwell Abbey, one of which was held by the abbot of the fee of Wahul. No mention is made of this manor from this period till the time of Henry V., when it was in the possession of Robert Butvyleyn, Esq., who died seized of it in the ninth of the same reign (1422), leaving it to his son William, who leaving no issue, it devolved to his cousins and his heirs. During the reign of Henry VII. the manor changed possessors several times, having been sold and resold, and in the third of Edward VI. (1550), William Lane, Esq., third son of William Lane, Esq. of Orlingbury, levied a fine of it. He died in the twelfth of Elizabeth (1570), and was succeeded by Peter his eldest son, a lunatic, upon whose decease without issue in the 28th of this reign (1586), his two sisters became his heirs. The lordship was soon after this in seven parts or shares, one moiety of

which was purchased in the fourth year of the reign of James I. (1607) by Sir William Saunders, who sold it in the eleventh of the same reign (1614) to Sir John Carey, who, in the thirteenth of Charles I. (1638), conveyed it for the sum of £18,000 to John Langham, Esq., alderman of London. Alderman Langham also purchased the other moiety of the lordship, of Martin Harvey, Esq., in the seventeenth of this reign (1642) for £17,000, and thus he became possessed of the whole lordship. "This gentleman," says Bridges, "was the son of Edward Langham of Guilsborough, by Anne the daughter of John West, of Coton-End, bred a Turkey merchant, and by his industry and probity acquired a very large fortune. In 1660, being then an alderman of London, he was deputed, with Mr Alderman Bunce, to wait on Charles II. at Breda, and to invite him on behalf of the citizens of London to take possession of his kingdoms. Here he received from his majesty the honour of knighthood, and after the Restoration was created a baronet by letters patent bearing date the 16th June 1660. He was afterwards considerably engaged in public business, and in 1668 was a member of the committee at Brook-House. Sir John Langham was famed for his readiness of speaking florid Latin, which, as Bishop Burnet informs us, he had obtained to a degree beyond any man of the age; but his style was too poetical, and full of epithets and figures." Sir John Langham died in 1671, leaving issue Sir James Langham, Bart., his successor in his estate, and several other children. Upon the decease of Sir James without male heirs, in 1699, the title and lordship of Cottesbrooke devolved upon Sir William Langham, his younger brother, from whom it descended lineally to Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., the present lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil.

The Village of Cottesbrooke is situate about nine and a half miles N.N.W. of Northampton, nine miles S. of Market Harborough, and seven S.E. from Welford.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands in a sequestered and picturesque situation, about a quarter of a mile east of the village, in the midst of pastures bounded by the park and wood which surround the Hall. It consists of a nave, chancel, south transept, south porch, and a massive tower, containing six bells and a clock. It had originally a north transept and porch. The whole fabric, with the exception of the porch, is original, and of one date and style, the very Early Decorated. The handsome tower, with its embattled parapet and graceful proportions, is perhaps the most attractive portion of the church. There is scarcely anything left of the original arrangement in the interior; the whole has a flat domestic ceiling; the triple sedilia and the well-wrought screen, which separated the nave from the chancel, have disappeared. The church contains some handsome monuments of the Langham family, and the parapet of the tower is adorned with four shields bearing the arms of Butvileyn. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £26, os. 10d., and now worth about £646 per annum. Sir J. H. Langham, Bart., is patron, and the Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, B.C.L., is the present incumbent. *The Rectory House* is a handsome residence, situated east of the church.

The School is a small stone building, erected in 1813, and will accommodate forty children.

Here are *Alms-houses* for eight poor people, established in 1561 by Mr Alderman Langham, and endowed with fifty-three acres of land in Sibbertoft.

Cottesbrooke Hall, the seat of Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., and occupied by Herbert Langham, Esq., is a handsome modern-built mansion, embosomed in thriving plantations and pleasure-grounds, about a quarter of a mile from the village. The ancient manor-house stood higher up, and nearer the church. Sir James is son of the tenth baronet by the sister of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. He was born in 1802, married the eldest daughter of Lord Kenyon in 1828, and succeeded his father in 1833. His heir-presumptive is Herbert Langham, Esq., born in 1804.

Kalender Meadow, formerly called Kaylend, in this lordship, was given by William de Buttevillan to the abbot and convent of Sulby, who placed here a cell of Premonstrasian canons dedicated to St John. Large foundation stones

have been dug up in the Kalender Meadow, and the cell, when standing, appears to have been moated round.

Charities.—Besides the hospital or almshouses endowed by Alderman Langham, Elizabeth Ives, by deed dated 22d September 1780, left £100 (3 per cent. consols), and Miss Langham, who died in 1809, bequeathed £100 to the poor of this parish.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Brixworth at 8.45 A.M., and the Letter-Box is cleared at 4 P.M.

Bailey John, blacksmith	Holt George, carpenters' fore-	Langham Herbert Hay, Esq.
Boyer Wm. steward to Sir J.	man	<i>The Grange</i>
H. Langham, Bart	Holt Mary, shopkeeper	Payne Samuel, shoemaker
Day Henry, steward's clerk	Langham Herbert, Esquire,	and parish clerk
Drake Rev. J. T., B.C.L. rector	<i>Cottesbrooke Hall</i>	Simmons Annie, schoolmistress

The nearest Railway Station is Brixworth (*London and North-Western*) about two and a quarter miles distant.

Carrier.—John Brown to Northampton, *Wednesday and Saturday.*

CREATON GREAT PARISH.

Creaton Magna, or Great Creaton, is bounded by Brixworth on the east, by Cottesbrooke on the north, by Hollowell on the west, and Spratton on the south. A brook, which rises from springs in Naseby field, divides this lordship from Spratton, and flows on to Pitsford; and another brook, rising from springs in Maidwell and Draughton, bounds it on the east, and joins the former between Spratton and Brixworth. The parish contains 932 acres; its population in 1801 was 341; in 1831, 543; in 1841, 505; in 1851, 505; in 1861, 583; and in 1871, 417 souls. The gross estimated rental is £2128, and the rateable value is £1788. The soil is principally clay, and a great part of the lordship is in grass. Sir James Hay Langham, Bart. and Mr John Orland are the principal owners.

Manor.—At the date of the Domesday survey, Gunfrid de Cioches held one hide of land in Craptone, Creptone, or Cretone, as it is variously called in that record. It had been rated before the Conquest at 20s., but was now valued at 30s. Anselin, the successor of Gunfrid, held this hide in the reign of Henry II. By inquisition taken in the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry III. (1185), Richard de Chokes was found to hold half a knight's fee here of Robert de Gynes of the Honor of Chokes, for which he paid 2s. yearly for the sheriff's aid, and 5s. for the guard of Northampton Castle. Robert de Watford purchased the estate of Creton of Robert de Chokes, and, with Simon Fitz-Richard, was certified to hold the township of Great-Creton in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296) by the service of half a knight's fee. Philip held it of William de Fenys, who held it of the king *in capite*. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316) Robert de Watford was lord of Creaton, and was succeeded by William de Watford, his son and heir. Upon the death of Theobald de Gayton in the sixteenth of this reign (1323), he was found to die seized of a fourth part of a knight's fee here in the possession of William de Watford, and an eighth part of a knight's fee in the hands of John Fitz-Simon, and the advowson of the church of Creaton. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), this William de Watford and John Symond accounted for half a knight's fee in Great Creaton of the fee of Chokes. Upon the death of Theobald de Gayton without issue this lordship descended to his sisters, Julianna Murdock and Scholastica de Meux. From John de Meux, the son and successor of Scholastica, the manor passed into the possession of the family of Trussell. Robert de Tanfield, Esq., died seized of it in the twenty-first of Edward VI. (1482), and was succeeded by William his son, with whose descendants it continued for several generations, and passed from them to John Reade, Esq., of Cottesbrooke, who, in the second of James I. (1605), died possessed of the manor and advowson of the church, which he held of the king *in capite* by knight's service, as of the Honor of Peverel. He was succeeded by his seven daughters and co-heirs. The estate here which, in the reign of Edward III., was in the hands of William de Watford, passed from his brother Roger to Margery de Crawford, his sister, whose daughter Emma carried it in marriage to

John de Catesby of Ashby-Legers. In the fourth of Henry VII. (1489), upon the attainder of William Catesby, Esq., it was granted, by the name of Watford's manor in Great Creaton, to William Owen. John Owen, Esq., sold it to Gregory Isham, from whom it descended to Eusebius Isham his son. In the fourth of James I. (1607), George Tarry died seized of a manor here, which is supposed to have been the eighth part of a knight's fee which, in the sixteenth of Edward II. (1322), was held by John Fitz-Simon. The Abbey of Sulby had possessions here, which in 1535 were valued at 14s. yearly. In the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. (1546) they were given to George Tresham and Edward Twyncho. Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., is the present possessor of the manorial rights and the greater part of the lordship.

The Village of Creaton Great is situated about 8 miles N.N.W. of Northampton, 12 N.W. from Daventry, 12 N.W. by W. from Wallingborough, 12 S.W. from Kettering, and 73 from London. The Rev. Thomas Jones, a former curate of this parish, who died in 1844, built six cottages on a piece of waste land in the village for the accommodation of aged widows. There is a small green in the centre of the village.

The Church, dedicated to Saint Michael, is a stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, vestry, north porch, and square tower, containing five bells. It was restored in 1857 at a cost of £600, when a south aisle was added to it; it was also re-roofed and seated throughout. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £11, 1s. 8d., and now worth £350 per annum. It is in the patronage of the Rev. F. B. Beynon, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Crow, M.A.

The Rectory House, a brick building which stands east of the church, has been enlarged and nearly rebuilt by the present rector.

There is an *Independent Chapel* in the village, which has a Sunday-school attached—the former was built about the year 1792. There is a residence for the minister near the chapel.

The National School, built in 1844, at a cost of about £400, is supported by the rector, government grant, and school-pence. John Meredith and Miss Mary Ann Tudor are the teachers.

Post-Office at Mr John Meredith's. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 4.40 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Andrew Mr John	King Mrs Caroline, shopkpr.	Tipler Mr George
Arber Geo. plumber & glazier	King Mrs Eliza	Underwood Mrs Mary Ann
Bailey John, blacksmith and vict. <i>Horse Shoe</i>	King Wingate, butcher and shopkeeper	Wilson Jesse, thrashing machn. owner
Buswell Edw. baker and grocer	Lettes Mrs	Wootton Charles, carpenter & shopkeeper
Butlin Charles, tailor	Meredith Jno. national school-master, draper, & post-master	Farmers and Graziers.
Collins Mrs Eliza	Noyes Rev. Thos. B.A. (indept.)	Dunkley Samuel
Cornish Mrs Ann, beerhouse	Powers Wm. boot & shoemkr.	Gossage Thomas
Crow Rev. Edw. M.A. rector	Rose William, gardener	Orland John (yeoman)
Industrial Co-operative Store,	Shermon Mr Francis Packwood	Pickering William
Edwin Rose, manager and shoemaker	Tarry Charles, baker & shopkpr.	

Carriers.—William Webb to Northampton on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and James Langton on *Saturday*.

CRICK PARISH.

Crick or Creek parish is bounded on the east by Winwick, by Yelvertoft on the north, on the west by Hill-Morton in Warwickshire, and by Kilsby and Watford on the south. It contains 3207 acres, and its population in 1801 was 961; in 1831, 945; in 1841, 1,006; in 1851, 986; in 1861, 999; and in 1871, 897 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6,759, and the gross estimated rental is £7,705. A small brook takes its rise from springs about the town, and directs its course to Hill-Morton. The Roman road, Watling Street, divides this lordship from Hill-Morton and Kilsby. "In a part of this lordship called Portlow," says Bridges, "are several eminences which have the appearance of tumuli." Near the church was anciently a stone cross, the foundation of which was applied some

years ago to build the ascent from the church to the belfry. The soil is principally a stiff clay; the land is much subdivided, and possessed chiefly by the rector and several resident yeomen.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Geoffrey de Wirce held four hides, less one virgate, of land here of the crown. There were twelve acres of meadow, and the whole had been rated in the time of Edward the Confessor at 30s., but now valued at £4. 10s. Bridges tells us that "Geoffrey Wirce was a native of Little Brittany, in France, and descended from a family who derived their name from the territory of Guerche, adjoining the Anjou. He came over with the Conqueror, and is supposed to have been in that part of the army commanded by Alan Fergant. As it doth not appear he had any issue, his possessions, after his decease, seem to have reverted to the crown, and were granted by Henry I. to Nigel de Albini, ancestor to the family of Mowbray." In the reign of Henry II. Roger de Camvile, great grandson to Gerard de Camvile, whose principal seat in the reign of King Stephen was at Lilbourne, in this neighbourhood, had three and a half hides and one large virgate in Crek of the fee of Roger de Mowbray. Upon his decease without issue his inheritance descended to his sisters. Thomas de Astley, the husband of Maud, one of Roger de Mowbray's sisters, seems to have been in the possession of the whole lordship a short time afterwards, and having joined the rebellious barons, was slain in the battle of Evesham. His estate being confiscated, this manor, with other lordships, was given to Warine de Bassingburne. Andrew the son and heir of Thos. de Astley compounded with Warine de Bassingburne for the restoration of his inheritance by the payment of 320 marks, and gave security to the king for his future allegiance. He died in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Edward I. (1301), and was succeeded by Nicholas de Astley, his son and heir. By inquisition taken after his decease it was found that he held this manor of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, who held of the king *in capite*, pertaining to the barony of Melton Mowbray. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Thos. de Astley and Thos. de Swynardton accounted for one knight's fee in Creek as held of the lord of Mowbray. The family of De Astley retained possession of this manor until the reign of Henry VI., when Sir William de Astley died, leaving issue Joan an only daughter, who first married Thomas Raleigh of Farnborough, and after his decease, Reginald Lord Guy of Ruthin. Upon his decease, in the thirty-sixth of Henry VI. (1458), this manor, with his other possessions, descended to Sir John Grey, Knight, his eldest son, who was slain in the battle of St. Alban's fighting on the part of the King three years after. Sir Thomas Grey, his son and successor, was created Marquis of Dorset in the fourteenth of Edward IV. (1475.) Thomas Marquis of Dorset son of the first marquis, was appointed general of the army which was to join the forces of the Emperor Ferdinand in Spain, and proceed to the invasion of Guyenne in the third of Henry VIII. (1512.) He died in the twenty-second of this reign (1531), and was succeeded by Henry Marquis of Dorset, his eldest son, a minor under fourteen years of age. By the inquisition taken after his decease, he was found to hold this manor of the heirs of Robert Corson, as of his manor of Croxhall, by the annual payment of a rose. From Henry Marquis of Dorset it passed to Sir Ralph Warren, Knight, alderman of London, who levied a fine of it in the second of Edward VI. (1549); and it was purchased by Sir William Craven, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1611.

In the twenty-third of Henry III. (1249); William de Essebye held an estate here of twenty-one virgates of Roger de Mowbray, by the service of a third part of one knight's fee. This William having unfortunately killed a man at Crick, his possessions here were escheated to the superior lord, and in the sixteenth of Edward II. (1323) were declared to be a parcel of the manor belonging to John de Mowbray. This estate passed afterwards into the hands of William de Vineter, a descendant of Sir Adam Vinter, sometimes called Adam son of Philip of Northampton, who, in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), was certified to hold, with the heirs of William de Esseby, the township of Creke of Roger de Mowbray,

by the service of one knight's fee. In the thirty-eighth of Edward III. (1365), Henry de Buckingham levied a fine of this manor in fee simple, and in the seventh of Richard II. (1384), it was in the possession of Alice wife to Thomas Grantham, and daughter of William Vinter. This manor, called Vinter's manor, passed through various hands afterwards, and was carried into the possession of several families both by fine and marriage. There was, besides these two manors, a third manor in Creek, of which Richard Andrewe, Esq., died seized in the thirty-first of Henry VIII. (1540), and with which family it continued for several generations. In the fourth of Henry VII. (1489), a moiety of a manor in Crick, part of the possessions of William Catesby, Esq., whose estate was forfeited to the crown, was granted to William Owen, and passed afterwards into the possession of the family of Isham. Since the enclosure no manorial rights have been exercised, with the exception of certain old claims upon a few cottages made by the representatives of the Langham family.

The Village of Crick is situated about seven miles north-east of Daventry, six from Rugby, and fourteen from Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and North-Western Railway, on which there is here a station three miles from the village, and bisected by the Derby and Leicester Grand Union Canal.

The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a very handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower containing four bells and a clock, surmounted by a pyramidal octagonal spire. The building was originally in the Early English style, but the Decorative has been introduced at later periods. The tower and spire are considered the most beautiful in the deanery. The east window and the north and south doors in the chancel are very beautiful; and the chancel is entered from the nave through a wide and lofty arch. The church at one time seems to have been ornamented throughout with rich painted glass, and the walls decorated with fresco paintings; some remains of the latter were discovered during the repairs a few years since. The sedilia and piscina are very rich in design, and evidently of the original fabric. Without the chancel on the north side is the door to the rood loft, the steps of which still remain, but the loft is gone. The screen has been converted into decorations for the modern reredos, which is raised on a base of white stone. The font is a cylindrical bowl, resting on three monsters, and adorned with hemispherical figures, and lined with lead. The pulpit is of Painswick stone, designed in harmony with the church; the seats in the aisle are open, as are also those in the chancel. The parishioners are much indebted to the late rector, the Rev. C. L. Swainson, for his judicious arrangement and substantial repairs of the church, as well as the very beautiful altar-plate which he furnished chiefly at his own cost. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the king's books at £32, 13s 1½d., and now worth about £1,050 a year. It is in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St John's College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. James B. Gray, B.D. The commissioners allotted land in lieu of tithes at the enclosure of the common.

The Rectory House is a commodious residence built principally of stone, and situated in spacious grounds near the church.

The Independent Chapel, a plain building erected in 1820, will seat about three hundred, and to which is attached a large vestry or class-room, which is now used as a day school. There has been a Dissenting interest here since 1662. There is also a small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in the village.

The National School, erected in 1847, will accommodate about eighty-five children. It has an endowment of £35, 10s. derived from the bequests of Richard Drayson and William Henfray. The former in 1806 left a piece of ground containing seventeen acres, that the rents and profits should be applied to the purchase of a fat cow not exceeding in price the sum of £15, to be killed and distributed at Christmas amongst the poor of the parish, and the residue of the rents and profits to be applied to the instruction of the children of the poor; and the latter bequeathed a sum of money, by which £394 3 per cent. consols was purchased, two-thirds of the dividend to be paid to the

schoolmaster for teaching twelve poor children to read and write, and the remaining third part to be paid to the Independent Minister of the village. The dividends of £100, 12s. 9d. new 4 per cent. annuities, were also left by George Judkin in 1819 to be paid to the schoolmaster for instructing seven poor boys. The other *Charities* of the parish are—the poors' land, consisting of nine and a half acres, lets for about £20 a year, which sum is distributed amongst the poor not receiving parochial relief; and the sum of £100 left by Elizabeth Heygate in 1822, the interest of which was to be applied to the Sunday-school.

There is an *Infant School* adjoining the rectory garden, which was erected in 1846 at the expense of the late rector.

Sub-Post-Office at Mrs Mary Elliott's. Letters from Rugby arrive at 6 A.M., and are despatched at 7.15 P.M.

Adams Thos. wheelrt. & carptr.
 Ashby Mr Joseph
 Bagshaw Mr Thos. *Mill Bank*
 Basley Thomas, shoemaker
 Bennett Mrs Lucy, butcher
 Bland Mr John
 Browning Thos. Grand Union
 Coal Wharf
 Butlin William, beerhouse
 Christmas Robt. Denn, surgn.
 Clarke Eliz., baker, provision
 dealer, & vict. *Wheat Sheaf*
 Cowley George, blacksmith
 Cowley John, farmer and vict.
 Royal Oak
 Crofts Ann, indpt. schoolmrs.
 Dicey Owen, grocer & draper
 Dunkley Mrs Lydia
 Edmunds William, butcher
 Elliott Mr Thomas
 Evans Charles, shopkeeper
 Fretter John, higgler, coal
 dealer and carrier
 Fryer Emma, grocer & draper
 Fryer Jane Augusta, boarding
 & day school for young ladies
 Gilbert John, tailor
 Gray Rev. Jas. Black, B.D. rtr.
 Grove Henry, brewer
 Haddon Frederick, carpenter
 and cabinetmaker
 Harper John, baker
 Hayles Richd. butchr. & farmr.
 Howe George, saddler
 Kennard C. J. Esq.
 Lloverock Louisa, draper
 Loydall John, blacksmith
 Lucas William, shoemaker
 Mawbey Joseph, gen. dealer
 Newitt George, tallow-chandler
 and ironmonger
 Newitt John, relieving-officer,
 regstr. of births dts. and mars.
 Newitt Wm. carpenter, and
 parish clerk
 Pedley Alfred, schoolmaster
 Pike Mrs Elizabeth
 Pike John, shopkpr. and grzr.
 Pike Wm. corn miller (steam)
 Reynolds Thos. tile and brick
 manufacturer
 Robinson Nehemiah, shoemkr.
 Smith Mr Edward
 Smith James, vict. *Red Lion*
 Swingler Mr William
 Thornton Richard, carpenter
 Thornton William, builder
 Towers Thomas, shoemaker
 Turner Ellen, vict. *Shoulder of*
 Mutton
 Walker The Misses Mary Ann,
 Sarah, and Elizabeth
 Walker Thos. Osborne, surgn.
 Ward James, buikler
 Whitmill The Misses Susan,
 Eliza. and Martha

Willis Chas. plumber and glzr.
 painter, and paperhanger

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are yeomen.)

Bates Edward
 Beacham Thomas
 Berridge William
 Bromwich John
 *Buckwall William
 Carbell James
 Cooper John
 Cooper T. W. G.
 *Cowley Thomas
 Crofts Henry
 Edmunds John
 *Edmunds Thomas
 Frost William
 *Gilbert James
 *Marson Thomas Edward
 Mawby Joseph, *Mount*
 Pleasant
 Page Jonas
 Perkins William
 Pike James
 Pike John
 Pike Thomas
 *Redgrave Thomas
 Watts William
 *Watts York
 Whitmill Stephen

Carriers.—Benjamin Facer, Rugby, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*. John Fretter, Rugby, *Tuesday*, and Northampton, *Saturday*. William Hardwick, Daventry, *Saturday*. Jonathan Walton Market Harborough, *Tuesday*; Daventry, *Wednesday*; and Northampton, *Saturday*.

ELKINGTON PARISH

Is bounded by Cold Ashby on the east, by Welford on the north, on the west by Clay-Coton, and on the south by Winwick. The parish contains 1849 acres of land, tithe free, of the rateable value of £2908; its population in 1801 was 62; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 46; in 1851, 47; in 1861, 60; and in 1871, 57 souls. The gross estimated rental is £3240; and the situation of the lordship is high, commanding extensive prospects. The soil is of a mixed quality, principally clay and red loam, on a clay subsoil, and said to be as highly cultivated as any in the kingdom. Its principal owners are—Sir James Hay Langham, Bart. (lord of the manor), the Earl Spencer, R. Blencowe, Esq., and J. B. Howes, Esq. The Union Canal passes through the parish.

The "hills and hollows" here are most romantic and full of interest for sight-seers. There is no correct account of the formation of these hollows—some attribute them to earthquakes, and some date them back to an antediluvian period. The view from Honey Hill embraces a tract of country extending for

miles on every side. Coventry spire can be distinctly seen, and the most picturesque parts of Leicestershire may be traced by the naked eye. At the foot of one of the hills, in what is called "Robinson's grounds," is a chalybeate spring, dating from time immemorial, said to possess very healing properties, especially for the eyes.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held one hide and three virgates of land in Eltetone at the time of the general survey, which before the Conquest had been the freehold of Turbern, and was rated then, as it was now, at 40s. Turchil held of Wido de Reinbudcurt three parts of one virgate at the same time, which was valued at 2s.; and a fourth part of one virgate pertained to the manor of Wellesford, belonging to Geoffrey de Wirce. Hugh de Leycester and his son of the same name, gave afterwards one and a half hide and twenty-four virgates here to the monks of Pipwell Abbey, and William de Kaynes gave them four virgates here, which donation was confirmed by William his son and heir, with an exemption from all secular service. These lands, with Eltendum Grange and the gifts of other benefactors, were confirmed to the abbey by the charter of Henry II. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), William de Walsull and the Abbot of Sulby were certified to be lords of the manor of Elkington. It also appears that the lordship about this time contained, besides the demesne lands, forty-eight virgates, of which forty-three belonged to the Abbey of Pipwell. At the time of the survey in the reign of Henry VIII. (1535), the lands belonging to the Pipwell monastery in this parish were valued at £96, 14s. yearly, and at the suppression of the religious houses were granted to different persons. Those parts called the south field, the park, and the middle field, &c., were given to Francis Pigot in exchange for the manor of Oven Shenley in Buckinghamshire; and the grange and certain lands were granted to Sir Edward Knightley. In the seventh of Edward VI. (1554), Sir Edward Montague, Kt., obtained a grant of High Elkington with certain other closes. The lands belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell were sold by John Lane, Esq., in the fifteenth of Elizabeth (1573), for £120, to Roger Montague, citizen and skinner of London. A large portion of this lordship was afterwards in the hands of the family of Pell, and about three hundred and thirty acres were in the possession of the family of Griffin, which passed about the year 1580 to Sir Christopher Hatton. The lands granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Pygot, Esq., were sold by him to Sir Robert Catlyn, Lord Chief-Justice of England, in the third of Elizabeth (1561). They passed afterwards into the possession of Sir Edward Montague of Boughton, whose descendant, Sir Sydney Montague, alienated them to William Lord Spencer. Robert, Earl of Sunderland sold them in 1674 for £6000, in fee, to Sir William Langham, whose lineal descendant, Sir J. H. Langham, Bart., is the present possessor.

The Village of Elkington, which is very small, is situated about two and a half miles S. from Welford, eleven N.N.E. from Daventry, nine E. from Rugby, eleven S.W. from Market Harborough, and fourteen N.W. from Northampton.

The Church has long since been demolished, and the inhabitants resort to the neighbouring parochial churches. There is no tradition at what time it was destroyed; but it was given by Hugh de Leycester to the monks of Daventry, who afterwards bestowed it upon the Abbot of Pipwell and his successors.

The principal inhabitants are—William W. Elkins, George Gee, Wm. Sherman, *Elkington Lodge*, and Joseph Ward, farmers and graziers.

GUILSBOROUGH PARISH.

This parish, which occupies an elevated situation, and comprehends the hamlet of Nortoft, is bounded on the east by Creaton, on the north by Naseby, on the west by West Haddon, and on the south by Ravensthorpe. It contains 2180 statute acres (including Nortoft), and its population in 1801 was 758, in 1831, 1069; in 1841, 939; in 1851, 669; in 1861, 730; and in 1871, 587. The rateable value of Guilsborough and Nortoft is £4167, 7s. 2d., and the gross estimated rental is £4804. This lordship, which is nearly square, gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to derive its own name from an extensive Roman encamp-

ment called the Burroughs or Borough Hill, which is situated on the top of a hill between the sources of the Avon and the Nene; the form is a parallelogram, 600 feet by 300. The whole is encompassed by a single fosse and vallum, comprising an area of about eight acres. It is on the property of Allesley Boughton Leigh, Esq. (lord of the manor), who, with the Rev. Edward Bateman, John F. Edmonds, Esq., and the vicar, are the principal owners of the soil, which is generally fertile. The Stowe brook flows through the parish.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Alured held $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land in Gisleburg of William Peverel, which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was the freehold of Gitta, and rated at 6s., but was now advanced to 30s. There was also 1 virgate pertaining to the church, a part of the manor of Norton, which was held of the Earl of Morton. In the reign of Henry II., the $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of the fee of Peverel were in the possession of William Fitz-Alured; and a priest had 1 small virgate of the fee of Leicester. In the reign of Henry III., William de Novancourt was certified to hold this manor of the Honor of Peverel, and by inquisition taken upon the death of William de Kirkeby, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Edward I. (1303), he or his successor was found to hold of the said William as of the manor of Akle. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Agnes de Novancourt and Elizabeth Hastings were ladies of Gilsburgh and its members; and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Margery de Egebaston accounted for one knight's fee in Gildesborgh of the Honor of Peverel. In the twenty-sixth of this reign (1353), Sir Walter de Thorpe, Knight, gave this manor to Sir John Brocas, Knight, Margaret his wife, and Bernard their son; and in the thirteenth of Richard II. (1390), Sir Bernard Brocas, Knight, gave it to Sir Nicholas Lillinge, Knight, Isabella his wife, and their heirs. This Sir Nicholas in the fourth of Henry V. (1417) alienated it to John Love, William Hercy of Northampton, and William Lobenham of Brycklesworth. In the twenty-sixth of Henry VI. (1448), William Hercy, citizen of London, and son of the above named Henry, sold it to William Tresham, John Heton, Robert Olney, Richard Willoughby, and others; and in the same year Sir John Bernard, grandson of Sir Nicholas Lilling, confirmed them in the purchase, and gave up all claim upon the premises. In the thirty-seventh of the same reign (1459) the manor passed to Thomas Osborn, Esq., who died in the first of Henry VIII. (1509), and was succeeded by Thomas his son. The son and successor of this gentleman, who was also lord of Whitfield manor, the place of his residence, sold the manor of Guilsborough in the first of Mary (1553) to Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Charwelton, for £283. Sir Thomas Andrews died seized of it in the sixth of Elizabeth (1564), and was found by inquisition to have held it of the crown *in capite* by knight's service. Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Winwick, conveyed the manor, with its appurtenances, to William Belchier, Esq., in the sixteenth of the same reign (1574), with whose descendants it continued till 1627, when William Belchier, Esq., conveyed it to Serjeant Clerke of Watford, whose son and successor, George Clerke, Esq., transferred it, in 1669, to Edmund Bateman of Creek. William the son of Edmund Bateman sold the manor of Guilsborough, with several houses and 150 acres of land, to John Ward, Esq., from whom they passed to Sir Thomas Ward. William Zouch Lucas Ward succeeded Sir Thomas, and at his death the manor descended to his eldest son William, who died in 1848, leaving it to his youngest son, John Ward, who married the daughter of Sir Egerton Leigh, of Brownsover House in Warwickshire, and upon the death of Lady Leigh, his wife's mother, took the name of Boughton Leigh, whose son Allesley Boughton Leigh, Esq., of Brownsover, is the present lord of the manor.

The Village of Guilsborough is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects, and is about 10 miles N.W. by N. of Northampton, and 4 from the source of the Avon at Naseby; 10 N.E. from Daventry, 11 from Lutterworth, 10 S.S.W. from Market Harborough, 12 E. from Rugby, 7 N.E. from Crick Station on the London and North-Western Railway, and 76 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Etheldreda the Virgin, is a handsome structure on an eminence a little south-west of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel,

north and south aisles and porches, and a square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a clock and a peal of six bells bearing Latin inscriptions; four of the bells were recast in 1852. The tower and spire are the only portions of the exterior that retain their original character; the former is in the Early English, and the latter in the Decorated style, as are also the nave and aisles; the windows are chiefly square-headed, and filled with stained glass. The roof and seats are of oak, the latter being carved and open throughout; these and other internal restorations were effected in 1815 by the then vicar, the Rev. Thomas Sykes, aided by the parishioners; and the interior of the chancel was subsequently renovated and furnished with costly fittings by the late incumbent, the Rev. J. D. Watson, M.A. A new pulpit, reading desk, and other improvements, have been added by the Rev. Thomas Sykes Hichens, M.A., the present vicar, who is also patron of the living, which was valued in the king's books at £17, 3s. 4d., but is now worth £500 per annum. The church was given by William Dive to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, and the prior and convent of that order presented until its suppression by Henry VIII. Upon the removal of an embankment west of the church about sixty-five years since, a quantity of human bones were discovered, which were carefully removed to the churchyard. The spot is supposed to have been the place of sepulture connected with the Roman encampment on Borough Hill. *The Vicarage House*, commanding some pleasing prospects, is pleasantly situated about the centre of the village.

The Baptist Chapel, which was erected in 1793, stands in the centre of the village; it is a substantial building capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and near to it is a house for the minister. The Rev. William Symonds is the present pastor.

The Latin Grammar School is a large building of stone, of a mixed style of architecture: it was founded in 1688 by Sir John Langham of Cottesbrooke, and endowed with an annual rent of £80 a year, for which the schoolmaster was to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, or any of them, to boys, of whom the children of parents inhabiting the parishes of Guilsborough, Cottesbrooke, Thornley, and Cold Ashby, should have the priority of admission. The antique oak staircase here is said to be the most perfect piece of work of its kind in the county; it is finely carved, of astonishing thickness and solidity, and mounts in a square the whole height of the building. The school was restored in 1858 by subscription, at a cost of £1700; it is conducted by the Rev. Samuel Burgess, M.A., and an efficient staff of assistants.

Guilsborough Grange, the residence of Lady Eleanor Clifton, is a substantial building, situate about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the village. A little east of the church is a good stone residence, occupied by Mrs Bateman, near to which is a petrifying spring, the use of which is considered beneficial to several diseases.

Guilsborough Hall, the property of Allesley Boughton Leigh, is a large square mansion, now the residence of the Dowager Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer; it is situated a little west of the church in a park containing about 40 acres.

NORTOFT is a hamlet in this parish, situated on the north side of Guilsborough. The village, which is watered by the Stowe brook, contains several good houses, and its population in 1841 was 322 souls. In 1871 its population was returned with Guilsborough. A fire occurred here in 1792, by which the entire hamlet was reduced to ashes. *The Rye Hills*, the commodious residence of R. Stephens, Esq., is pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile north of Guilsborough. The rateable value of Nortoft is £2600, 13s., and its area, 1505 acres.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held two hides of land of the crown in Nortoft at the time of the Norman survey. There were eight acres of meadow and a mill of the yearly rent of 8d., and the whole had been valued at 3s., but was now advanced to 30s. At the same time William Peverel held half a hide here pertaining to the manor of Clay Coton. The Earl of Leicester, who succeeded to the Earl of Morton's possessions, had two hides and one large virgate here in the

reign of Henry II., and the half hide of the fee of Peverel was in the hands of one Coleman. The estate belonging to the Earl of Leicester here was held by the family of Dive, and was given by Hugh de Dive to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the manor of North-thoft was granted, in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1542), to Charles Duke of Suffolk. It was soon after in the possession of Alexander Belchier, with whose family it continued till the year 1627, when William Belchier, Esq., conveyed it, with the manor of Guilsborough, to Serjeant Clerke, from whom they passed through several intermediate possessors to John Ward, Esq., who purchased them in 1710. A. B. Leigh, Esq., is the present lord. The five virgates belonging to the fee of Peverel formed part of the estate of Peter de Goldington, in the reign of Henry III., and were held of him by William de Nortoft by the service of a third part of a knight's fee. This estate was called a manor in the twenty-first of Edward III. (1348), and a fine was levied of it by Simon Simeon in the same year. He died seized of it in the eleventh of Richard II. (1388), and by inquisition taken after his decease, was certified to have held it of Sir Richard Champenoun, by the service of attending, once in three weeks, at his court at Coton. His heir could not be determined, and it afterwards passed into the family of La Ware. The Abbey of Sulby had revenues in Nortoft, which were valued at 18s. yearly, in 1535, and afterwards given to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberleyn.

A *Writing School*, in which thirty to forty children are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic free of expense, was founded in 1609 by William Gilbert, who endowed it with £50; and an additional £50 was raised by subscription towards the erection and support of a Free School, which is now conducted under the National system. This bequest, with other donations, were laid out in the purchase of certain lands now producing £65 per annum. A new school-house, with one for infants annexed to it, was built in 1867 at the sole expense of the present vicar.

Post, Money-Order, and Telegraph Office, Savings Bank, and Government Life Insurance.—William Tyrrell, subpostmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 5.45 P.M.

Barefoot James, vict. <i>Red Lion</i> , and grazier, Nortoft	Hopkins Robert, sen. beerho., butcher, and grazier	Stanton James, draper, &c.
Baseley Mr Joseph, Nortoft	Irons Ephraim, tailor & draper	Stephens R. Esq. <i>Rye Hills</i> , Nortoft
Bateman Miss Mary Ann	Johnson Liz. dressmkr. Nortoft	Symonds Rev. Wm. Baptist minister
Bird Joseph, tailor	Johnson W., shopkpr., Nortoft	Symonds Wm. stationer, &c.
Burgess Rev. Samuel, M.A.	Kilworth Mr William, Nortoft	Tallant the Misses Alice and Sarah, ladies' board.-school
Butlin Joseph, butcher, farmer, and grazier	Lake Geo. vict. <i>Ward Arms</i> , and farmer and grazier	Tomlinson John, boot & shoe maker, and parish clerk
Clifton Lady Eleanor, <i>Guilsborough Grange</i>	Leatherland John, boot & shoemaker, Nortoft	Tyrrell William, shopkeeper
Colyer Joseph, Maning, wheelwright	Letts James Wm. carpenter	Watts, Charles, saddler, collar and harness maker, Nortoft
Conquest George, builder	Loydall Edward, blacksmith	Webb Alfred, baker
Dowell Mr Samuel, Nortoft	Matthews John, shopkeeper & cabinetmaker, Nortoft	Wilson Richard Langland, surgeon, Nortoft
Eady Thomas, butcher, farmer, and grazier, Nortoft	Macdonald Lord (occasional residence)	Wormleighton Jas. blacksmith
Gaylor Chas. relieving officer, & registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, Nortoft	Newham Hy. national schoolmaster, agt. for Co. Fire Insr.	
Gibbings Mrs Caroline, <i>Hill House</i>	Newitt William Chas. boot & shoemaker, Nortoft	Farmers and Graziers.
Harris Emma, shopkr. Nortoft	Patrick Wm. shopkr. & tailor	Garret Chs. Wm., <i>Nortoft Lodge</i>
Harris John, builder, Nortoft	Reeves Rd., auctioneer, Nortoft	Gulliver George, <i>Nortoft Lodge</i>
Hichens Rev. T. S. M.A. vicar, Nortoft	Roberts Mrs Elizth. Nortoft	Hollis John William, Nortoft
Hollis Mrs Mary, Nortoft	Spencer the Dowager Countess, and the Lady Sarah Spencer, <i>Guilsborough Hall</i>	Hopkins Robt. York, Nortoft
		Jeacock Millin
		Lovell Edward Isaac
		Peabody Benj. <i>Nortoft Lodge</i>

The nearest railway station is Brixworth (London and North-Western), about 5 miles distant.

Carriers.—Joseph Bettle, to Northampton, *Wed. and Sat.*; William Johnson, *Sat.*; Joseph Valentine to Market Harborough, *Tuesday*; and Northampton, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

HADDON WEST PARISH.

Haddon West or West Haddon, so named to distinguish it from East Haddon, is bounded on the east by Guilsborough, on the north by Winwick, on the west by Crick, and on the south by Long Buckby. It contains 2596 acres; its population in 1801 was 806; in 1831, 909; in 1841, 1013; in 1851, 989; in 1861, 963; and in 1871, 903 souls. The gross estimated rental is £6339, and the rateable value is £5651. Here are two brooks, one of which bounds the lordship and divides it from Guilsborough; and the other, parting West Haddon from Long Buckby, joins the Nene at Heyford. The lordship is well watered with springs; the most considerable is Nenmore, which is considered one of the sources of the Nene. "In West Haddon field is an eminence called Ostor Hill," says Bridges. "Under it, according to vulgar report, are buried several officers who fell in battle during the Wars of the Barons. At their interment they struck a spear in the ground, and to erect a monument raised up the ground even with the head of the spear. Such is the common tradition; and we infer from it, that this hill is an ancient tumulus or sepulchral monument, and from the name we conjecture it is the tumulus of Publius Ostorius, the celebrated Roman Pro prætor under the Emperor Claudius. That he died in Britain is evident from Tacitus, worn out with cares and the fatigues of war. Neither the exact place of his death nor yet that of his burial is recorded in history. But it is not easy to assign one more probable than this place, in the neighbourhood of the great military works at Daventry and Guilsborough, supposed to be of his erection, and the memory of it seems sufficiently preserved by the name itself, by its vicinity to these encampments, and the confused remains of an obscure tradition." The soil varies from a light land to dark loam; and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal proprietors are Herbert Atterbury, Esq. (lord of the manor); Mr Chas. Heygate, Mrs Gulliver; Rev. G. Grepp; and Messrs Isaac Edward Lovell, John Lovell, Thomas Smith, Charles Percival, Charles John Slye, John Heygate Turner, and Charles Parsons.

Manor.—The lordship of Eddone, Hadone or Haddon was divided amongst several possessors at the time of the Norman survey. The Abbot of Coventry had two hides of land here, which before the Conquest belonged to Leofric Earl of Merca, who gave it to the Priory of Coventry when he first founded it. The value of these two hides was 20s. One Ralph held half a hide here of the Earl of Morton, which was valued at 5s. at the same time. William Peverel was certified to hold one virgate pertaining to the manor of Cotes; and one virgate was in the possession of Gunfrid de Cioches. In the reign of Henry II., Hugh Vicecomes, the founder of Daventry Priory, held two hides and one great virgate here as under-tenant of the Prior of Coventry. There was at the same time one and a half great virgate of the fee of Peverel, one great virgate in the possession of Aunsel de Chokes, the Earl of Leicester had half a hide, and Nigel de Albany half a hide of the fee of Roger de Mowbray. Hugh Poer the grandson of Hugh Vicecomes de Leycester, with the consent of the monks of Coventry, the lords of the fee, gave his estate here to the Priory of Daventry to be held by the annual payment of 10s.; and in the reign of Henry III., the Priory of Daventry was found to hold half a knight's fee here of the Prior of Coventry, who held it of the king *in capite*. In the twenty-eighth of Edward I. (1300), the convent of Daventry obtained for themselves and successors a weekly market here upon Thursdays, and an annual fair beginning on the eve of the Invention of the Holy Cross and continuing three days. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the Prior of Daventry was certified to be lord of the manor of West Haddon; and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), he accounted for a fourth part of one knight's fee here held of the prior of Coventry. This manor continued with the monastery of Daventry till the reign of Henry VIII., when upon the suppression of that house in the seventeenth of this reign (1526), it was given to Cardinal Wolsey with other possessions. Upon the cardinal's fall it was granted to the king's new foundation in Oxford; and being afterwards resumed by the crown, was purchased by Edward

Waldegrave in the first of Edward VI. (1547.) Sir Richard Waddon, Knight, and alderman of London, was the principal tenant in this parish under the monastery, and dying in the ninth of Henry VIII. (1518) he was succeeded by his son William, from whom the estate passed to Thomas his grandson and heir. The virgate of land here possessed by Aunsel de Chokes in the reign of Henry II., came in course of succession to Robert advocate of Bethune, of whom Gilbert de Preston held one knight's fee here and at Easton Neston in the first of Henry III. (1216.) This estate continued with the family of Preston till the eighth of Henry VI. (1430,) when Wymer de Preston, Esq., gave it up with his other possessions in this county to John and Henry Hertwell and their heirs for ever. The half hide possessed by the Earl of Leicester in Henry II.'s time, passed into the possession of the family of Dyve, from which it afterwards came into the hands of Simon de Montfort. Upon De Montfort's rebellion his possessions were seized by the crown, and Henry III. gave his lands in West Haddon to his steward Sir Thomas Bray. From the De Brays it passed to the family of Mallore, with which it continued till the forty-fifth of Edward III. (1372), when Sir Richard Mallore gave it up to John de Haddon and his heirs. With this family it continued for several generations. The family of Catesby had considerable possessions here, which were called a manor in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. The lands held of the fee of Mowbray in the reign of Henry II., amounted to half a hide here and within the limits of Crick. The Abbey of Sulby and the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem had possessions in this parish also.

The Village of West Haddon is large, and pleasantly situated on an eminence about six miles south from Welford, seven and a half north-east of Daventry, and eleven miles north-west from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands nearly in the centre of the village, and is an ancient edifice consisting of a massive embattled tower containing five bells, a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch. There was once a spire, which falling to decay was taken down in 1648. There is a piscina in the chancel and two in the south aisle, denoting the existence of chauntries or private chapels. The chancel is entered from the nave through a lofty arch. The font is a Norman square, with sculptures representing events in the life of our Saviour, and there is an ancient carved chest in the chancel. The organ is the gift of the late John Heygate, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £13, 16s. 8d., and now valued at £350 a year. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. George Lillie Woodhouse Fauquier, B.A. Hugh Poer gave this church to the Priory of Daventry in the twelfth century, with which the patronage continued till the Reformation. This parish gives name to the deanery of Haddon.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, capable of seating about five hundred persons, was erected in 1811; and the *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1820, will seat about four hundred. A house for the minister was built in 1868. Rev. T. Fielder is the pastor. The Sunday-schools are well attended.

The Charity School, erected in 1826, is endowed with the interest of £1000, and a house and garden for the master and mistress, and two cottages, left by John Heygate, Esq., in 1825, for the perpetual gratuitous education of all the children of the poor of this parish, and ten poor children of Winwick parish.

West Haddon Hall, the seat of Mr Thos. Coaton Smith, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated near the village; *West Haddon Cottage*, the seat of Mr George Lenton, about a mile from the village; the *Manor-House*, belonging to Mr Hy. H. Atterbury; and *The Grange*, occupied by Mr J. H. Turner, are very neat and commodious residences.

Charities.—John Heygate, Esq., of West Haddon Grange, who died on the twenty-fourth of December, 1837, also bequeathed the sum of £500 to the trustees of the school, the annual proceeds of which were to be distributed on or about Candlemas Day to the most necessitous poor of this parish. Mr Samuel Walker left by will in 1825 the sum of £200, the interest of the same to be ap-

plied thus: one guinea annually to the Church Sunday-school; one guinea to the original Friendly Society; and the remainder to be distributed on New Year's Day in bread and coals to the poor of the parish. William Lovett, Esq., of Haddon Grange, built cottages for twelve poor persons of this parish, aged sixty-eight years or upwards, with a garden to each; and a handsome turret-clock was erected over the cottages at a cost of £50 by Mrs Catherine Woodcock, sister of the aforesaid William Lovett. Mr John Kilsby bequeathed in 1808 the interest of £10 for ever to the Church Sunday-school. *The Charity Estate* lets for about £100 a year, which is expended upon the poor, the church, and the highways. *The Church Land*, of about six acres, lets for about £24 a year, and is applied with the church rate.

The Apprenticing Fund consists of £50, arising from the benefactions of Jacob Lucas, Edward Burnham, and another, the interest of which is expended in apprenticing poor children.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—William West, postmaster. Letters arrive from Rugby at 7.15 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M.

Adams Thomas and James,
carpenters and joiners
Adams Wm. carptr. & wheelrt
Bale George, chimney sweep
Booker Henry, blacksmith
Buswell Mrs Ann
Bothell Wm. baker and grzr.
Cameron Chas. Edward, Esq.
West Haddon Lodge.
Coles Wm. shoemaker, baker,
and shopkeeper
Co-operative Stores (grocery,
&c.) Rt. Buswell, manager
Cross Henry, baker
Dunkley Thomas, higgler
Eagleston James, beerhouse
Facer Chas. drugst. & shopkpr.
Farm Wm. saddler and grazier
Fauquier Rev. George Lillie
Woodehouse, B.A., vicar
Fielder Rev. Frederick (Bapt.)
Folwell Miss Mary Ann
Furniss George, tailor
Garratt Jos. farmer and vict.
Grasier's Arms
Harday George, surgeon
Healey Mr John
Healey Thomas, tea dealer
and assistant overseer

Heygate Miss Ann
Hoole Thos. brazier & tinner
Jelly John, tailor
King John, butcher & beer ret.
Lenton, Mr Geo. *The Cottage*
Line Chas. & Thos. bricklayers
Manton Wm. grocer & ale &
porter agent, and grazier
Newcombe Arthur, vict. *Crown*
Page Mr William
Parsons Charles, surgeon
Parsons Mrs Sarah
Robins George, bricklayer
Seal John, vict. *Sheaf*
Seal Mr James
Seal Ths. carpenter & wheelwt.
Sharpe Henry Walker, plum-
ber, painter, &c
Thompson Alf. tailor & shopkr.
Townley Daniel, blacksmith
Townley Jon. tailor and outfitter
Underwood Henry, shoemkr.
Underwood Wm. shoemaker
Vause John, cattle dealer
Watts Edward, butcher & grzr.
West John, shopkr. & beerho.
West Wm. shopkeeper and
post-office
Weston Walter, excise officer

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are yeomen.)

*Atterbury Henry H. *The Manor House*
Burton Miss
Darker Wm. (& Lond. salesmn.)
Gilbert John Montgomery
*Heygate Charles
Heygate John
*Johnston John
*Johnston John, jun.
*Kilsby John
Ladkin Richard
Lake William
*Parson Charles
Parnell Mrs Elizabeth
Parnell Richard (and butcher
and London salesman)
*Percival Charles
*Slye Charles John
*Smith Thomas Coaton, *West Haddon Hall*
Tew John
Turner, Jno. Heygate, *West Haddon Grange*
Watts, Misses Martha, Sarah,
and Alice

Carriers.—Joseph Garratt, to Northampton, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and Joseph Healey on *Saturday*, and Henry Underwood to Rugby on *Saturday*.

HOLLOWELL.

Hollowell, or Holywell, formerly a hamlet of Guilsborough, is now an independent parish, situated in a valley 1 mile south-east from Guilsborough, 4 from Brixworth Station and 9 from Northampton, and contains 1023 acres; and its population in 1841, was 273; in 1851, 300; in 1861, 266; and in 1871, 229 souls. Its rateable value is £1598, and the gross estimated rental is £1865. The village contains a few good houses, and the principal landowners are—Sir J. H. Langham, Bart., John Baron Howes and A. B. Leigh, Esqs.

Manor.—Holewelle, as it is called in Domesday Book, belonged to several owners at the time of that survey. The Earl of Morton had the site of a mill here; Gilbert the Cook had half a virgate of land; and there was also one virgate pertaining to the manor of Clay Coton. In the reign of Henry II. Robert de

Dyve held one and a third hide here of the Bishop of Lincoln. Alan Fitz-Roald, who succeeded Peter de Goldington in his estates, was certified in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Edward I. (1296) to hold three parts of one knight's fee in Holewell and Nortoft. From him this estate descended to Elizabeth Hastings his daughter, who together with Agnes de Norancourt, in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), were possessed of Guilsborough and its members. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Agnes Dyve and Robert de Holewell accounted for one knight's fee here held of the Bishop of Lincoln and the heir of Peter de Goldington. Henceforward no mention occurs of this manor till the third of Edward IV. (1464), when we find it in the possession of the family of Burneby, from which it passed in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. to the Montague family. Edward Montague, Esq., sold it in the thirty-second of this reign (1541) to William Lane, Esq., who levied a fine of it in the fourth of Elizabeth (1562). From this gentleman it passed, in the tenth of this reign (1568), to his daughters and co-heirs, from whom it descended to the late J. W. B. Leigh, Esq., who died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son Allesley Boughton Leigh, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave with eastern apse, a high pitched roof of open-woodwork, and at the west end a turret or gable containing one bell. The apse is lighted by three lancet-shaped windows, filled with stained glass, very richly designed, and over the west door is a beautiful wheel-window of stained glass. The mouldings of the arches, both of the west door and the apse, are worthy of notice on account of their great depth. The interior presents a very good appearance, and is furnished with open carved seats. The building, which is of a most substantial character and constructed of Brixworth and Duston stone, was erected in 1840, at the sole expense of the Rev. J. D. Watson, M.A., the then rector of the parish. In the church is a small organ by Holdich; also a memorial cross to the Rev. R. M. Dykes, a former curate who died in 1843. The living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £155, with residence, in the gift of A. B. Leigh, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Roscoe Burgess, M.A. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1848 for a rent-charge of £63, 4s. 3d, which is paid to the vicar.

There is an *Infant School* in the vicarage grounds, built in 1853 at a cost of £300: it is a brick building with a small tower and clock, and will accommodate fifty children. *The Baptists* have a small chapel in the village.

Post-Office.—Letter-box cleared at 5 P.M. Guilsborough Money-Order Office.

Bray John, miller and farmer	Leatherland Hannah, wheel-	Farmers and Graziers.
Burgess Rev. Wm. Roscoe,	wright and carpenter	
M.A. vicar	Mobbs Joseph Adcock, vict.	Chapman, John
Chapman Henry, plumber and	<i>Coach and Horses</i>	Letts James
painter	Townley Daniel, blacksmith	Mackanass John
Emerston Frances, schoolmis.	Wetherby Mr Joseph	Ward William
Johnson Abraham, shopkeeper	Wright Wm. butcher, grocer,	Underwood Edward
	and beerhouse	

LILBOURNE PARISH.

This parish is situated on the banks of the Avon, by which it is divided on the north from Leicestershire; it is bounded on the east by Clay Coton, on the south by Yelvertoft, and the ancient Roman road Watling Street separates it from Warwickshire. It contains 1624 acres, and its population in 1801 was 243; in 1831, 274; in 1841, 279; in 1851, 279; in 1861, 292; and in 1871, 281. Its rateable value is £3352, and the gross estimated rental is £3769. The soil is principally a dark mould, and the pastures are excellent. The principal landowners are—Corbet Smith, Esq. (lord of the manor); Mr Thomas Gilbert, of Swinford Lodge; Mrs Arnold; Mrs Amelia Howkins; the

Clipston Charity; Mr Harris (trustee); Mr H. Harper; Mrs Buckoll, and Mrs Cattell.

Antiquities.—"Upon the banks of the Avon, which runs here with a small stream, was anciently a castle, whose vestigia are still visible. The southernmost part is a square piece of ground, appearing to have been raised, and in its sides answering to the four quarters of the heavens. At the south-east and south-west angles are hillocks, which have the resemblance of bastions. From one angle to the other runs a bank of earth, and a like bank along the eastern and western sides. The area is about the fifth part of an acre. To the north-west is a large high mount, on which, according to tradition, there stood a fort or watch-tower, of whose demolished walls the churches of Lilbourne and Clay Coton are said to have been built. About half a mile west from the town is a high eminence of a circular form, in shape and size not unlike Berry Mount at Towcester, called the Round Hill. About it are some slight marks of a moat. Some persons, as we are told by Camden, dug into this hill in expectation of finding concealed treasure, but they met with only coals. From this circumstance that learned antiquary conjectures it was thrown up as a boundary or limit; and shows, from approved authority, that under landmarks of this kind it was usual to put coals, bones half burnt, potsherds, and things of the like nature. These hillocks are termed Botontines. Mr Morton, who thinks this hill too high and big to have been a tumulus, and that the Watling Street was itself a sufficient boundary, and who says further, that the notion of coals being found here is founded only upon a vulgar tale, is of opinion it was erected for a watch-mount. On this round hill have been planted a sycamore, an aspen, and a willow tree. Upon the Watling Street way, near a furlong south of Dowbridge, was another hillock, in levelling which were found human bones with ashes and wood-coals. From hence and from its vicinity to a military way, Mr Morton conjectures this was a tumulus of Roman erection. Many human bones and skulls have been found in this neighbourhood and near the Round Hill; and the tradition of the place is, that here was formerly a fight between the Saxons and the Danes. It is Mr Morton's opinion that there was anciently a severe action in these parts between the Britons and the Romans. From its situation and these marks of antiquity, Camden supposeth Lilbum was a Roman station, and its distance from Bennavenna and Vennones hath induced Mr Morton and a late learned commentator on the 'Itinerary,' to fix the tripontium of the Romans here, rather than at Towcester."—(*Baker*.) About a mile from Lilbourne,

"Where ever-gliding Avon's limpid wave
Thwarts the long course of dusty Watling Street,"

the river, which here divides the counties of Northampton and Leicester, is crossed by a long bridge, known as Dove or Dow Bridge, and here, according to Dr Stukeley and others, the Romans had a *pons*, if not three, and hence the name of Tripontium. Dr Stukeley says, "The bridge is placed in a sweet little valley, with the sides pretty steep. The stream here divides into two, with a bridge over each; upon one is a stone inscription, very laconic, showing the three counties (Northampton, Warwick, and Leicester) that repair it. Hard by antiquities have been found, both at Catthorpe and Lilbourne, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river, so that the Roman city stood on both sides." Vestiges of encampment appear both on the Northamptonshire and on the Leicestershire sides. The Roman road passed through the middle of an encampment, which Mr Ireland thinks "was indisputably the Roman station mentioned by Antoninus in his journey from London to Lincoln under the denomination of Tripontium." Camden assigns this station to Towcester, and Dr Henry fixes it at Rugby. Dyer the poet was for some time rector of Catthorpe, a little beyond Lilbourne, on the Leicestershire bank of the Avon. He was originally an itinerant painter in his native country (South Wales), and having afterwards entered the church, he was presented to the living of Catthorpe in 1741, and there he remained about ten years. The rectory house is on a hill-

side, looking over the vale of the Avon, which is here very beautiful, and all about it is just the placid scenery that such a poet might delight to wander among. "His wife's name," he tells us, "was Ensor, whose grandmother was a Shakespeare, descended from a brother of everybody's—Shakespeare." He was a man of a kindly, unambitious temper, strongly attached to a country life, and his poetry has all the sweetness and simplicity of his character.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the crown held 2 hides and half a virgate of land in Lilbourne, which, with 12 acres of meadow, had been rated before the Conquest at 2s., but was then valued at 30s. In the Confessor's time it formed part of the possessions of the Saxon Earl Albericus. The Earl of Morton had 1 virgate, and Rudolph held 1½ virgate of the crown at the same time. In the reign of King Stephen the lordship was in the hands of Gerard de Camville, who resided at the castle here. Richard, his son and successor, founded Combey Abbey, in Warwickshire, in this reign, and in the twentieth of the same reign (1155), he was a witness to the King's recognition of the liberties and rights of the people. In Henry II.'s time the Earl of Leicester, whose ancestors appear to have obtained a grant of the lands possessed by Earl Albericus, held 4 hides here and in Clay Coton, and William Fitz-Alfrid 1 large virgate. Upon the decease of Roger, grandson of Richard de Camville, in the twelfth of John (1211), without male issue, this lordship came to Elena his daughter, from whom it passed to her father's sisters, Elena, the wife of Thomas de Astley, Maud, of Robert de Esseby, and Petronilla, who afterwards married Richard Curson, who divided it between them. In the reign of Henry III., Richard de Curson, Thomas de Astley, and William de Esseby, held one knight's fee here and at Clay Coton of Simon de Montfort of the Honor of Leicester. Maud de Esseby conveyed her share of the lordship to William de Waleys, who, in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), was certified to hold the township of Lillburne and Cley Cotes of William de Botyler, by the service of one knight's fee. Upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, Edmund, younger son to King Henry III., was created Earl of Leicester, and obtained the Honor of Leicester with all the lands and knight's fees belonging to it. At his death he was possessed of one fee in Lilburne, which William de Boteler held of him by knight's service. His son and successor was Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who, in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), was superior lord of this manor and its members. The part of the lordship possessed by William Waleys passed to his son, grandson, and great grand-daughter, who, in conjunction with her husband Robert de Heygate, granted it to Robert de Holland and Maud his wife, who were in possession of it in the third of Edward III. (1330). The part belonging to Thomas de Astley continued with the family for many generations; and the part allotted to Petronilla and Robert Curson passed successively to Adam le Wyvic, Adam de Papton, and the family of De Waunci, who possessed it in the third of Edward III. In the same year, Robert and Maud de Holland, Thomas de Astley, and Robert Waunci, were the joint possessors of the lordship. In the twentieth of this reign (1347), Thomas de Astley, Richard de Egebaston, and Robert de Waunci, accounted for one knight's fee here of the Honor of Leicester. The inheritance of the De Astleys came in succession to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who died seized of this manor in the twenty-second of Henry VIII. (1531), from whom it descended to his son. William Leigh, Esq., levied a fine of it in the third of Edward VI. (1550); and it was afterwards sold and resold, and passed into the possession of William Corbet Smith, Esq., of Batewell Hall, near Lutterworth, who purchased it of the trustees of J. A. Arnold, Esq. Corbet, the son and heir of the said William Corbet Smith, who attained his majority in 1865, is the present lord of the manor. Lilbourne had formerly a weekly market on Monday, together with the privilege of pillory and ducking-stool.

The Village, which is small, is situate about 4 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, 7 S.W. from Welford, 10 N. from Daventry, and 18 W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the north-western extremity of the village, and is a small ancient edifice. It consists of a nave and side aisles, with parapets, chancel, south porch, and a square embattled tower, containing five bells. The nave and aisles are supposed to be of the thirteenth century; the rood steps remain in the south aisle; there is a sancte-bell cot over the nave gable, and the bell is still preserved in the church. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £6, and now worth about £140; it is in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Charles Evors, M.A. The glebe land is 64 acres.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in 1820, was rebuilt in 1868, at a cost of £220, and will accommodate ninety persons; there is a Sunday-school attached to it.

The National School, a small brick building erected in 1852, is supported out of the poor's land.

Charities.—*The Church and poor's land.*—This property, consisting altogether of 25a. 1r. of land, is under the management of the minister and parish officers, and is appropriated to the repairs of the parish church, and to the use of the poor. The portion which belongs to the church, containing four acres or thereabouts, is let yearly to the highest bidder. The rent is about £18 per annum. Part of the land, which includes both pasture and meadow ground, is let at under rents, one rood per head to each poor person in the parish; the rest in pasture is let annually to the highest bidder, and realises nearly £100. The property is understood to have been appropriated to the uses above-mentioned at the time of the enclosure in 1681. William Clarke in 1707 bequeathed 40s. a year out of his estate for ever to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, to be distributed at their discretion, in two equal payments, in March and September, to the poor of the parish. James Townsend left by will in 1707, 10s. a year to the poor of this parish, and two closes of land for ever, now belonging to Mr John Beesley. Thomas Perkins bequeathed to the minister of this parish in 1796, £20 in trust for ever, the interest arising from said sum to be distributed annually to the poor of the parish as the minister should think fit.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Rugby at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.

Crisp Jeremiah, bricklayer, &c.	Line Matthew, asst. overseer	Hall Mrs Elizabeth
Crisp Phœbe, shopkeeper	Patchett Robert, butcher and vict. <i>Bell</i>	Hall John
Drake William, carpenter	Seamour Rich., boot & shmkr.	Harper Hy. <i>Lilbourne Lodge</i>
Dunn Miss Sarah	Stafford Wm. blacksmith and vict. <i>Chequers</i>	Howkins Jinx, <i>Furze</i>
Evors Rev. R. C., M.A. vicar	Vaughan Benjamin, hawker	Hurst William
Harper Nathaniel and Henry, graziers and vict. <i>Bull</i>		Ladkin William Richard
Hefford John, carptr. & grazier	Farmers and Graziers.	Lee Humphrey (and shopkpr.)
Howkins Mrs Amelia	Beesley John	Marson John
Line Eliza, schoolmistress		

Carriers.—Henry Crisp, to Lutterworth on *Thursday*, and to Rugby, *Tuesday* and *Sturday* and John Lee, to Rugby on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

Railway Station, London and North-Western, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village in Catthorpe parish.

NASEBY PARISH.

Naseby, in Domesday Book called Navesberie, and in later records Navesby and Nathesby, is bounded on the east by Haselbeech and Kelmars, on the north by Sibbertoft and Clipston, on the west by Sulby and Cold-Ashby, and on the south by Cottesbrooke. It contains 3324 statute acres; and its population in 1801 was 538; in 1831, 707; in 1841, 889; in 1851, 858; in 1861, 812; and in 1871, 693 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4630, and the gross estimated rental £5222. The soil is various, and the proprietors are—Viscount Clifden (lord of the manor), and George Ashby Ashby, Esq., J.P. D.L.

Manor.—William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, held seven hides of

land here at the time of the Norman survey ; there were eight acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at the time of Edward the Confessor at 20s., but was then rated at 60s. Upon the Honor of Peverel being escheated to the crown, these seven hides were granted to Guy de la Val, from whom they passed to Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, in the first year of the reign of King John (1199). In the fourth of Richard I. (1193), this Roger was at the siege of Acre, in the Holy Land, was engaged in the battle against the Saracens, and was present at the taking of Damietta. In the fifth of this reign (1204), he obtained a weekly market here upon Tuesdays ; and at his death, which occurred in the thirteenth of the same reign (1212), he was succeeded by John his son and heir. John de Lacy was created Earl of Lincoln in the seventeenth of Henry III. (1233) ; and in the twenty-first of this reign, upon the assembly of the English prelates by appointment of Otho the pope's legate, he was sent with other nobles in the king's name to prohibit the legate from establishing any constitution derogatory to his crown and dignity. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, marrying Maud the daughter of John de Lacy, became possessed of the lordship of Naseby ; and by a fine levied in the thirty-third of the same reign (1249), he conveyed the manor, with the advowson of the church, to William Earl of Albemarle. In the third of Edward I. (1275), Maud de Clare, Countess of Gloucester, then a widow, recovered the manor of Isabel de Fortibus, the relict of the Earl of Albemarle. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Gilbert de Clare, the son and successor of Richard, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the Earl of Lincoln ; and was succeeded by Gilbert his son, by Joan of Acres, daughter to the king, a minor under five years of age. This Gilbert was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, in the seventh of Edward II. (1316), and not leaving male issue his inheritance descended to his three sisters and co-heirs. In the partition of his estates, this manor was assigned to Margaret, his second sister, and was at this time in the hands of John Gifford as under-tenant. In the ninth of the same reign, this John Gifford was certified to be the lord of Naseby. The manor was afterward in the possession of the Stafford family, with which it continued for several generations ; and in the ninth of Henry V. (1422), it devolved upon Humphrey Earl of Stafford, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham, and slain at the battle of Northampton fighting valiantly on the part of King Henry VI., in the thirty-eighth of this reign (1460). (See page 116). His successor, John Stafford, was created Earl of Wiltshire in the ninth of Edward IV. (1470), and at his decease, in the thirteenth of the same reign, his title and estates descended to his son Edward, a minor three years old. Edward Earl of Wiltshire having no issue, this manor reverted at his death to Edward Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of high treason, and beheaded upon Tower-hill in the thirteenth of Henry VII. (1522), and his lands confiscated. The manor of Naseby was given in the same year to Sir William Fitz-William, Knight, and passed through several families, by purchase, down to John Fitz-Gerald, Esq., who sold it in 1855 to the late Viscount Clifden, who died in 1866, and was succeeded by his son, the present Viscount Clifden, who is a minor. The convent of Sulby had possessions in this parish, which were given with other lands in the neighbourhood, in the tenth and twelfth of Elizabeth (1568-70), to Sir Christopher Hatton.

In the lordship, which was enclosed in 1822, are several hills, on one of which the village is situated, and the parish is considered to be the highest ground in England. At Naseby Woolleys the height above the sea is 567 feet ; at the large cross by the church 667 feet, and at the base of the Obelisk, 697 feet. These measurements were taken by the late Captain Langham Rokeby in 1870.

The Village of Naseby, which is large, scattered, and irregular, is situate in or near the centre of England, about three and a half miles S.E. from Welford, eleven and a half N.N.W. from Northampton, seven S. W. of Market Harborough, and seventy-eight miles from London. Naseby, as we have seen, was once a

market-town, and the market-cross still stands at the corner of the road leading to Market Harborough. Nearly the whole of the old mud-wall houses have been pulled down and substituted by neat cottages and substantial brick buildings, which give the village a pleasant appearance.

The lordship is remarkable for its excellent springs, no less than six rising in the village alone. One of them, the Lesser or Upper Avon, is the immortal Shakespeare's own river. Leland's notice in the "Itinerary" of the source of the Avon, deserves quoting, if only as a little sample of the rugged English of the time (1540-50):—"The hedde of Avon river visiteth (riseth) a little sidenham of Gilesborough (Guilsborough) village, and cummeth by it there, first receiving a bottom." That which Leland calls the head of the Avon is another branch of it which rises near Cold Ashby, not far from Guilsborough, but is not considered the main branch.

The classic stream takes a westerly course through Stanford Park, separating this county from Leicestershire for a short distance, then winds away through a good portion of the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and unites with the Severn at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. Tewkesbury is in a direct line about fifty-five miles south-west of Naseby. But the course of the river is very devious, and though it flows on the whole in a south-westerly direction, it does so by no means uniformly. On its way it passes by Rugby, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon (the birthplace of Shakespeare), Evesham, and Preshore, before it arrives at Tewkesbury. Although the Avon is one of the most famous of our rivers, it is by no means one of the most beautiful. Its interest arises mainly from its associations, but in them it is alone among English rivers—perhaps among the rivers of the world. The river Nene also rises here from a spring called Chapel Well. Some historians affirm that the Welland also has its source in this parish, whilst others contend that it rises near the vicarage-house at Sibbertoft. However this may be, one head of the river Ise certainly has its source here, in the north-eastern corner of the parish. Thus, says the Rev. J. Mastin, a former vicar, "Naseby boasts of giving birth to three rivers of great public as well as private utility, flowing from the very centre of the island to seas almost diametrically opposite"—one proof, amongst others, of its great elevation.

The Battle of Naseby.—This memorable battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, in which the former were defeated, the Royal cause determined, and which in the end cost Charles I. his life, was fought in Naseby field on the 14th June, 1645. The site of the battle is a wide and long stretch of ground with a gentle slope from the northern and southern extremities to the lower space between, about one mile north of the village. There are some depressions in the field, but it is not generally broken, though somewhat of its ruggedness is now probably worn off. At the time of the fight it was an open heath, and remained so till the present century—a rough, undulating stretch of high moorland, covered with gorse and fern and scattered bramble-bushes. The following account of this remarkable engagement is from the pen of an able writer: "The battle occurred in the middle of June, 1645. Charles was at Harborough when he heard that Fairfax had drawn off from Oxford, and he resolved to advance towards him. The King and all about him were in high spirits, fully believing that the Parliament army was in a disorganised state, that the new model which had just been adopted was unsuccessful, and that he had but to appear and victory would at once, of necessity, declare for him. Charles advanced to Daventry, where he waited several days for more correct intelligence of the movements of the enemy. Intelligence came, but of another kind than he expected. Fairfax, he learned, was close at hand; he had reached Northampton with an army more considerable than had been reported to him, and in good condition. This being the case, he resolved to fall back upon Harborough, and from thence proceed as rapidly as he might to Leicester. Meanwhile Fairfax had not been idle; anticipating an engagement, he had written to the Parliament, requesting that Cromwell might be spared from his attendance

at the House of Commons, in order to take the command of the horse, an engagement being likely to happen speedily. On Friday, June 13, a council of war is summoned to determine what it is best to do. While the debate is going forward, a loud noise is heard in the camp. Cromwell is come! and "the horse give a mighty shout for joy of his coming to them." He has brought, too, seven hundred of his own Ironsides with him—good men all—but himself a host. There is little hesitancy now. Onward is the word. An alarm soon reaches Harborough that the Roundheads are at hand—that they are quartered within six miles. No chance of reaching Leicester now: that is plain enough, whatever else is doubtful. "A council was immediately called; the former resolution of retiring presently laid aside; and a new one as quickly taken 'to fight,' to which there was always an immoderate appetite when the enemy was within any distance. They would not stay to expect his coming, but would go back to meet him. And so, in the morning early, being Saturday, the 14th of June, all the army was drawn up upon a rising ground of very great advantage, about a mile south from Harborough (which was left at their back), and there put in order to give or receive the charge."—(*Clarendon*.) But they did not stay there. Fairfax had set out from his quarters by daybreak, and after a march of an hour or two, sees some of the King's troops on the high grounds before him. Charles had been led to move his troops from their former and, as it would seem, preferable position, owing to his misconceiving the purport of some movements on the part of his adversary, and now had scarcely time to arrange his army before the enemy made signs of attacking him. The position which the King's army had now taken is on the north-eastern side of Naseby field; the Parliament's army occupies the hill about half a mile on the south. The deep hollow is between them. The order of battle is soon formed. On the King's side, Prince Rupert has the command of the right wing, Sir Marmaduke Langdale of the left, while the main body is commanded by Lord Ashley; the King being with the reserves, and having Lord Lindsey, Sir George Lisle, and others with him. On the opposite side, Cromwell commands the right, and Ireton the left wing; the centre is under the charge of the General (Fairfax) himself and Major Skippon; Rainsborough, Hammond, and Pride commanding the reserves. Each party forms a line stretching across the field; the order of each is similar—the infantry being in the centre, with the cavalry as wings. Yonder hill, where the King's troops are, is Broad Moor; they have a warren on their left. This, whereon the Parliament's army is ranged, is Mill Hill, that Fenny Hill on the left, a troop of Ireton's dragoons is behind the hedge that divides Naseby and Sulby Honors. Both armies are well placed; it is clear, though, that Cromwell has the advantage. He has secured such a position as to screen a considerable part of his men by means of the broken ground from the observation of the enemy, while he commands a full view of them, and can detect at once all their movements. In number there is little difference between them. In courage they are equal, but not in confidence. That "mighty shout" of the horse yesterday, when "Fairfax's invincible lieutenant" came, was it not a pre-sage to victory?—"There is some hopeless confusion here between the various accounts of the victorious party on the one hand, and Clarendon on the other—neither hours nor movements can be made to agree, and it seems as though here, as elsewhere, Clarendon had not taken much trouble about the exact veracity of his narrative."—(*Milton*.) Fairfax himself, too, his looks were pale as death yesterday, but now he is all alacrity, his soldiers see in his cheerful countenance the promise of victory? On the other side, the cavalry is full of assurance, but the infantry is hardly so hopeful. Those marchings and countermarchings and constant changings of plans do not speak well for their commanders' decisions and clear-sightedness. A mighty difference; it is the hour of life or death, and they cannot confide in their leaders' firmness and foresight, on which both depend! But they are brave men, and will do bravely. The Royalists place bean-stalks in their hats; the others have no directions on the subject; a few of their own accord put up some white paper or linen, the rest carry no mark.

Thus, then, these twenty thousand men stand face to face on that fair summer morning waiting for the word in order to fall upon each other. The broad moor glows with the broom in full flower—its golden glory mingling with the lowlier blossoms of the heath. The wind blows sharply from the north-west, and there is a little preparatory manœuvring to obtain the advantage of it. A few shots are fired from the scanty artillery on either side. And see, a forlorn hope of three hundred musketeers advances towards the Royal army; its orders are to advance steadily, to wait in the vale till it is charged, and then fall back as steadily as it advanced. The battle is begun. Rupert with his right approaches the left of his opponents. He charges swiftly, terribly, crying "Queen Mary!" while the answering shout is, "God is our strength!" Brave is the meeting, Ireton is not made to yield; bravely is that fierce charge encountered, but it is irresistible. Ireton is borne down, his horse is killed, himself thrust through the thigh with a halberd and wounded in the face; his eyes become dim, he is carried off a prisoner, and his troops fly swiftly, while Rupert's as swiftly pursue them. How fares it on the other wing? Has the Invincible given away? Not he. Langdale charged him, but he yielded not a step. His Ironsides charge in turn—"like a torrent driving all before them." Down they rush into that narrow valley, conquerors and conquered, but his clear eye sees when to stay the pursuit. He drives them fairly from the field, far enough to prevent them rallying, then he as quickly returns to it. Work is yet to do there, and he well knew his work was undone while anything remains to do—scattered troops may rally, but the danger is from those who stand. With those in the centre there has been hot work. Ashley comes on with ready energy—there is one discharge on each side, and then closing they meet hand to hand, fighting with the butt-ends of their muskets. For a brief space this continues, then all of the Roundheads but Fairfax's own regiment give way. But they rally. The general, bareheaded (for he lost his helmet in the first charge), with a spirit "heightened above the ordinary spirit of man," thinks not for a moment of retreat. He is "to and again in the front, carrying orders, bringing on divisions in thickest dangers, and with gallant bravery."—(*Clarendon.*) Skippon, too, is busy; he brings on a troop that is not quite disorganised, but in doing it is shot in the side, "yet he leads them on." Nor will he quit the field though Fairfax desires him. "No, general, I will not stir," replies the brave old man; "I will not stir while a man will stand."—(*Fairfax's Letter.*) But the disorder is too great to be remedied. Then the commanders with their colours, and such of the soldiers as are firm, fall into the reserves, order is re-established, and these fresh troops advancing quickly compel the wearied Royalists to fly. Not all! there stands one regiment "like a rock."—(*Rushworth.*) Again and again Fairfax charges, but they stand rock-like still, though their comrades have all deserted them, and though the King, for whom they are dying, stands with his untouched reserves idly on the hill there. What heed they! They know their duty and will do it. Grievous is it to see brave men thus stand hopeless. Fairfax despatches Skippon with his regiment to the other side, and so with sharp shots and heavy blows, they beat their way through that rock and meet in the middle. It is battered down, crushed. But why stand those reserves idly there? Will decision never reach their counsels? The King will charge—is ready to do so—plainly must do so—is not the foot everywhere breaking? He places himself at the head of his Guards, but the Earl of Carnewarthy, who rides next him, "lays his hand on the bridle of the King's horse, and with two or three full-mouthed Scottish oaths cries, 'Will you go upon your death in an instant?' and before the King understands what he will have, turns his horse round." Straight flies the word—"the King runs, every one shift for himself,"—and without a blow—without advancing towards the field—all of that reserve fly as though the Invincible were indeed upon them.

But where tarries Rupert all this while? Alas! he is a gallant soldier, but not a wise one. He drove far the troops who fled before him—too far, but he returned at last? The foolish boy! he comes upon the train of his adver-

saries on his return, and must needs stay to take it. He wants trophies—his men want booty, and so they fall on there, while their fellows are being hewed to pieces in the field—clean forgotten! But the train is well guarded,—Cromwell is not a careless soldier,—and Rupert cannot make an impression upon it. Again he tries, but it is in vain. Again? No—"to the field." It is too late; all is lost there, and he has some difficulty in rejoining the King, who has rallied his reserves about half a mile beyond his old station. Meanwhile Cromwell had returned and completed his work of destruction in the field; then calling off their men, the generals put them again in order, and they advanced ready for battle as at first.

Not so with the King's men. "One charge more and we regain the day," pleads he, and pleads in vain. Rupert's men declare they have acted their parts—the battle is over, they will not begin the day again. They have no "Cause" to fight for. "That difference was observed shortly from the beginning of the war," as Clarendon tells us, "in the discipline of the King's troops and of those which marched under the command of Cromwell, that though the King's troops prevailed in the charge, and routed those they charged, they never rallied themselves again in order, nor could be brought to make a second charge again the same day; whereas Cromwell's troops, if they prevailed, or though they were beaten and routed, presently rallied again, and stood in good order till they received new orders." In vain, therefore, was it to entreat them to stand when they saw those men before them closing steadily upon them. They retreat slowly at first, ever quickening, till retreat becomes a chase for life or death. It was "extreme hot work," as one who was in it said, and hot was the chase afterwards. "We pursued them," said Cromwell in his letter, written directly after, "from three miles short of Harborough to nine beyond, even to sight of Leicester, whither the King fled." And now, when a peaceful peasant is digging a trench from some of the meadows, or by the roadside, it often happens that the spade strikes upon the bones of one of those poor stragglers. From Naseby to Leicester—a weary sixteen miles for those miserable men. What was it to them that the fields were fair, that the trees were bending beneath their graceful foliage, that the gentle sun was sliding softly and in beauty towards the west—they dared not even stop to drink from the brook murmuring so gently by the wayside heedless of all that bloody work. Frightful was the encounter, more terrible the flight. The field still retains evidence of the event. The bodies were collected and buried in several huge pits that were hastily dug; and the earth with which they were covered has sunk considerably, so that now they form large hollows—some of the deeper, from the water collecting in them, except in very dry weather, form ponds, and being left waste round the borders, have become fringed with brambles and weeds. The plough is not carried over any of the graves, and they have a solemn effect when it is known what they are. In cultivating the soil, bullets are sometimes still turned up. About half or three-quarters of a mile from the battlefield a stone obelisk was erected by the late John Fitzgerald, Esq., in 1823, in commemoration of the battle.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, pleasantly situated on elevated ground close to the source of the river Avon, is a stone structure in the Early English character, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles and porches, square embattled tower, surmounted by a handsome crocketed spire, containing a peal of five bells and a clock. There were formerly only the tower and a half spire, with a copper ball on the top. The church was thoroughly restored in 1860 by subscription at a cost of nearly £2000, George Ashby Ashby, Esq. of Naseby Woolleys, and the late Rev. James Jones, being the principal contributors. During these restorations, the old copper ball, taken from Boulogne in Henry VIII.'s time, was taken down and presented by the parish to Mr Ashby. Open sittings, a carved oak pulpit on a stone base, and a reading-desk were added; and a west window (by Clayton and Bell), representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, was erected by the parishioners to the memory of the Rev. James Jones,

the late vicar. The south window in the chancel was restored with new stone-work and stained glass (by Lavars, Barraud, & Westlake), in memory of Edward Waring Ashby, third son of George Ashby Ashby and Helen his wife, who died at school, 5th December 1872, in his 10th year. In the south aisle is a trefoil-headed piscina in good preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell (third portion), rated in the king's books at £8, and now valued at above £90 a year and residence. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes at the enclosure in 1822; and the vicarage was augmented with £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which land was purchased in Long Buckby. The patronage is vested in George Ashby Ashby, Esq., and the Rev. James Rynd Briscoe, B.A., is the present incumbent.

The Vicarage House is a good substantial brick building, re-erected in 1847. There are twelve acres of land and some cottages in the hands of the churchwardens, the yearly rent of which (£38) is applied to the repairs of the church.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is a brick building erected in 1825 and restored in 1871, when it was re-furnished with open sittings and a new pulpit. It will seat about two hundred persons.

National School, a brick building, will hold upwards of a hundred children, and has a teacher's residence attached. It was erected in 1843 on land given by the Fitzgerald family. John and Miss Sarah Oliver are the teachers.

Post-Office at Mrs Sarah Bennett's. Letters arrive from Husbands Bosworth at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.50 P.M.

Ashby Geo. Ashby, Esq. J.P. and D.L. <i>Naseby Woolleys</i>	Martin William, victualler <i>Fitzgerald Arms</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Adnitt Charles, carpenter	Shaw Adam, basket and sieve maker	Cattell Thos. Watts, <i>Millhill</i>
Andrew Joseph, baker & groc.	Tarry Benjamin, shoemaker	Colpman William, <i>The Grange</i>
Birchall William, saddler	Tresler John, blacksmith	Everard David, <i>Broad Moor</i> <i>Farm</i>
Bonsor Jos. brick and tile mkr.	White Mrs Sarh. vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>	Everard John, <i>Vale Farm</i>
Briscoe Rev. James Rynd, B.A., vicar, <i>The Vicarage</i>	Wilford Benjamin, baker	Gilbert Jph. <i>Shuchburgh Farm</i>
Coles Joseph, corn miller	Wilford Jno. threshing machine owner	Haddon William
Cox Danl., gardenr. & seedsman.	Winkles John, carpenter	Ilston John, <i>Red Hill Farm</i>
Halford Cheney, tailor	Wright John, tailor and draper	King Henry, <i>Manor Farm</i>
Henson Mrs Eliza. butcher	Wrighton John Watson, wheel- wright and carpenter	Perrins Mrs Mary
Jarman Thomas, baker & groc.		Smeeton John Booth, <i>Lodge</i>
Langley Henry, butcher		Varnam Edw. <i>Oak Farm</i>
		Watts Thomas, <i>Lodge</i>

Carriers.—Jeremiah Wilford and Samuel Underwood to Northampton on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, to Market Harborough on *Tuesday*.

RAVENSTHORPE (PART OF) PARISH.

COTON HAMLET.—See *Nobottle Grove Hundred*.

STANFORD PARISH,

Generally called Stanford-upon-Avon, is bounded on the east by Welford, by Clay-Coton on the south, Lilbourne on the west, and on the north it is separated from Leicestershire by the Avon. It contains 2051 acres. Its population in 1801 was 45; in 1831, 24; in 1841, 32; in 1851, 41; in 1861, 42, and in 1871, 28 souls. The gross estimated rental is £4143, and the rateable value of the parish is £3703. The general appearance of this parish is very pleasing; it formerly consisted of two manors, which were called Down and Stanford. On the bank of the river, at the Northamptonshire side, once stood a village still called Down-hill or Down-town, and in which was a chapel of ease to Stanford church. Large foundation stones have been turned up in ploughing here; and on the top of the hill is a fine spring which formerly worked a water-mill at the foot of it.

Hempley-hill, a short distance from Down-hill, commands a very extensive prospect. The soil is light, and the parish is chiefly laid down in pasture.

Manor.—Guy de Reinbudcurt, a Norman, who possessed this lordship soon after the Conquest, gave it, free of all secular customs and services, to the convent of Selby, a Benedictine Abbey in Yorkshire founded by William the Conqueror. The land consisted of two hides, wanting half a virgate, and eight acres of meadow, which in the Confessor's reign had been rated at 20s., but was now valued at 40s. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Leuric. With Selby monastery the lordship continued till the dissolution of that house, when the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, part of the possessions of Selby Abbey were purchased of the crown by Thomas Cave, Esq., in the thirty-first of Henry VIII. (1540). This gentleman's ancestors, who were seated here many years before they were in possession of the manor, were descended from Jourdain, lord of North Cave and South Cave, and other lordships in Yorkshire in the seventh of William Rufus (1094.) The manor of Stanford has continued in the possession of Sarah Otway Cave, the Baroness Braye, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. (lineal heir and representative through his grandmother, of the second daughter and eldest co-heir of the first Lord Braye), by the daughter of John Edwards, Esq. In 1790 she married Henry Otway, Esq., who died in 1815, and she assumed the name of Cave in 1818 by sign manual. This barony, in abeyance since 1557, was revived in 1839, in favour of its late holder, as the representative (through her great-grandmother) of one of the co-heirs of the first Baron Braye. The late baroness died in 1869, and was succeeded by her three daughters, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, and the Hon. Mrs Wyatt Edgill, who are joint possessors of the manor, and the principal owners of the soil.

The Village of Stanford consists of a few dispersed houses, pleasantly situated five miles S.E. of Lutterworth, three S.W. from Welford, eight N.E. of Daventry, twelve S.W. of Market Harborough, and seventeen N.W. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, is a fine ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles containing four bells. The interior presents a very imposing appearance—the east and four other windows in the chancel are filled with stained glass, representing the apostles and other saints; in the south aisle is an elegant piscina, and a bracket of wood still marks the place of a chantry altar. In this aisle there is also an original sepulchral recess of much beauty, with a mutilated recumbent figure. The tower arch is obstructed by an open gallery. The organ once belonged to the royal palace of Whitehall, but it was sold by Cromwell and erected here. There is some good perpendicular screen work beneath this gallery, and the present rood screen was brought some years past from Lutterworth. The former furniture of the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table, of crimson damask, elegantly trimmed with various coloured silk, and a Bible and Prayer-Book, bound likewise in damask, and embroidered with gold, were all worked by Lady Rowe, and dedicated to the service of this church, gratefully to commemorate her own and Sir Thomas Rowe's preservation in a violent storm at sea on their return to England from Turkey, where he was sent as an ambassador to Constantinople in 1621, and whence they precipitately fled, on account of the Sultan having discovered too great a regard for Lady Rowe, who excelled in both the beauties of her mind and person. This gift and history are recorded in a leaf of the Bible, in the handwriting of that day. The ancient monuments of the Cave family in this church are both numerous and beautiful. There is a splendid one in marble by Mrs Thorneycroft to the late Baroness Braye, erected by her daughter Catherine, Countess Beauchamp—also one in marble by Westmacott, to the late Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P., erected by his widow; and there is another of exceeding beauty, in basso relievo, by Kessel, to the late Hon. Thomas Otway Cave. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £9, 10s. 5d., and

GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

now worth about £85. It is in the patronage of Hon. Maria Otway Cave and her sisters, and in the incumbency of the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A., who resides in a neat vicarage house in the village.

Stanford Hall, the seat of the late Baroness Braye, and now the residence of her daughters, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, the Countess Beauchamp, and the Hon. Mrs Edgill, was rebuilt about 1670 by Sir Roger Cave, Bart. It stands at the north side of the Avon, in the liberty of Westrill, Leicestershire, a short distance from the village of Stanford, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Yelvertoft Railway Station, in a fine deer park, enlivened by the Avon, the banks of which have been extended in front of the house. The ancient manor-house, the family seat of the Caves, stood in Stanford, near the church.

Letters arrive from Rugby (by way of Swinford) at 7.30 A.M.

Beauchamp Catherine, Countess <i>Stanford Hall</i>	Edgill Hon. Mrs Wyatt, <i>Stanford Hall</i>	Ireson John, bailiff at the Hall
Cave Hon. Maria Otway, <i>Stanford Hall</i>	Eardley Thos. station-master	Lindsay Rev. John, M.A. vicar
	Ireson Henry, assessor of taxes and gamekeeper	Chamblin Jno. farmer and gardener

THORNBY PARISH.

Thornby, or Thurnby, or, according to Domesday Book, Torneberie, is bounded on the east by Guilsborough, by Naseby on the north, on the west by Cold Ashby, and by Nortoft on the south. The parish contains 1182 acres, and its population in 1801 was 184; in 1831, 198; in 1841, 229; in 1851, 220; in 1861, 252; and in 1871, 238 souls. Its rateable value is £2152, and the gross estimated rental is £2457. The soil is of a mixed character, and the principal landowners are—J. W. Bateman, Esq. (lord of the manor), Isaac Lovell, Esq., Mr Thomas Charles Matts, and General Steele.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, William Peverel held one hide of land here, belonging to the manor of Clay Coton; and the Earl of Morton held one and a half hide here at the same. Robert Fitz-Alegod was possessed of William Peverel's part in the reign of Henry II., and in Henry III.'s time, the other estate was in the possession of Walter de Wydevill, who held it of Simon Montford, as of the Honor of Leicester, by the service of half a knight's fee. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Thomas de Bray was lord of Thurnby. In the nineteenth of Edward III. (1346), Richard de Wydeville paid a fine of 10s. for licence to alienate twelve virgates of arable land, twenty-eight acres of meadow, and eight acres of pasture, in Thurneby. No further mention is made of this manor till the time of Henry IV., when a fine was levied of the advowson of the rectory, and a manor in Cold Ashby, by John Chosell, in tail to Hugh Rydell. This Hugh was succeeded by Henry Rydell, Esq., from whom the premises descended to Robert Halley, who married the daughter and heir of Henry Rydell, and left issue, John Halley, Esq., who died seized of the manors of Cold Ashby and Thornby, in the eighth of Henry VIII. (1517), and which he was certified to have held of George Burnabye by an unknown service. His successor was Ann, his daughter, afterwards married to John Stydolfte, who died seized of the manor in the fifteenth of this reign (1524), and left it to Anthony Stydolfte, her son and heir, a minor three years of age. *The Grange*, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Pipwell, with several other lands and tenements here, were in the possession of Thomas Pell, Gent., in the first of Elizabeth (1533), from whom they descended to his posterity. The Abbeys of Sulby and Pipwell had large possessions in this parish, which, after their dissolution, were given to Richard Andrewes and Leonard Chamberlyn, Nicholas Temple, and Sir Christopher Hatton.

The Village of Thornby, which is rather neat, is situate partly on a declivity, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Welford, 11 miles N.N.W. of Northampton, 12 W. from Daventry, 9 N.E. from Market Harborough, and $76\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Matthew or St Helen, is a neat stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, vestry, south porch, and square embattled tower, containing a peal of five bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1870, at a cost of more than £1400, when a north aisle was added, the chancel rebuilt, and the whole of the interior tastefully fitted up. In the wall of the chancel is a fine trefoil-headed piscina, and another in the nave, which was discovered during the restoration. In the nave is a memorial window to Joseph Faux, Esq. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £13, and its gross income now is £377. The Rev. John Couchman, B.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for 320 acres of land. There is a National School in the village supported by subscription.

The Rectory House is a neat building, pleasantly situated, near the church.

A commodious School, with a teacher's residence attached, was built at the expense of the present rector in 1862.

Post-Office.—Wall Box.—Cleared at 5 P.M. Letters through Rugby *via* Welford; the nearest Money-Order Office is Guilsborough.

Adnitt Chas. tailor & draper	Flesher Mr Charles Gilbert,	Voss Samuel, parish clerk
Bateman J. W. Esq. <i>Thornby Hall</i>	<i>The Grange</i>	Wallis James, shoemaker
Chapman Geo., vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Hames Thomas, shopkeeper	
Couchman Rev. John, M.A. rector	Hamson George Best, vict.	Farmers and Graziers.
Dexter Edw. butcher & farmer	<i>George and Dragon</i> , and grazier	Atterbury Herbert
Emerton John, brwr. & malster	Lovell Isaac, Esq.	Hern George
Facer Job, blacksmith & agricultural implement maker	Matts Mr Thomas Charles	Lovell Isaac
	Varnan Mr Isaac	Matts Charles Wager
	Vesty John, shopkeeper	

WATFORD PARISH

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the east, on the north by Winwick, by Ashby-Legers on the west, and on the south by Welton. It is also bounded on the west by the ancient Roman road Watling Street, and is in the line of the London and North Western Railway, the Crick Station of which is situate in this parish. Watford contains 3,385 acres, of the rateable value of £12,349; and the gross estimated rental is £14,170. The soil varies very much; there are some strong chalybeate springs in the vicinity; and the lord of the manor and principal proprietor is Lord Henley.

Manor.—Gilbert the Cook held 2 hides of land of the crown in Watford, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, previous to which it was the freehold of Thor, and rated at 10s., but now advanced to 40s. Baldwin, the son and successor of Gilbert, was possessed of 4 hides here in the reign of Henry II., and dying without issue, his lands on his decease were escheated to the crown. The manor was at this time in the hands of Eustachius de Arden, or de Watford, with whose descendants it continued till the 4th of Edward I. (1276), when Eustachius de Watford, the fourth possessor of that name, died seized of it; and partition was made of it between his four daughters, Atheline, wife of William Bray, of Brune, Sarah, of John de Burnaby, Joan, of William Parles, and Elena, unmarried. The part allotted to Atheline Bray was by her conveyed to Henry de Bray, from whom it passed some years afterwards to the crown, and was granted, in the 31st of Edward I. (1303), to Eustace de Burnaby and Maud his wife. In the 24th of this reign (1296), Henry de Bray was certified to hold a fourth part of the township of Watford of Athelina de Brun but of whom or by what service is not known, and three of the daughters of Eustachius de Burnaby and John Parles were lords of Watford. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Nicholas de Burneby and Walter Parles accounted for three parts of one knight's fee in Watford, Syvesworth, and Murcote, which they held of the king *in capite*. The estate in the possession of Nicholas de Burnaby continued with

that family for several generations. The fourth part of the manor possessed by the family of Parles, was carried in marriage to the Cumberland family about the year 1590, and was called herewith the Cumberland manor. In the 24th of Elizabeth (1582), Christopher Lewys, Gent., died seized of a manor here, supposed to be the same which belonged to the family of Cumberland, and was succeeded by his son Clement. It was afterwards purchased by Robert Lord Spencer, who left it at his death, in the 4th of Charles I. (1629), with certain lands and tenements in Watford and Silsworth, formerly purchased of Thomas Cumberland, to William Lord Spencer, his son and successor. Sir George Clarke afterwards received it in discharge for an estate at Bodington, and it passed to his descendants.

Besides the above manors, there was an estate here in the possession of the family of De Watford, from which it was carried in marriage to Robert de Cranford. This Robert left issue Emma, who marrying John de Catesby of Lodbroke, in Warwickshire, transferred this estate into that family, and hence it was called the Catesby Manor. From John de Catesby it came, in course of descent, to his great grandson, William Catesby, Esq., one of the chief instruments employed by Richard III., and attainted of high treason in the first Parliament under Henry VII. This manor passed from the family of Catesby to that of Watkins, with whom it continued for several generations. It and the other three manors afterwards fell into the hands of Sir George Clarke by purchase, and passed from him, in 1689, to Sir Robert Clarke, son to his younger brother, Robert Clarke, Esq. of Long Buckby. St James' Monastery, near Northampton, the Abbey of Sulby, and the Priory of Daventry had possessions in this parish. The present lord of these manors is Lord Henley.

Anthony Henley Henley is son of the second Baron Henley by the daughter of Sir Robert Peel (first bart.); he was born in 1825, and married, in 1846, the only daughter of the Very Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester. She died Feb. 15, 1862, and Lord Henley married secondly (June 30, 1870) Clara Campbell Lucy, daughter of H. S. Tekyll, Esq. He succeeded his father in 1841, and was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire in 1846. The first peer was brother to the first Lord Auckland, and filled the highest diplomatic situations at different courts from 1776 to 1790. The second peer was many years a Master in Chancery, and assumed his maternal name of Henley in lieu of his patronymic Eden. His lordship's heir is his son Frederick, who was born on the 17th April 1849. The family seat is Watford Court, Northamptonshire.

The Village of Watford, which is neat, is situate on a slight eminence, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Daventry, and about 10 miles N.W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul, stands in a very pleasant situation, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, north chantry chapel, chancel, and embattled tower, containing six bells. There are three sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, and a piscina in the south aisle. In the north wall of the north aisle are three sepulchral arches, and in the south wall of the same aisle is another with very rich mouldings. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £11, 7s. 8½d., and now worth about £270 a year. The patronage is in the crown, and the Rev. William Seymour, D.C.L., is the vicar. The church contains several monuments of the Clarke family. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes at the enclosure of the common in 1771. Lord Henley is the lay rector. *The Vicarage House* is a substantial building.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, erected in 1846. The *National School* is endowed with £35 per annum, arising from an estate of 30 acres of grazing land in Haselbeech, purchased with £400 left by Sarah Clarke in 1702. A new school was built here in 1857, principally at the expense of Lady Harriet Henley. It is a handsome and substantial stone structure of a mixed style, and will accommodate 85 children; and a very neat detached class-room has been recently built by Lord Henley, which will accommodate 20 children. Both schools are the property of Lord Henley.

Watford Court, the seat of Lord Henley, is an ancient mansion situated in a beautiful park contiguous to the village. It has been considerably improved and enlarged within the last few years.

MURCOTT is a hamlet, partly in this and partly in Long Buckby parish.

Post-Office.—Mrs Esther Butlin, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Rugby *via* Kilsby at 6.20 A.M., and are despatched at 6.40 P.M.

Ashby Miss Mary, <i>Murcott</i>	Newton John, carpenter	Ashbey Robert
Billing Thomas, schoolmaster	Orton Ralph, wheelwright	Collis William, <i>Murcott</i>
Bounds Thomas, shopkeeper	Peabody Martha, shopkeeper	Cowley William
Butlin Miss Eliz., <i>vict. Henley</i>	Pool Thomas, butcher	Gilbert William and Nathaniel
<i>Arms</i>	Seymour Rev. Wm. D.C.L. vicar	Gilbert William
Butlin Mrs Esther, <i>Post-Office</i>	Thomson William, <i>vict. Bar-</i>	Haynes Thomas
Capell Edward, horses to let	<i>ley Mow</i>	Payne Mrs Elizabeth
Cole Mrs Mary, brickmaker	West, Biddles, & Co., coal-	Poole John
Darker John, <i>vict. Stag's Head</i>	merchants, <i>Crick Station</i>	Reeve Mrs Ann
and farmer, <i>Crick Station</i>	Wood John, shoemaker	Tebbett Mrs Ann, <i>Murcott</i>
Henley Lord, M. P., J.P.,	Farmers and Graziers.	Underwood William
<i>Watford Court</i>	Abbey Edmund	Whitmell Jno. <i>Silsworth Lodge</i>
Mann William, station master		

The omnibus from Guilsborough meets the 9.30 A.M. train at Crick Station, and leaves after the 5.30 train in the evening.

WELFORD PARISH.

Welford, or Wellesford, on the borders of Leicestershire, is bounded on the east by Sulby, on the north by Husbands Bosworth, in Leicestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon, on the west by Stanford, and by Cold Ashby and Elkington on the south. It contains 3030 acres, and its population in 1801 was 931; in 1831, 1,011; in 1841, 1,074; in 1851, 1,153; in 1861, 1,099; and in 1871, 962 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6473, and the gross estimated rental £7328. The soil is of a mixed quality; nearly three parts of the parish is laid down for grazing, and the arable land is very productive. The principal landowners are—the Earl of Normanton (lord of the manor), George Gee, James Topham, and Thomas Orton, Esqs. In Bridges' time, Welford contained 108 houses, besides 12 erected for the poor; and there were 53 *yard-lands* in tillage, each annually rented at £10. (A *yard-land* consisted of as much arable land as was suited to the number of cattle which a man's farm-yard could maintain in winter.)

Manor.—Geoffrey de Wirce, to whom Alfrid was under-tenant, held four hides of land of the crown, in Welford, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. To this manor pertained two and a half virgates in Cold Ashby, and two and a half hides in Sulby. The whole had been the property of Leuric in the reign of the Confessor, and was valued at 20s., but was now advanced to 60s. Geoffrey dying without issue, his lands were given to Nigel de Albini, of whose descendant Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Henry II., William de Wyvill was certified to hold, in Welford, four hides and one large virgate. In the seventeenth year of the reign of King John (1216), the custody of the lands in Welford belonging to Richard de Wyvill was granted to Robert de Ieland or Yeland during the king's pleasure. Nicholas de Yeland, successor to Robert, in the seventh of Henry III. (1223), obtained a grant of a weekly market on Wednesday in every week in his manor of Welford. William de Launde and Eustachia de Wyvill his wife accounted in this reign for one and a half knight's fee here, of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, held of the king *in capite*. In the twenty-ninth of Edward I. (1301), John Wyvill died seized of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the heir of Roger de Mowbray, and left it to William, his son and heir. In the reign of Henry III., a charter was granted to William de Wyvill, empowering him to hold a weekly market here on Fridays, and an annual fair, beginning on the eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (14th August), and continuing the two following days. Sir Ralph de Hastings purchased this manor, with the advowson of the Abbey of Sulby, of William de Wyvill, in the seventeenth of Edward III. (1344.) This gentleman was a descendant of a younger branch of

the noble family of Hastings, and in the twentieth of this reign, having a command in the army, he was mortally wounded in a battle with the Scots, near Durham, and was buried in Sulby Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Ralph, who received the honour of knighthood, and was engaged in some important offices in the state; his son and successor Ralph, being attainted of high treason and beheaded in the eleventh of Henry IV. (1410), Richard, his brother, obtained the restoration of his lands; and, in the fourth of Henry VI. (1426), being then knighted, was nominated Sheriff of Yorkshire. At his decease, without issue, the manor descended to Leonard Hastings, of Kirby, his younger brother and heir, from whom it passed to his successor William, afterwards Lord Hastings. This nobleman filled many honourable offices, and was distinguished by the many favours conferred upon him. He was Master of the Mint, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and amongst the many lordships which he obtained grants of, was that of Ashby de la Zouche, lately belonging to James Earl of Wiltshire, attainted of high treason. Upon the accession of Edward V., he concerted measures with the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) for sending Lord Rivers and Sir Richard Grey, the Queen's brother and son, to Pontefract Castle, where they were soon after beheaded. But the Duke of Gloucester, finding he could not be brought to forward his ambitious designs, resolved on his death; and at the council which met at the Tower, previous to the coronation, had him unexpectedly seized as a traitor, immediately brought out and beheaded on the green before the chapel. Thus died the Lord Hastings, on the same day that Rivers and Grey were put to death at Pontefract. Soon after Henry VII. had attained the crown, he restored to Edward Lord Hastings, his son, by letters patent, his paternal estate, and at his death, in the twenty-third of this reign, he was succeeded by George, his son, who sold his lordship to William Saunders, Esq., third son of Edward Saunders, of Harrington, between whom and George Earl of Huntingdon a fine was levied of it in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. (1541.) In the twenty-first of James I. (1624), William Saunders died seized of the manor called Hastings Manor, and another manor here called the Queen's Manor, belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of Sulby, and purchased of Queen Elizabeth, which he was certified to have held of the king *in capite*. His successor was William, his son, who transmitted it to his descendants.

Besides the Manor of Welford, anciently possessed by the family of Wyvill, there was another manor here, consisting in Henry II.'s time of one and a half hide of the fee of Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert. It passed into the possession of the family of Luvat or Lovet, from which it was called Lovet's Manor, in Welford. No further mention is made of it till the reign of Edward VI., when it was purchased by John Randolph of Robert Warner. From one of the descendants of John Randolph, it passed into the hands of Thomas Brewster, of Welford, who died seized of it in the fourth of Charles I. (1629), and was succeeded by his son Robert. The Earl of Normanton is the present lord of the manor of Welford. The *Talbot Inn*, now a private residence, was formerly the manor-house of the Saunders family. The possessions of the Abbey of Sulby in this lordship, by the survey in 1535, were valued at £24, 2s. 4d. per annum. The Sulby district, formerly extra-parochial, is now an independent parish.

The Village of Welford, which is large, is situated in the line of the Grand Union Canal, about 8 miles S.W. by W. of Market Harborough, and 14 north of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south chantry chapels, south porch, and tower containing five bells. The earliest portions of the church are in the Early English style, the chancel and north aisle are Decorated, and the south chantry and tower Perpendicular. An organ was placed in the chantry chapel in 1863. The chancel was resealed in 1867, and in 1869 it was newly roofed, and had a stained window inserted to the memory of F. Cox, Esq., by his friends; and there is also a memorial window in the south chantry chapel to the Rev. John Ferraby, a

former vicar of this parish, by his friends. The church was thoroughly restored in 1872 at a cost of about £3000 as a memorial of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, of Sulby Hall, by the parishioners and his friends. Open oak sittings were supplied, the north aisle rebuilt, a south porch erected, and a handsome clock placed in the tower; the gallery at the west end was removed, and the west arch thrown open. A handsome stained window was placed in the south aisle, and a neat font was presented by the children of the parish. In the south aisle is a handsome trefoil-headed piscina, and in the chancel are some neat tablets to the Payne and Orton families. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Haddon, now worth about £250 a year; it is in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, M.A. The patronage was vested in the Abbey of Sulby until the suppression of that house.

The Vicarage House is pleasantly situated at the south end of the village.

The Independents have a chapel in the village, which will seat about 500 persons. This body have been established here since the year 1793. The Rev. Moses Biggs is the present minister. The Sunday-school in connection with the chapel was built in 1847 at a cost of £400. It is used as a lecture-room and for other purposes. There is a library attached to the chapel, which contains about 1000 volumes, and is open to the public on payment of 1s. per quarter. There is also in the village a reading-room and library, established a few years since by the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, which is well supplied with the London daily, local, and provincial papers, periodicals, &c.

The Parochial Free and Infant Schools, which have been erected during the incumbency of the present vicar, are supported by endowment, subscriptions, and Government grants.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph-Office, and Savings Bank.—William Woodford, jun., postmaster. Letters arrive *via* Rugby at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6.35 P.M., on Sundays at 5 P.M.

Abbott Mrs Rebecca H.	Hedley Charles, surgeon	Pebody Benjm., general dealer
Attenberg John Herbert, draper	Hefford John, carpenter	Pebody John, watchmaker
Biggs Rev. Moses (Indpt.)	Hefford Richard, carpenter	Pebody William, shoemaker
Biggs Mr William	Hewitt John, carpenter & wheelwright	Poole Rev. George Ayliffe A.M. vicar
Billson Wm. bookseller & stationer, agent for <i>Sun Fire & Life Office</i>	Hewitt Saml. Stains, shoemkr.	Porter Thomas, saddler
Bishop Mrs Alice	Hill Mrs Elizabeth	Porter William, shoemaker
Brown Wm., baker & confectioner.	Hurst Mrs Ann, vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Seaton William, parish clerk
Bulbeck John Fred. master, Endowed School.	Industrial Co-operative Society, Miss Jane Butlin, storekpr.	Scrimshire Charles, shoemaker
Burman Mr Job	Isherwood John Bradshaw Esq. <i>Manor-House</i>	Spencer Mr John
Buswell Alfred, ale & porter agt.	James John, bricklayer	Spencer Wm. maltster & grazier
Buswell Charles, tailor	Johnson Thos. Allen, carpenter and builder	Stephens John Edmund, Inland Revenue officer
Chandler Mr Edward	Kay James, blacksmith	Topham Jas. Esq., <i>The Hemploe</i>
Chapman Thomas, threshing-machine owner	Knight George & Sons (Thos. & Geo. jun.), bricklayers & builders	Topham John George Esq. do.
Clay John, shoemaker	Laurence the Misses	Ward Francis, tailor
Cooke Mr William	Laurence Mr Welton	Ward Thomas, carpenter
Cooksey John, vict. <i>Sun</i>	Malin Miss Mary, day-school	Webb Mr Samuel
Cowley Mr William	Marriott Mrs Mary	White Joseph, blacksmith
Day Misses Eliz. Watts & Mary Anne, milliners & dressmakers	Martin Mrs Mary, day-school	Wilkinson James, baker
Dun Mrs Sophia, day-school	Matthews William, shopkeeper	Woodford Chas. Taylor, blacksmith
Elliott Warden, butcher	M'Call John, tinner & brazier	Woodford Hy. Hodgkin, tailor
Eyston John Esq.	Middleton Mrs Eliza, dressmr.	Woodford Jonathan, plumber
Ferreday Mr Charles Henry]	Miller Thomas, shopkeeper	Woodford Wm. jun. grocer & agent for <i>Royal Fire & Life Office</i>
Gamble Wakelin, vict. <i>Peacock</i>	Newitt Charles, vict. <i>Shoulder of Mutton</i>	Woodhouse Charles, shopkr. & coal merchant
Gardner John, shopkeeper	Partridge John Coulson, wheelwright and grazier	Wootton Frederick, butcher & do.
Garner Charles Bank, grocer & Italian warehouseman	Pearsall John, vict. <i>George Commercial Inn</i> , tile, coal, lime, and brick merchant, <i>Welford Wharf</i>	Wortley John, vict. <i>Crown</i> .
Garratt William, tailor]		York John, shoemaker;
Gee, Mr George		Farmers and Graziers.
Gee Mrs Mary		Abbott Joseph, <i>Lodge</i>
Gee Mrs Matilda		Biggs Benj. Ths., <i>Welford Lodge</i>
Harrold John, corn miller		

Biggs Woodhouse
Butlin Mrs Matilda
Gardner Henry
Gardner William
Gee John (yeoman)

Holman William
Lovell Edward
Pearsall John, *Wolford Wharf*
Spencer William
Voss William

Weston Francis & George
Wood John (yeoman)
Woodford Thomas William
Woodford William, sen.

Carriers.—John Wortley and John Wilson, to Leicester *Wed.* and *Sat.*; Thomas Miller, to Northampton *Wed.* and *Sat.*; to Market Harborough *Tues.*, and Lutterworth *Thur.*; and Thomas Butlin, to Northampton on *Wed.* and *Sat.*

WINWICK PARISH.

This parish is intersected by the Grand Union Canal, and is bounded on the east by Guilsborough and Thornby, on the north by Elkington, on the west by Crick, and on the south by West Haddon. It contains 2012 acres of the rateable value of £3468; and its population in 1801 was 124; in 1831, 159; in 1841, 165; in 1851, 155; in 1861, 122; and in 1871, 141. The gross estimated rental is £4035. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light gravel, and is generally productive. The owners are the executors of Messrs Thomas and William Lovell, Mr W. Hensman, and Mr Harrison. From the Hill Field in this parish, which commands a very extensive prospect, may be seen objects at the distance of nearly forty miles. Here, in what was formerly a warren, is found some good building-stone, little inferior to that of Harleston. Kilworth's spring in the village is chalybeate.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the monks of Coventry held 3 hides and 1 virgate of land here, valued at 50s., which in the reign of the Confessor was the freehold of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who gave it, with twenty other lordships, to the Priory of Coventry. There were also 3 virgates here of the fee of Peverel pertaining to the manor of Clay-Coton; and in the reign of Henry II., besides the land held by the monks of Coventry, Robert Alegod held 8 small virgates of the fee of Peverel. The estate in Winwick belonging to the Priory of Coventry was in the possession of John de Bayeux in the time of Henry III., but it does not appear how he obtained it. Stephen de Blukevil gave a house and 6 virgates of land, called Winwick Grange, to the Abbey of Pipwell, which grant was confirmed, with other possessions, to the monks of Pipwell in the first year of Henry I. (1100.) From the family of De Blukevil their estate passed to that of Mallorye; and in the 16th of Edward I. (1288), Stephen and Peter Mallorye or Mallore held certain lands here of Elias de Rabayne and Maud his wife, of the fee of Stephen de Bayeaux, by the service of half a knight's fee and an annual payment of five marks to the Prior of Coventry. It continued with this family for several generations, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Sir Stephen Mallore was lord of Winwick, and accounted for a tenth part of a knight's fee here in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), which he held of the Prior of Coventry. Nicholas Mallore died seized of it in the 4th of Henry VIII. (1513), and was succeeded by his two daughters, Dorothy, the wife of Edward Cave, and secondly, of George Ashby; and Margery, first married to Clement Cave, and afterwards to John Cope. By Dorothy Mallore, Edward Cave had two daughters, Catherine, married to Thomas Andrews, who, in right of his wife—her sister Margaret, wife of Thomas Boughton, leaving no issue—became possessed of Winwick Manor. With the family of Andrews the manor continued till about the year 1611, when we find it in the hands of Sir William Craven, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of that age. From him it passed by gift, with the hundred of Guilsborough, to Sir William Craven, Knight, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of George Clarke, Esq., of Watford. Sir William died in 1707, leaving Lady Craven, his relict, in possession of the manor, the greater part of the parish, and the hundred of Guilsborough. Sir James H. Langham was the next lord, and from him it passed to the late Thomas Lovell, Esq., and is at present held by his executors.

Winwick Hall, an ancient and substantial building, now the residence of

Mr William Smart, was formerly the manor-house for this lordship and Guilsborough hundred. A fine stone arch (part of the original structure), which is supported by four fluted pillars, surmounted by an ancient coat of arms, and covered with curious figures and devices, gives entrance to the house.

The Village of Winwick is very small and dispersed, and is situated about five miles south from Welford, eight north-east of Daventry, and twelve and a half north-west from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, transepts, porch, and embattled tower at the west end, containing three bells. The tower is Early Perpendicular, and is the best part of the building; the chancel and transepts are plain Early English, and the nave and porch are in the Decorated style. In the interior are some good open seats, the base of a rood screen, and a stall in the chancel. There is a sepulchral recess at the end of each transept. The east windows of the north transept are blocked up by two vast monuments of the Craven family. Considerable alterations and improvements were effected in 1853 and 1856. The chancel was rebuilt, and the flat roof replaced by a high-pitched one; a small vestry was erected, the nave was restored, and a new roof, after the pattern of the old one, added; open seats were substituted for the old pews and seats, and a new pulpit and reading-desk were also added, at the expense of the present rector. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £15, 6s. 8d., and now worth about £620 a year. The Bishop of Peterborough is patron, and the Rev. A. L. Bromhead, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £420; the gross rent-charge is at present £474, 17s. The patronage was originally in the hands of the Prior of Coventry.

A Rectory House was built in the village in 1850 at a cost of about £2000. It is a very commodious residence, of red brick, relieved with white brick facings.

A Sunday-school was erected near the church in 1846 by the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., the late rector, to which the present rector has made considerable additions, for the purpose of establishing a day-school. The waste on which the school was originally built, as well as the additions made by the rector, was purchased in 1870 by the late lord of the manor, in order to secure the school and house adjoining for the education of the poor children of Winwick in the principles of the Established Church for ever.

Charities.—John Lord Craven left in 1647 the sum of £200 to the poor of Winwick, £160 of which sum was expended in the purchase of twelve acres of land in Cold Ashby parish, which now yields £24 a year. The remaining £40, with the sum of £50 left by the Rev. John Bateman of Guilsborough for the same purpose, is invested in the public funds. Mr Thomas Lovell, late of Winwick Warren, by will bequeathed £150 to the rector and churchwardens, the interest arising from it to be distributed annually in prizes to the children who attended the Winwick school.

Letters from Rugby *via* West Haddon.

Bromhead Rev. Alexander Leslie, M.A., rector	Leeson Thomas, miller, <i>Winwick Mill</i>	Matthews William
Binnington Hannah, school-mistress	Farmers and Graziers.	Smart Thomas, <i>Manor-House</i>
	Hensman, William, <i>Flint Hill</i>	Smart William, do.

YELVERTOFT PARISH.

This parish is also intersected by the Grand Union Canal, and is bounded on the east by Winwick, on the north by Elkington, on the west by Lilbourne, and on the south by Crick. It contains 2185 acres. The rateable value of the parish is £4593, and the gross estimated rental £5229. Its population in 1801 was 526; in 1831, 596; in 1841, 618; in 1851, 700; in 1861, 631; and in 1871, 581 souls. The soil is of a stiff clayey nature, and the principal part of the land is in grass. There is a rock of fine-grained building-stone in the parish, and a brook,

which rises in West Haddon Field, bounds the lordship on the east and west, and runs into Clay-Coton. The land is in the hands of several proprietors, the principal of whom are—Mr W. W. Elkins, Mr J. F. Elkins, Mrs M. Daniel, Mr W. Lovell, Mr John Norton, Rev. C. Wyncoll, and Mr W. Wilkins.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Alured held of the Earl of Morton three virgates of land in Gelurecote, which in the Confessor's reign had been valued at 5s., but was now rated at 10s. By the same survey, Hugh Earl of Chester held two hides and one virgate in Givertoft, which was rated at 20s. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Godric. In the reign of Henry II. the Earl of Leicester held two and a third hides, and Ralph Fitz-Osmund half a hide here of the fee of William Fitz-Alured. In Henry III.'s time the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem possessed a third part of one small fee here pertaining to the manor of Hetherinton; Richard de Curson half a small fee of Simon de Montfort of the Honor of Leicester; and Richard de la Hose one knight's fee of Hugh de Albini of the Honor of Chester. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), Roger de la Zouche held one knight's fee in Yelvertoft of Roger de Mortimer, who held it of the king *in capite*; the Prior of St John of Jerusalem held half a knight's fee of John de Montacute, who held it of the Abbot of Chester, who held it of the king; and the heirs of Robert de Kaynes half a fee, held likewise of the king. Roger de Somerye was certified to hold lands here at the same time.

Roger de la Zouche was succeeded by Alan his son, upon whose decease, in the seventh of Edward II. (1314), without male issue, his estate descended to his daughters, Elena, married to Nicholas de St Maur, and Maud the wife of Robert de Holland. On the division of the estate, his lands in Yelvertoft, with the advowson of the church, were assigned to Robert de Holland, which Robert, with the Prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, in the ninth of this reign (1316), were certified to be lords of the manor. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Thomas de la Heuse accounted for one knight's fee here, held of Lady Holland, of the Honor of Winchester. Sir Robert de Holland was succeeded by Sir Robert, his eldest son, who dying in the forty-seventh year of this reign (1394), left issue Maud, his only daughter and heir, the wife of Sir John Lovell. Upon the death of Maud, Lady Lovell, in the first of Henry VI. (1422), Sir William Lovell, her son, succeeded to this estate, and left it at his death, in the thirty-third of the same reign (1455), to Sir John Lovell, his son. By inquisition taken in the second of Richard II. (1379), it was found that Edward, late Prince of Wales, died seized of a knight's fee here, probably the lands which formerly belonged to the Earl of Chester. The intermediate possessor is supposed to have been Edward le Despenser, son to Hugh le Despenser, who levied a fine of a manor here in the sixteenth of Edward III. (1343). He was succeeded by Edward his son, who died in the forty-eighth of this reign (1376). Thomas Lord Despenser, his son and successor, was created Earl of Gloucester in the twenty-first of Richard II. (1398.) In the first of Henry IV. (1399), he was degraded from his honour by Parliament, though he had been one of the principal peers who joined in deposing Richard II., and sentenced to surrender up all his lordships and lands. Having engaged in a design of seizing the king's person in the same year, he was taken at Bristol, condemned by a vote of the Commons to be put to death, carried by the populace into the market-place, and there beheaded. His lands being forfeited to the crown, this manor in Yelvertoft was granted for his lifetime to Edward Duke of York, with remainder to Sir Richard Beauchamp de Bergavenny and Isabel his wife, sister and heir of Richard, son of Thomas Lord Despenser. After the Duke of York's death, in the third of Henry V. (1416), it came to Sir Richard Neville Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, whose relict afterwards married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, cousin to her former husband, and transferred it into that family. Richard was succeeded by his son Henry in the seventeenth of Henry VI. (1439), upon whom the king conferred many honours and dignities. The manor afterwards passed to Anne, his sister, wife of Richard Neville, Earl

of Salisbury, who, on the death of his niece, had the title of Earl of Warwick confirmed to him and his heirs. This Earl, called the king-maker, is famous in history for his enterprising courage, and the part he bore in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. He was slain at the battle of Barnet, and his inheritance, by authority of Parliament, was taken from his Countess and settled on her daughters, Isabel, wife of George Duke of Clarence, and Anne, wife of Richard Duke of Gloucester. In the third of Henry VII. (1488), this act was repealed, and both her daughters being dead, the possession of her estate was restored to her; but the same year, by a special grant, all the premises, amongst which was this manor of Yelvertoft, were given up to the king, and entailed on his male issue. In the twenty-first of Edward IV. (1482), Nicholas Cowley died seized of a manor in Yelvertoft, called Zouche's manor, which descended to Agnes Veysy, the daughter of John Cowley, and upon the accession of Henry VII. was granted in the sixth of that reign to John Moton. Other lands here belonged to the family of La Zouche, from which they passed to William Catesby, Esq.; but being forfeited to the crown, were given to John Moton in the sixth of Henry VII. (1491.) It was afterwards restored with the other possessions of the Catesby family; and in the reign of Edward VI. was in the hands of the family of Fielding, who held it of Lord Zouche, as of his manor of Baroughby. William Saunders, Esq., of Welford, died seized of two parts of the manor of Yelvertoft in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1542), with other lands, supposed to be those which, in the reign of Henry III., pertained to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. This property passed to the family of Cave, and soon after reverted to the family of Saunders, Francis Saunders, Esq., having levied a fine of it in the ninth of Elizabeth (1567). The manor of Yelvertoft is now divided.

The Village, which is large and dispersed, occupies a pleasant situation on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Grand Union Canal, and is watered by a small brook which falls into the Avon. It is distant about five miles south-west from Welford, ten north from Daventry, seven east from Rugby, thirteen south-west from Market Harborough, eight south-east from Lutterworth, fourteen north-west from Northampton, and eighty from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, one north and two south aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells. A new organ was erected in 1870, the old pews were removed and carved open oak seats substituted; several of the windows were restored; and the want of gas has been supplied by a very unique arrangement of lamps. These improvements have been effected at the expense of the present rector. In the chancel are three sediliæ; the east end of the first or original south aisle extends one bay into the chancel, and was evidently used as a chantry chapel; and there is a very beautiful tomb, to receive which a whole bay of the north side of the chancel has been rebuilt. The effigy of this monument reposes beneath a rich canopy of alabaster; and tradition assigns it to John Dyeson, rector from 1445 to 1479. The window over this monument is very rich. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Haddon, rated in the king's books at £25, os. 10d., and now valued at £600 a year. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Wyncoll. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. *The Rectory House*, pleasantly situated adjacent to the church, is a comfortable residence.

The Independent Chapel, erected here in 1797, and enlarged in 1832, is a commodious building, capable of seating about four hundred persons. This body of Dissenters have had an interest here for about a century. The Rev. B. W. Evans is the present minister. A substantial house for the minister stands near the chapel, to which is also attached a garden and orchard belonging to the body. There is likewise a Sunday-school in connection with this chapel, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Parish School is endowed with 28a. 19p. of land, which now lets for £45 a year, and for which thirty children are taught free, and it is in contem-

plation to erect a new school for the accommodation of the children of Clay-Coton, Elkington, and Yelvertoft. The Sunday-schools in the village are well attended.

The other *Charities* of the parish are—the church lands, consisting of twenty-seven and a half acres, and a few tenements, which yield about £50 a year; the poor's land, 7a. 3r., lets for £16 a year; and the interest of £50 at 3 per cent. consols, left in July 1820, to be divided amongst the poor widows and widowers of the parish on Old Christmas Day annually and for ever.

Post-Office.—Mr J. Broadley, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Rugby at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is at West Haddon.

The nearest railway station is Yelvertoft (L. N.-Western), about two miles distant.

Ashwell Mrs Emma
Blunt Chas. vict. *Knightley Arms*
Bradshaw William, gardener
Bray Mrs Ellen
Bray Wm. miller and grazier
Broadley Jph. shopkpr. & P.-O.
Chandler Wm. schoolmaster
at Long Buckby
Daniel Mrs Martha
Evans Rev. B. W. (Indpt.)
Hall Wm. wheelwrt. & carptr.
Harper Wm. sheepdsr. & grazr.
King David, butcher & grazier
Lee John, general dealer
Lines Wm. shoemr. & shopkpr.
Lucas Samuel, shopkeeper
Matthew Misses Ann and Eliz.
Matthew Robert, carpenter
Matthew Rt. ropemkr. & grazr.
Matthews Mr Joseph
Matthews Mr Thomas

Matthews Mr William
Morris Joseph, butcher & grazr.
Norton George, coml. travlr.
Palmer James, bricklayer and
stone cutter
Perkins Owen, vict. *Panniers'*
Inn
Robinson James, coal dealer &
vict. *Boat*
Roddis Richard, baker
Smart Mark Rd. plumr. & grazr.
Smith Richard, carpenter
Stimson Miss, Emily Ann, ladies'
day school
Tatton Edw. baker & shopkpr.
Townsend John, shoemaker
Townsend John, jun. shoemakr.
Weston Edward, baker
Wheeler William, schoolmaster
Winter John, blacksmith
Wyncoll Rev. Charles, rector

Farmers and Graziers.

Bolton William (yeoman)
Cattell Miss Jane
Cattell John
Elkins John Francis (yeoman)
King Joseph (yeoman)
King Samuel (yeoman)
Landsbury Edward
Lumley Thomas
Malin Benjamin
Malin Robert
Matthew Stephen
Morris Henry
Morris Thomas
Norton John (yeoman)
Vann Mrs Harriet
Walden John
Widdrington Reginald, Esq.
Shenley Lodge
York John

Carriers.—Geo. Clarke, to Rugby, *Tues.* and *Sat.*; James Kendrick, to Rugby, *Tues.*, and Daventry, *Wed.*; Owen Perkins, to Lutterworth, *Thurs.*, and Northampton, *Sat.* (and *Wed.* in summer).

FAWSLEY HUNDRED.

THE hundred of Fawsley lies on the west side of the county, bordering on Warwickshire; it is bounded by the hundreds of Nobottle-Grove and Guilsborough on the east, and by Towcester, Greens Norton, and Chipping Warden hundreds on the south. The eastern side is traversed for about fourteen miles by the Watling Street Roman road. This hundred, which is partly of a triangular form, comprises 42,386 acres; extending about thirteen miles from north to south, and eight miles in breadth at its widest point from east to west. At the time of the Domesday survey, it was divided into two distinct hundreds, named Gravesende and Aluadeslea or Aluratleu; the former comprehended the parishes of "Falewesle, Chelurdescote, Fardingstone, Wedon, Charwelton, Catesby, Eliden (Hellidon), Preston, Lichebarue, Everdon, Snobescombe, and Stow;" and the latter, "Buddeby and Newenham, Norton, Thorp, Beruby, Gildesborn (Kilsby), Stav'ton, Braundeston, Davintre, Welton, Esseby (Ashby), Dodeford, and Chelredscote." We find the whole hundred under the name of Fawsley first mentioned in Henry III.'s time (1225), when Hugh Russell was lord of the manor, holding a fee-farm for life; and Hugh de Capes, one of his successors also in the manor, obtained a like grant of this hundred, to hold during life, upon paying annually fifteen marks, eight shillings, and four pence (£10, 8s. 4d.) Queen Margery, the Dowager to Edward I., possessed it in the ninth of Edward II. (1316); Isabella, Queen Dowager to Edward II., was seized

of it during her life, and at her death it was given to Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. Ralph Rawlins, Esq., was bailiff of the liberty of the hundred of Fawsley in the nineteenth of Henry VI. (1440-1), and fined twenty shillings for negligence in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Bradley, Esq., obtained a grant of the hundred, with its bailywick, upon the payment of ten pounds per annum for the farm of it, in the twenty-eighth of Henry VI. (1450); a like grant was made of it to Thomas Willoughby, Esq., in 1455, at an advanced rent; but before the expiration of the same year, it was given from him to Thomas Rothwell and John Allen; it was resumed by the crown upon the restoration of the house of York, and granted by Edward IV. to his queen, Elizabeth, to hold for life. It seems after this to have passed into the hands of Henry VII., but how long it continued in the crown it is not easy to determine. The Knightleys, by lease from the crown, have been lords of this hundred for a long period, though when it was first demised to them is not known. The hundred court was formerly held in Fawsley Park, beneath the branches of an enormous beach-tree, that measured nineteen feet in circuit above the spurs, and was called Mangrave. It was felled about ninety-five years ago, and, according to Morton, it "seemed to be two or three different stems united in their growth, rather than one single trunk." The site of this venerable member of the forest is well known. Fawsley hundred is divided into twenty-one parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the population in 1871 of each parish, with the number of houses, rateable value, gross estimated rental, and the number of acres according to the rate-book:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ashby St Ledgers,	2,050	65	3	—	153	144	297	4,660	5,242
Badby,	2,370	142	8	1	317	291	608	3,575	4,098
Barby,	3,556	139	12	5	305	284	589	8,230	9,668
Braunston,	3,026	267	33	—	514	556	1,070	8,296	9,334
Catesby,	1,977	18	6	—	45	51	96	3,003	3,606
Newbold Grnds, <i>ham.</i> }									
Charwelton,	2,266	52	3	—	109	105	214	3,639	4,235
Daventry,	3,423	894	79	—	1,979	2,072	4,051	14,825	17,955
Drayton, <i>ham.</i> }									
Dodford,	1,349	57	1	—	119	111	230	4,542	5,176
Everdon,	2,499	171	19	—	335	337	672	4,734	5,340
Farthingstone,	1,737	76	5	—	175	164	339	2,267	2,692
Fawsley,	1,794	7	—	—	23	23	46	2,691	3,027
Hellidon,	1,536	90	11	—	191	188	379	2,454	2,907
Kilsby,	2,274	126	11	—	243	258	501	8,722	10,161
Litchborough,	1,704	110	11	—	188	190	378	3,203	3,525
Newnham,	1,881	117	10	—	225	241	466	3,682	4,170
Norton,									
Muscott, <i>ham.</i> }	2,926	104	2	—	234	209	443	7,191	7,976
Thorp, <i>ham.</i> }									
Preston Capes,	2,696	64	5	—	154	129	283	3,252	3,793
Staverton,	2,086	112	15	—	231	247	478	3,758	4,397
Stowe Nine Churches, ...	1,840	77	4	—	141	144	285	4,902	5,441
Weedon-Beck,	1,855	374	52	—	1,025	836	1,861	7,263	9,163
Welton,	1,896	140	11	—	257	273	530	3,650	4,171
	46,741	3,202	301	6	6,963	6,853	13,816	108,339	126,077

CHARITIES OF FAWSLEY HUNDRED, with the date of the bequests, the name of the donor, the amounts, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the Reports of the commissioners for inquiring respecting charities, printed by order of the House of Commons. See also the histories of the parishes, &c. :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value
1764.	Poor's estate	Ashby St Ledgers parish, poor...	£42 0 0
1658.	Thomasine Janson (rents)	Ditto, sermons	11 2 0
"	Mrs Ashley's charity (£34, 4s. 9d.), } church attendance. }	Ditto	1 0 6
"	Lady Senhouse's charity (£100), ...	Ditto, poor	3 0 0
1733.	Thomas Coles (rent)	Badby parish, bread to poor	3 18 0
1813.	Sir John Knightley (£191, 17s. 3d.)	Ditto, Sunday-school	5 15 0
1852.	Miss Ann Hanson's charity (£200) } 3 per cent. annuities)	Ditto, Church schools	6 0 0
1630.	Town lands	Barby parish	86 0 0
1778.	Poor's land	Ditto	28 0 0
"	Town lands	Braunston parish	290 0 0
"	Donor not known (£13)	Ditto, poor	0 16 0
"	Coal land	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0
"	Poor's allotment	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0
"	Church allotment	Ditto, ditto	10 0 0
1733.	School fund (£573)	Ditto, ditto	19 0 0

CHARITIES OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DAVENTRY.

1576.	William Parker (rents)	Grammar-school	20 0 0
"	Ditto, ditto	Six poor beadsmen	10 0 0
1740.	John Sawbridge (£150)	To purchase a house for the } schoolmaster	14 0 0
"	Edward Sawbridge (£100)	Ditto	
1729.	John Farrer (£400)	For procuring assistance to the } curate	39 14 0
1736.	Edwd. Maynard, D.D. (£200)	Charity school	
1719.	William Sawbridge (£10)	Ditto	
"	Mrs S. Bromwich (£40)	Ditto	125 0 0
"	Thomas Wilson (£10)	Ditto	
"	John Sawbridge (£50)	Ditto	
"	Catharine Coombe (£300)	Ditto	
"	Nathaniel, Lord Crewe (rent)	Teaching one poor boy	6 0 0
1772.	Edward Sawbridge (£4 a year)	Schoolmaster	4 0 0
"	Sale of timber, &c. (£1800)	Put in 3 per cents. for the charity } school	54 0 0
1734.	Peter Sutch (£100)	Apprenticing one poor boy	5 0 0
1740.	John Sawbridge (£100)	Six poor beadsmen	9 0 0
1762.	John Walters (£200)	Six poor beadsmen	10 0 0
1765.	Mary Walford (£100)	Poor beadsmen	3 0 0
"	Ditto (£200)	Poor	6 0 0
1738.	Frances Thompson (£100)	Thirteen poor widows	9 0 0
1762.	Mary Watters (£100)	Poor widows	5 0 0
"	Eleanor Bromwich (£42)	Poor widows	2 12 0
1656.	Timothy Newton (£100)	Poor	5 0 0
1708.	Erasmus Dryden (£100)	Poor	5 0 0
1665.	Richard Farmer (£20 a year)	Minister of parish	20 0 0
"	Ditto (£10 a year)	Poor	10 0 0
1772.	Edward Sawbridge (£1400)	Forspecified purposes; appren- } ticing a poor boy, and for the } poor	81 0 0
1740.	John Sawbridge (£100)	Parish clerk and sexton	9 0 0
"	Church land	Ditto	18 2 6
1748.	John Welch (£1000)	Educational and other pur- } poses of Daventry and Beth- } nel Green (Dissenters)	21 0 0
1760.	Sarah Floyds (£200)	Dissenting minister	8 4 3
1811.	Christian Linnell (£150)	Ditto	6 5 6
"	Caleb Ashworth, D.D. (£100, 3 per } cent. consols)	Ditto	3 0 0
1842.	Jane Freeman (£60) poor	Dodford, poor	1 16 0
1845.	Frances King (£40) poor	Ditto, poor	1 4 0
1779.	Town land	Everdon parish	37 8 0
1813.	William Folwell (£500)	Ditto, Dissenting preacher	17 3 6
"	Ditto (£500)	Ditto, school	17 4 6
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£200)	Ditto, Sunday-school	6 0 0
"	Ditto (£233, 6s. 8d.)	Farthingstone parish, ditto	6 15 0
1618.	John Ball (£20 a year)	Hellidon parish, school	20 0 0
"	Ditto (£100)	Ditto, to build a schoolhouse ...	
"	Langston Freeman (£20)	Ditto, bread to poor	1 0 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£200).....	Ditto. Sunday-school	5 8 0
1714.	Cowlie's charity (rent)	Kilsby parish, poor	16 0 0
1670.	Lady Katherine Leveson (rent)	Litchborough parish, two poor } widows	20 0 0
"	Ditto, ditto	Ditto, apprenticing two poor } boys.....	20 0 0
"	Ditto, ditto.....	Ditto, schoolmaster	25 0 0
"	Ditto, ditto.....	Ditto, schoolhouse and garden	7 8 0
"	Bidford charity	Ditto, poor.....	60 0 0
"	Town lands, ditto	Ditto	49 0 0
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£140, 4s. 9d.)...	Newenham par. Sunday-school	4 0 0
1864.	Mrs Oliver's charity (£45, 3 per } cent. annuities)	Poor widows	1 11 0
"	Church or Town Charity estate	Norton parish.....	70 0 0
1647.	Richard Knightley (£200)	Preston Capes parish, poor	10 0 0
"	Ditto (£200)	Ditto, school	10 0 0
"	Peter Coles (£15)	Ditto, poor.....	0 15 0
1653.	William Randall (£100).....	Ditto, school	5 0 0
"	Richard Butler (£5 a year).....	Ditto, apprenticing a boy.....	5 0 0
1708.	Erasmus Dryden (£40)	Poor of Little Beston	2 0 0
1767.	Rev. Francis Baker (land)	Staverton parish, Free School... ..	66 0 0
"	Catherine Burbidge (£100)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£200)	Ditto, Sunday-school	6 0 0
1767.	Thomas Grooby (£100, 3 per cent. } consols)	Ditto, poor.....	3 0 0
"	Poor's land	Ditto, ditto	31 9 0
"	Arnold's charity	Stowe Nine Churches, for ap- prenticing a boy.....	20 0 0
"	Arnold's charity	Weedon Beck parish, for ap- prenticing children.....	18 0 0
1712.	Nathaniel Billing	Ditto, charity school and cloth- ing twenty boys	95 0 0
1736.	John Rogers (£76)	Ditto, poor and school	2 5 0
1719.	Thomas Judkins (£50)	Ditto, ditto.....	2 10 0
1780.	George Bliss (£50)	Ditto, poor shoemakers.....	2 10 0
"	John Freeman (£50)	Ditto, poor.....	2 15 0
"	Poor's land	Ditto, ditto.....	13 0 0
"	Church land	Ditto	10 12 0
"	Town land.....	Welton parish.....	159 0 0
Total			£1,952 3 9

ASHBY ST LEDGERS PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Kilsby; on the east by Watford and the Roman road Watling Street; on the south by Welton; and on the west by Braunston. In Domesday Book it is called Ascebi, and the addition of Ledgers, from the patron saint of the church, is to distinguish it from the other Ashbys in the county. It contains 2050 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 232; in 1831, 257; in 1841, 257; in 1851, 256; in 1861, 300; and in 1871, 297 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4660, 11s. 6d.; and the gross estimated rental £5242, 11s. 6d. The soil on the north of the parish is a deep clay, and towards the south and west it is light and gravelly; it is very productive, and nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. William Senhouse, Esq. (lord of manor), and the vicar are the sole proprietors.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey Hugh de Grentemaisnil held four hides of land in Ashby; there were eight acres of meadow, and the whole was then valued at 60s. This Hugh accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and was rewarded for his services with upwards of a hundred manors in different counties, twenty of which were situate in Northamptonshire. He was associated with Odo Bishop of Bayeaux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in executing the high office of Justiciary of England two years after the Conquest. In the following year he was Governor of Hampshire, and afterwards Sheriff of the county of Leicester. He died in the seventh year of the reign of William Rufus (1094), in six days after he had assumed a religious habit, and was succeeded by

his son Robert, from whom the estate descended in 1122 to Ivo de Grentemaisnil, his eldest surviving brother and heir. In the third of Henry I. (1103) this Ivo joined the confederacy in support of Robert Duke of Normandy, but the enterprise failing, and being heavily fined for his delinquency, he applied for protection to Robert Earl of Mellent, one of the King's chief counsellors, at whose suggestion he undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. To enable him to pursue his intention, the Earl lent him five hundred marks (£333, 6s. 8d.), for which he mortgaged to him all his possessions in England by way of security, for fifteen years, on condition that it should be restored to his son Ivo, whom the Earl engaged on oath should be married to his niece, the daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The King ratified this agreement, but Ivo the father dying on his pilgrimage, the son was deprived both of his wife and inheritance. Hugh de Grentemaisnil, the successor of the younger Ivo, appears to have recovered his patrimony, which descended to his daughter Petronilla, who marrying Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester, the grandson of Robert Earl of Mellent, his possessions were all transferred into that family. In the reign of Henry II. Ashby contained four hides of the fee of the Earl of Leicester, and subsequently became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. From the reign of King John till the latter part of the reign of Edward III., this lordship was in the hands of the family of De Cranford, when Emma, the daughter of Robert de Cranford, carried it in marriage to John de Catesby of Ladbroke in Warwickshire. Sir William Catesby, grandson of John, was one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under Richard III.; the others, being Sir Richard Radcliffe and Viscount Lovell, gave rise to this memorable distich—

“The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell our dog,
Rule all England under the *hog*,”—

alluding to the King having adopted a boar for one of his supporters. For this poetical libel, Collingbourn, the author, was “hanged, headed, and quartered” on Tower Hill. Catesby obtained grants of various forfeited manors and lucrative wardships; and attending his master in his last expedition against the Earl of Richmond, he was taken prisoner in Bosworth Field, fighting valiantly for him, and in three days after was beheaded at Leicester. His lands were escheated to the crown, and granted to Sir James Blount, but were restored by act of Parliament to his son George in the eleventh of Henry VII. (1496.) George Catesby, Esq., was succeeded by his son William, a minor, who dying without issue, the estates descended to his younger son Richard, who was member for Warwickshire in the famous Parliament of the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1539), which proved so destructive to the monasteries. Sir William Catesby, grandson and successor of Richard, and others, were cited before the Court of Star-Chamber in the twenty-third of Elizabeth (1581), and charged with harbouring the Jesuits in their houses, and being present at the celebration of the mass, of which offences they were convicted. Robert Catesby, Esq., his son and successor, was the alleged projector of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. He was shot by one of the sheriff's officers in attempting to take him prisoner at the house of Stephen Lyttleton, one of his associates, in Holbeach, in the parish of King's Swinford, in Staffordshire; and his estates having become escheated to the crown, the lordship and advowson of Ashby Ledgers were granted in 1611 to Sir William Irving in fee. The manor, lordship, and advowson, were sold by Sir William Irving in 1612 to Bryan Janson, Esq., and Ann his wife, with whose descendants they continued till 1703, when they were purchased by Joseph Ashley, Esq., and from him they descended to the late Lady Senhouse, who died in 1850, and was succeeded by her son William Senhouse, Esq., the present proprietor and lord of the manor. Another part of this parish, Ashby Lodge Estate, which in the ninth of Edward II. (1316) was held by Nicholas de Turville, was purchased in 1680 of the Jansons for £4400, by Thomas second Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, and sold by the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. His second surviving son sold it in 1718 to George Arnold, Esq.,

and from him it descended to George Henry Arnold, Esq., who died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Georgiana, who married a Mr Cope, and had issue Cope Arnold, the present possessor, who came of age in 1866. The Priors of Catesby and Nuneaton, and the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, had possessions in this parish. Over the gateway, between the west end of the church and the house, is an old chamber, where, according to tradition, Sir William Catesby held frequent conferences with his conspirators.

The Village of Ashby St Ledgers, which is very ancient, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about four miles north from Daventry, sixteen north-west from Northampton, and two from the Crick Station of the London and North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to St Leodegarius, or Ledgers, Bishop of Autun, in France, stands at the east end of the village, and consists of nave, side aisles, and porches, chancel, north chapel, and tower, in which are four bells. The chancel is of an earlier date than the body. An ancient oak screen of light and beautiful execution, spreading out into curves of delicate tracery, and surmounted by a richly carved moulding, which forms the basis of a rood loft, separates the chancel from the nave. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina and locker, and at the east end of the south aisle is another piscina. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £6, 13s. 4d., and now valued at £130 a year. The patronage is vested in William Senhouse, Esq., and the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764—the rectorial for 148a. 11. 16p., and the vicarial 66a. 5p. The north chantry chapel is appropriated for the burial-place of the Arnold family, and in it is a magnificent monument belonging to them; and a handsome stained glass window was inserted by the late Mrs Arnold. Within the altar rails, on a marble slab, is a rich brass to Sir William Catesby, the favourite of Richard III., and his wife; and there are several beautiful mural monuments to the Catesbys, Jansons, Ashleys, &c., in the church. The chantry founded here by some of the Catesby family in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535), was worth £6, 13s. 4d. per annum.

The Manor-House, the seat and property of William Senhouse, Esq., stands near the north side of the churchyard. It was formerly the residence of the Catesbys, and is in a good state of preservation. The east front has been modernised, but the remainder of the building retains its original character. In the hall, which is wainscoted, are several portraits of the Ashley family. Another manor-house stood at the north-western extremity of the village. It is now a cottage, but in the adjoining field the foundations of an extensive building, probably the residence of the families of Dyve and Stoke, are still visible.

Ashby Lodge, the seat of William James Angerstein, Esq., stands about one mile north-west of the village. It was built in 1722 by George Arnold, and contains an interesting collection of pictures by old masters, amongst which may be noticed the "Crucifixion," by Cornelius Poelemburg; the "Virgin and Child," by Paul Veronese; "A Magdalen," by Rubens; "Belshazzar's Feast," the figures by Rubens, the architecture by Old Franck; "Joseph of Arimathea, preparing the tomb for the body of our Saviour;" "King William and Queen Mary going in state to Parliament through the old Horse Guards," by Old Wycke; and several family portraits, cabinet pictures, &c., &c. The library contains one of the best private collections of British topography and natural history in the kingdom. The views from the grounds are extensive and magnificent, including Edgehill, the Malvern hills, the Clee hills, in Shropshire, and the spires of Coventry. With the aid of a glass, some of the Welsh mountains are said to be visible.

Charities.—The poor's estate consists of 21a. or. 15p., and ten cottages; the former lets for about £42 a year, and the latter are generally occupied by parish paupers at a low rent. Tomasine Janson, by deed bearing date 1658, left a yearly rent-charge of £10, 10s., and 12s. for the preaching of a sermon on the first Tuesday in every month at Ashby Ledgers. The 12s. is allowed to the

parish clerk. The interest of £100 consols, the bequest of the late Lady Senhouse, to be given to the most deserving poor. Also the interest of £34, 4s. 9d. consols, the bequest of Mrs Ashley to the poor, to encourage attendance at church.

Post-Office.—John Butlin, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Rugby at 4.59 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 8.34 P.M. Braunstone is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Angerstein William Jas., Esq., <i>Ashby Lodge</i>	Senhouse William, Esq., <i>Manor House</i>	Faulkner William
Bull Nathan, wheelwright	Smith John, boot & shoemaker	Faulkner Owen
Butlin John, baker, cornmillers, and post-office	Smith Joseph, shopkeeper	Gilbert Mrs Harriet
Butlin Mrs Louisa, day-school	Underwood Daniel, bailiff to W. Senhouse, Esq.	Goode Samuel
CarrJesse, vict. <i>Coach & Horses</i>	Farmers and Graziers.	Hall Robert
Jenkins Rev. Jenkin, M.A., vicar	Capell John Henry, <i>Foxhill</i>	Montgomery Dennis, & maltster
Montgomery William, butcher	Coleman Richard Lee	Nunneley Edward Miall, <i>The Grove</i>
Noon Joseph, parish clerk	Cowley Mrs Elizabeth	Phillips Thomas
	Cowley William Payne	Southam John
		Williams John

BADBY PARISH.

Badby, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, Badebi, is bounded by Newnham on the east; by Daventry on the north; on the west by Staverton; and by Fawsley on the south. It contains 2370 acres, and its population in 1801 was 462; in 1831, 583; in 1841, 624; in 1851, 596; in 1861, 618; and in 1871, 608 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £4098, and the rateable value £3575. Newnham is considered a parochial chapelry in this parish, but in the parliamentary returns is recognised as an independent parish. The lordship of Badby is hilly; the prospect from Badby Down is extensive and beautiful, and Badby Wood, containing about 180 acres, lies on a hill at the other side.

Arbury Hill, supposed to have been an ancient Roman encampment, is about a mile westward of the village. The site of the camp occupies the whole summit of the hill, which was surrounded by a wide ditch, 20 feet deep, enclosing an area of about 10 acres. This earthwork is 804 feet above the level of the sea, and some assert that it is the highest point of ground in England. The soil of the downs is a red sand, and of the lower parts of the parish a grey loam. There are quarries of hard blue ragstone, and numerous springs of excellent water in the parish. Sir Rainald Knightley is lord of the manor, and the largest proprietor.

Manor.—The manor of Badby was given by one Norman, a sheriff, to the Abbey of Croyland, and the grant was confirmed by Witlaf and Beorred, Kings of Mercia in the years 833 and 868, when the manor contained 4 hides of arable land and 30 acres of meadow. About three years afterwards, King Beorred, under pretence of enabling him to carry out the war against the Danes, who had made a sudden irruption into Mercia, seized the whole Isle of Ely, and the lands and revenues of several religious houses. Most of these, however, were redeemed, in 948, by the favour of Edrid, King of Britain, at the solicitation of Turketul, Abbot of Croyland, the King's Chancellor, and the manor of Badby among the rest. In 1013, when the Danes renewed their hostilities under Sweyn, the Abbot of Croyland, having no money to purchase assistance, stipulated with Norman, the son of Leofric, Earl of Chester, who was one of the greatest military officers under Edric Earl of Mercia, to settle on him the manor of Badby for a hundred years to hold of St Guthlac, by a peppercorn rent, on condition of his agreeing to defend and protect the abbey from its enemies. But Norman and Edric were both slain in 1017 by King Canute, who seized all the lands belonging to Norman, but restored them afterwards to his brother and heir, the Earl Leofric, who assigned the manor of Badby to the Abbey of Evesham for the residue of the term. In 1018, King Canute gave the lordship of Badby and Newnham to the monks of Evesham, but this was only a ratification of the grant previously

made by Earl Leofric. Though Badby was in the possession of the Abbey of Evesham at the time of the Domesday survey, it is returned by mistake amongst the lands of Croyland Abbey, and certified to contain 4 hides of land, a mill worth 2s. yearly, and 30 acres of meadow, with a wood 4 quarentines of furlongs in length, and 2 furlongs in breadth. The whole was valued then, as in the Confessor's time, at £8 yearly. In the 30th of Henry III. (1246), the abbot of Evesham and his successors obtained a charter of free warren in Badby and Newnham, a member of the said manor, and in the same year he received of the king the additional privilege of enclosing Badby Wood for a park. In the 3d of Edward III. (1330), the abbot was called upon to show his authority for the claim he laid upon his privileges here, but it was found by the jury that he held of the king *in capite*, and that he and his predecessors had done so "time out of mind;" that he had a court leet, assize of bread and beer, and everything pertaining to these liberties, with free warren in all his demesne lands within the said manor, and that he made a yearly payment of 4 marks and 5s. into the king's exchequer for the enjoyment of these liberties in this his manor of Badby and Newnham. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the united lordship of Badby and Newnham, which was valued at £54, 6s. 2d., fell to the crown, and in the 33d of Henry VIII. (1542) was granted to Sir Edmund Knightley, in exchange for the manor of Blisworth, and on his decease without issue, it passed to Sir Valentine Knightley, of Fawsley, whose descendant, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., came into possession in 1812, and was succeeded in 1864 by his son, Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart. of Fawsley Hall, the present proprietor. The manor-house, or court-house, formerly the grange of the Abbey of Evesham, stood eastward of the village green, and was encompassed by a moat on all sides but the west, where a brook ran which supplied the moat with water.

The Village of Badby stands on the ascent of a hill, formerly part of the sandy heap called Badby Down, about 2 miles S.W. from Daventry, 4 W. from the Weedon Station, 15 N.N.E. from Banbury, 12 N.W. from Towcester, and 12 S.W. by W. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north-west end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and a tower containing five bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1707, the former steeple having fallen down in 1705. The chancel is entered through an open pointed arch; the eastern window of the chancel is a beautiful pointed one of three lights, with mullions trefoiled; in the north aisle is a trefoiled piscina cut out of the eastern pillar, and in the south wall of the chancel are two seats under uniform arches, supported by circular columns, and adjoining them is a piscina under a cinquefoil-headed arch. The living is a discharged vicarage united to that of Newnham, in the deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £14, and now valued at £400 a year. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Scratton, M.A. The registry of the church has the following melancholy record:—"Simon Marriott, Robert Marriott, his son, and Thomas Borros, killed altogether with thunder and lightning, 27th July, and buried 28th July, 1691." The impropriate rectory consists of 223a. 19p.; and the Badby glebe with Newnham, including 16 acres at Priors Marston, in Warwickshire, comprising 165 acres, were allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of glebe lands and vicarial tithes. The *Vicarage House* stands eastward of the church, and has been partially rebuilt by the late vicar.

An Independent Chapel has just been erected here at the expense of Mr Briggs of Daventry, which will seat more than 200. The Rev. William Eagles is the minister.

Badby House, the residence of the Hon. John George Hugh Massey, is a handsome building, pleasantly situated on an eminence about a mile south of Daventry.

The Village Green is ornamented with a charity school, called Lady Knightley's school from its foundress, which is supported by Sir Rainald

Knightley. It is a small Gothic building, cruciform in shape, from a design by Wyatt, and being almost entirely covered with ivy, presents a very pretty appearance : nineteen poor girls are taught free here.

The other *Charities* of the parish are, the interest of £191, 17s. 3d., in the 3 per cent. annuities, for the support of the Sunday-school (which is also used as a day-school), left by the Rev. Sir John Knightley, in 1813; and an annual rent-charge of £3, 18s., to be distributed in threepenny loaves to six of the poorest inhabitants of the parish, left by Thomas Coles in 1733. There are also £200 in the 3 per cent. annuities, left by Miss Ann Hanson of Birmingham, 1852, in aid of the Church of England schools of this parish.

Post-Office.—William Foster, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Daventry at 8 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 7.30 P.M. Daventry is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Barnes Mr Josephus
Bird Joseph, boot & shoemaker
Bromwich Mrs Hannah, vict.

Maltsters' Arms

Bromwich Miss Emily, school-mistress

Capell Mrs Rebecca, vict.

Windmill

Douglas Benjamin, butcher
Douglas Mrs Francis
Dudley Jph. boot & shoemaker
Eagles Rev. William (Indepnt.)
Flowers Mrs Ann, schoolmrs.
Forster William, tailor
Frost James, vict. *Bridge Inn*

Goodman John, farm bailiff
Green William, shopkeeper
Grose Jph, wheelwt. & carpter.
Homan Mrs Charlot. wheelwrgt.

Hudson John, bricklayer

Massey Hon. John George

Hugh, *Badby House*

Masters John, shopkpr. & baker

Phillips Mr James

Powell John, cart-owner

Scrutton Rev. Wm. M. A. vicar

Sutton William, butcher

Walker Edward, blacksmith

and shopkeeper

Walker Thomas, blacksmith

Wills John, carpenter
Wadsworth William, baker

Farmers and Graziers.

(*Marked * are yeomen*).

Bird William Goodman

Bromwich Bede

Lewin John

Lindsay William

Phillips James

*Phillips Thomas Francis

*Turner William Edward

Warner George

*Youmans Richard

Carriers.—Mrs Mary Ann Blundell, to Daventry, *Wed. & Fri.*, & Northampton, *Saturday*.

BARBY PARISH.

Barby, formerly called variously Bercheby, Berouby, Bereweby, Berughby, and Barughby, is bounded on the north by Hilmorton in Warwickshire, on the east by Kilsby, from both of which it is divided by Rangebrook, till near the south; on the south by Braunston, and on the west by Dunchurch and Bilton in Warwickshire. The parish contains 3556 acres, and its population in 1801 was 597; in 1831, 637; in 1841, 640; in 1851, 645; in 1861, 645; and in 1871, 589 souls. Its rateable value is £8230, and the gross estimated rental is £9668. The parish includes the hamlet of Onley, and an insulated portion of about 190 acres, called Nortoft, distant about half a mile from the nearest point of the parish, and separated by the intervention of Kilsby. About two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The soil on the south is gravelly with a mixture of sand, and a strong clay in the other parts. The principal owners are Lumley Chivers Arnold, Manor-House, lord of manor; the rector in right of the church; and Messrs Berson and Mr Thomas Pellom, and some resident yeomen. There are several excellent springs in the parish, one of which, Rodwell, is chalybeate. There were formerly two woods in Barby, one of which is mentioned in Domesday Book, but they have both been cut down and enclosed long since.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey William Peverell had this lordship, of whom Pagan held two hides of land. These two hides, with six acres of meadow, and a wood six perches long and four in breadth, had been valued in the reign of the Confessor at 30s., but was then rated at 60s.; Pagan was probably Peverell's younger brother. In the reign of King John, William de Cantilupe, who had the wardship and custody of the lands of Catharine, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lisle, held two knights' fees here as part of her inheritance. In the second of Henry III. (1218), he paid a fine of 200 marks for leave to marry the said Catharine to one of his younger sons, and of which marriage was born Eustace de Cantilupe, who in the twenty-fifth of this reign (1241) was seized of two hides here, which were held of the Honor of Peverell.

In the thirty-seventh of the same reign (1252) the manor was granted to William de Cantilupe, the grandson of the before-mentioned William, who at his decease was succeeded by his son George. This George dying without issue in the first of Edward I. (1272), Milisent, the relict of John de Montalt, and wife of Eudo la Zouche, his eldest sister, and John, the son of Henry de Hastings by Joan, his youngest sister, were found by inquisition to be his heirs. In the partition of the estate, this manor was allotted to Milisent, the eldest daughter of William de Cantilupe, from whom it descended to her son William la Zouche, who in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), was certified to be lord of the manor of Barby. In this family it continued till after the accession of James I., when it was purchased by Gregory Isham, Esq., eldest son of Henry Isham, Esq., Comptroller of Customs in the reign of Elizabeth. It was again sold in 1683 by John Burrard, Esq., to Edmund Bromwich, Esq., of Daventry, by whose son and heir, John Bromwich, of Husband's Bosworth, it was conveyed in 1705 to Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, in Warwickshire. George Arnold, Esq., of Ashby Lodge, purchased it in 1718 of the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, and from him the manor descended to George Henry Arnold, who died in 1844, leaving it in his will to his grandson, Lumley Chivers Arnold, Esq., the present possessor, who came of age in 1864. The *Manor-House*, which was moated, stood in Hall-close, at the north end of the village.

The *Village* of Barby is pleasantly situated on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Oxford canal, and within a mile of the Kilsby tunnel, on the London and North-Western Railway. It is about six miles N.W. from Daventry, four and a half N.E. from Rugby, fifteen from Coventry, and sixteen from Northampton.

The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a plain Gothic structure, and stands near the centre of the village. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, south chapel and chancel, and a tower containing four bells and a clock. It bears date 1600, and was paved and pewed by the parishioners in 1811. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry, valued in the king's books at £30, 2s. 11d., and now worth about £965 a year. The rectory consists of 497 acres, allotted at the enclosure in 1778 in lieu of the glebe and tithes of the open fields, and the rectorial tithes of the homesteads and old enclosures of Barby and Onley. The living is in the patronage of Mrs Jackson and incumbency of the Rev. Laurence Jackson, M.A. The *Rectory House*, which was built in 1869 by the present rector, stands near the church, and is a handsome residence. The *Independent Chapel* was built by subscription in 1855, and is served from Kilsby.

The *School*, which adjoins the church, is endowed with £35 a year out of the rents of the town land, for which sum twenty-five children are taught free. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1865, and will now accommodate eighty children.

The *Town land*, which consists of 32a. 3r. 39p., and several cottages, yields an annual rent of about £86, which is expended in repairing the church, highways, footpaths, and roads in the parish, and the endowment of the above school. £70 of this money was expended some time since in sinking a well for the use of the inhabitants. The *Sunday-school* is allowed £3, 18s. a year out of this fund. The *poor's land*, eight and a half acres, allotted at the enclosure in 1788, lets for £28 a year, which sum is distributed on St Thomas' Day, among the most honest and industrious poor not receiving parish relief.

Morton gives the following remarkable case of longevity in this parish:—"Rebeckah Hall, an old inhabitant of Barby, was born at Scaldwell, in this county, who died in the year 1704; was then 106 years old, and was attended to her grave by her six children, two sons and four daughters, the youngest of them 60, the eldest 77; and all of them likely to live long, being hearty of their age."

ONLEY is a hamlet in this parish containing a few farmhouses; its population and acreage is included with Barby. There is a tradition of a chapel having formerly stood in a field here, which still retains the name of Chapel-close.

Post-Office.—James Roddis, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Rugby *via* Kilsby at 7 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 7 P.M.

Arnold Lumley Chivers, Esq., <i>Manor House</i>	Roberts Ricd., boot & shoemr.	*Evans Miss Elizabeth
Chambers Edw. blacksmith	Roddis Jas., baker and grocer	*Goode William
Cleaver John, bricklayer	Sargent Wm., bricklayer	Grocock Matthew
Coleman Mrs Eliz.	Thompson, Joseph, vict. <i>Star</i>	Haddon James, & rate collectr.
Coleman Mrs Elizabeth, vict., <i>Arnold Arms</i>	Warren John, schoolmaster	Hammond Job
Dacey William, tailor & grocer.	Woodfield John Thos., butcher and vict. <i>Black Horse</i>	Harris Thomas
Flarell Henry, blacksmith	Farmers and Graziers.	Heckford Martin, <i>Onley</i>
Foster Zacarh., vict. <i>Old Crown</i>	(<i>Marked * are yeomen.</i>)	*Lee Richard and William
Gillbee Mrs Maria Jane	*Barker Edwin William	Middleton John
Hopkins Thomas, wheelwright and farmer	*Barker Samuel	*Pittom Richard
Jackson Rev. Lau., M.A., rector	*Bosworth Thomas	*Pittom Thomas
Jakeman Geo., boot & shoemr.	Cartwright Walt. Joel, <i>Onley</i>	*Pittom William Pratt
Lucas Mrs Ann	Care and Knapp, <i>Onley</i>	*Ridley John
Norman John, coal dealer	*Clarke Joseph	Seymour John, <i>Onley</i>
Radbone Edward, carpenter	Butler Job	Smith John
Ridley James, carpenter	Dodd Richard	Snow Robert
	*Elliott Zaccheus Chapman	Turner Thomas
		Wiggins Thomas
		Worster John

Carriers.—John Smith and Mrs Sarah Batchelor, to Daventry on *Wednesday*, and to Rugby on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*; and Mrs Ann Lucas, to Rugby on *Saturday*.

BRAUNSTON PARISH.

Braunston or Brandestone, on the borders of Warwickshire, is bounded on the north by Barby, on the east by Ashby St Ledgers, on the south by Staverton, and on the west by Willoughby, in Warwickshire, from which it is divided by a small stream. It contains 3026 acres, and its population in 1801 was 909; in 1831, 1380; in 1841, 1469; in 1851, 1180; in 1861, 1128; and in 1871, 1070 souls. The gross estimated rental is £9334, and the rateable value £8296. About two-thirds of the lordship is laid down in permanent pasture. The soil of the arable land is a reddish loam on a stone bottom, and that of the grass land a strong clay. The lordship produces excellent gravel, and there are some very good springs. The principal landowners are Luke Borman, Esq. (the lord of the manor); R. H. Lamb, Esq.; Mrs Ann Reeve; Mr William Tibbitts; W. R. Rose, Esq.; Captain Senhouse, and Mr Samuel Bates.

Manor.—Walter de Eincourt held three and a half hides of land of the King in Braunston at the time of the general survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., eight acres of meadow, and one of wood, all which had been valued at 20s. in the reign of the Confessor, when it was the freehold of Tori, but was now advanced to £4, 10s. William de Peverel held also one virgate of land here of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux at the same time. This Walter de Eincourt had large revenues assigned him by the Conqueror, but Braunston was his only estate in this county. From him or his successor these three and a half hides were transferred to Pagan Peverel, half brother to William Peverel, who was succeeded by his son William, and dying without issue, on his journey to Jerusalem, the estate descended to his four sisters. In the partition of their brother's inheritance, the estate at Braunston was assigned to Roesea or Rose, the wife of Rollo de Harecourt, by whom she had issue Albreda de Harecourt, the wife of William Trusbut, who became possessed in her right of her mother's lands in Braunston. Albreda by this marriage had three sons and three daughters; the sons dying without issue, this estate was equally divided amongst the three sisters, whose names were Roesea de Ros, Hillaria de Buillers, and Agatha Meinfelin. Hillaria, the second daughter, having no children, left her lands here to the Abbey of Lilleshull, in Shropshire, for the support of a priest who should every day say mass for the souls of herself and family. Agatha also dying without issue, divided her possessions between the nuns of De-la-Pre Abbey, near Northampton, and the Hospital of Newstead, near Stamford.

Everard de Ros, the husband of Roesea, died in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry II. (1186), and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, a minor, about thirteen years of age. This Robert joined the confederated barons against King John, and was appointed one of the twenty-five Conservators to enforce the King's adherence to Magna Charta. "In the sixteenth year of this unquiet reign," writes Bridges, "he continued faithful to the King; yet soon after deserted him, held out the Castle of Carlisle against him, and was one of the revolting barons who, in the following year, met in arms at Stamford, marched to Brackley, and laid siege to Northampton." Leland says "they divided the rebellious part of the kingdom amongst themselves, and that Northumberland fell to the share of this Robert de Ros." His lands were then seized and granted to Robert Barret, but were soon restored to him. He died in the forty-second of Henry III. (1258), leaving his inheritance to his son Robert. Oliver de Eincourt, the grandson of Walter de Eincourt, the son of Ralph, accounted for one knight's fee and a half in Braunston, which he held of the King, and under him the Abbot of Lilleshull, William de Ros, and the Prior of Newstede, held each one moiety of a knight's fee, and which moieties were afterwards distinguished as three different manors. "Robert, the son of William de Ros," continues Bridges, "was one of the chief persons who, in the forty-eighth of Henry III. (1264), engaged with the Earl of Leicester to make war upon the King, and took him prisoner, with Prince Edward, at the battle of Lewes. The Prince was committed to his custody, and by him kept under a strong guard in Hereford Castle, whereupon after his happy escape, and the victory of Evesham, Robert de Ros was declared a rebel, and his lands were forfeited; by means, however, of the composition at Kenilworth, he soon after had them restored." He died in the thirteenth of Edward I. (1285), and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who, in six years after, laid claim to the crown of Scotland, as being a descendant of Isabel, his grandmother, the daughter of William, King of Scotland. After his decease, in the tenth of Edward II. (1317), his lands here passed into the possession of the family of De Boketon, but soon appear to have reverted to the family of Ros, for in the thirty-seventh of Edward III. (1364), Margery, the widow of William de Ros, died seized of that moiety, which had been held by the De Boketons. William de Ros, son and heir to the last-mentioned William de Ros, attended the King in his expedition into France, in the twentieth of this reign (1347), and was one of the commanders of the second brigade at the glorious battle of Cressy. He died without issue at Jerusalem, and Thomas de Ros, his younger brother, succeeded to his estates. This Thomas distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to the King on several occasions in France, and died while preparing for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, in the seventh of Richard II. (1344). His son John, who succeeded him, was one of the knights made by the King at his coronation, and was famous for his exploits in the wars with France. He also undertook a journey to Jerusalem, and died at Paphos, in the Isle of Cyprus, in the seventeenth of this reign (1354), leaving his estate to Sir William de Ros, his brother and heir, who was Lord Treasurer of England in the fourth of Henry IV. (1403), and dying in the second of Henry V. (1415), was succeeded by John his son. This John also displayed great proofs of military skill and courage with the King in his expedition against France, especially at the siege of Rouen; and was afterwards slain, with the Duke of Clarence, at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou. Thomas de Ros, his younger brother and successor, trod in the footsteps of his ancestors, and followed the Duke of Bedford to France. He was knighted by Henry VI. at Leicester, and died about the ninth of this reign (1431), leaving his son Thomas, an infant under four years of age. This Thomas was a faithful adherent of Henry VI. during the whole course of his reign, and, upon the defeat of that monarch in Towton Field by the Lancastrians, fled with him into Scotland. In the following parliament he was attainted, and his lands confiscated. He died at Newcastle in the same year. Edmund, his son and heir, attained a like affection with his father for the house of Lancaster, and was obliged to fly

beyond the sea for security. He soon afterwards returned, and, in the fourth of Edward IV. (1465), joined with the Duke of Somerset and the northern forces, which were defeated at Hexham. His estates were forfeited to the Crown, and again restored to him, and, dying without issue in the last year of Henry VII. (1485), his three sisters became his successors. Eleanor, the eldest, was married to Sir Robert Manners, of Etall Castle, in Northumberland, and was succeeded by her eldest son George, from whom the estates descended to Thomas Manners, Lord Roos or Ros, his eldest son, who, in the fourteenth of Henry VIII. (1523), was Warden of the Marshes of Scotland. In the sixteenth of the same reign he had special livery of the lands of his grandmother Eleanor, and her sister Isabel, and in the next year he was created Earl of Rutland. In the thirty-second of this reign (1541), he was made Chief Justice in Eyre of all the King's forests beyond Trent, and in the following year obtained a grant of a large share of their late possessions. Amongst the rest, he had the lands here which belonged to the Abbey of Lillishull and the Hospital of Newstead, which were given by his ancestors to these establishments. He died in the thirty-fifth of this reign (1544), and his possessions in Braunston were sold by Henry, his eldest son, second Earl of Rutland, in 1554, to Gregory Isham, Esq. Besides the manor and abbey lands the family of Ros possessed here 700a. of arable land, 20a. of meadow, 20a. of pasture, and 1a. of wood, with the advowson of the church. From Gregory Isham, who was the third son of Eusebius Isham, Esq., of Pitchley, the manor descended in the sixth of Mary (1559), to his son Eusebius, who was afterwards knighted, and on the decease of his uncles, Giles and Robert, succeeded to the paternal estate of Pitchley. From this family the manor and estate of Braunston passed to the Webbs of Canford, in Dorsetshire. Sir John Webb, the second baronet, was lord of the manor in 1687, and from him the manor lineally descended to the late Sir John Webb, the fifth baronet, who left his estates in Yorkshire to his natural son, James Webb, Esq.; those in Lincolnshire to his natural son, John Webb, Esq.; and those in Northamptonshire, Durham, Wiltshire, and Middlesex, to his natural son, Frederick Webb, Esq., from whom it passed by purchase in 1865 to Luke Borman, Esq., the present lord of the manor or manors of Braunston.

The holders of copyhold land are governed by very peculiar rules in this manor; amongst them it may be noticed, that a copyhold held by a husband in right of his wife may, with their mutual consent, be surrendered to the use of any person in fee-simple, and that if a copyholder die seized of a copyhold, his widow can hold the lands for her life by attending the Lord's Court next ensuing the death of her husband, and presenting a purse with a groat (4s.) in it. A copyholder can fell timber, pull down buildings, &c., and his tenure cannot be forfeited for any default, or denial of payment of rent, fine, or heriot, or for the breach of any custom whatsoever. A farmhouse at the west end of the village was formerly a manor-house, though it is not known to which it was originally attached; and a spot in Bury Fields, which was formerly moated round, is supposed to be the site of the manor-house of the Ros family.

The Village of Braunston, which is nearly a mile in length, is about 3 miles from Daventry, 8 from Rugby, and 74 from London, and is in two detached portions, called Great and Little Braunston. It stands on a rising ground, which commands an extensive view into Warwickshire; and an interesting foreground to the landscape is formed by the church, the manor-house, the parsonage, and a line of rural homes crowning the ridge of the hill, with the windings of the canal, and its ornamental bridges. The village is populous, and being crossed by the highroad to Chester and Wales, was lively and bustling a few years since, no less than sixty mail and stage coaches passing and repassing daily; but now, in common with other villages on this once great thoroughfare, these conveyances have all deserted it. There are extensive warehouses and wharfs at Braunston, and the Grand Junction and the Oxford Canals unite within the limits of the parish. Mention is made in a charter of Edward III. to the

nuns of Delapre, of a village or hamlet called Fawcliff, which stood to the north-east of Braunston, but of which there are no present traces. Bridges describes a remarkable stone cross, 24 feet in height, which stood "towards the upper end of the town," but which was levelled to the ground many years since, and the material applied to the repair of the highways.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was entirely rebuilt in 1849, and forms a conspicuous object on the brow of a hill, at the west entrance to the village. The old church, being in a dilapidated state, was taken down, and the foundation-stone of the present structure laid, on the 20th of June 1848, by R. H. Lamb, Esq. of Bragborough Hall. It occupies the site of the old church, which was supposed to have stood for six centuries, and which evidently superseded one of an earlier date, as several fragments of Norman arches, capitals, and window jambs, were found embedded in the walls. This church (the old one), we are told by Bridges, "was polluted by murder during the episcopate of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who, in the year 1290, granted a licence of reconciliation to the rector; but for some reasons, which we know not of, this ceremony appears to have been at that time omitted, for, in 1299, the same bishop gave a new commission to the Abbot of Croxton to perform it." Amongst the monuments in the old church, was one supposed to be to William, the fourth Lord Ros, who died in Palestine in the reign of Edward III.; it is a cross-legged effigy in grey marble. The present church, like the old one, is in the Decorated style, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and south chapel. At the west end is a handsome pinnacled tower containing six bells, and surmounted by a lofty crocketed octangular spire, rising to the height of 150 feet. The accommodation of the old church amounted to 363 sittings, 66 of which were free; whilst that of the present structure is 732 sittings. Mr R. C. Hussey, of Birmingham, was the architect. A new organ was added at the re-opening of the edifice, and there are several memorial windows—to the late rector, the Rev. A. B. Clough, and to the Marriot, Butlin, and other families. The cost of the present building was £6000, exclusive of the old material, which sum was raised by voluntary subscription and numerous liberal donations of the nobility and gentry of the county, aided by a loan of £1200 on parochial security, and grants of £250 each from the Church Building Society, and the Peterborough Diocesan Society. The benefice is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £31, 2s. 11½d., and now valued at about £1000 per annum. It is in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, and the incumbency of the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, B.D. There was formerly a chantry belonging to the manor, founded probably by the family of Ros; it is not noticed in the ecclesiastical survey of 1535, or in the chantry roll prior to the dissolution. The rectory principally consists of 384a. 1r. 6p., awarded in lieu of tithes, glebe, &c., by the Commissioners of Enclosure.

The Rectory House, which is a handsome structure, was built about the year 1838 by the then rector, and stands a little south of the church.

There is a *Baptist Chapel* of brick, erected in 1796, in the centre of the village; and the *Wesleyan Methodists* have a chapel, and a day-school attended by about 50 children of both sexes.

The National School, a spacious brick building, has been considerably enlarged by the late rector, and is attended by about 200 boys and girls. It is supported by the rental of an endowment allotted at the enclosure in lieu of a piece of land left by William Makepeace in 1733, together with various subsequent donations of money, and producing about £30.

The other *Charities* of the parish are—the town land, yielding an annual rent of about £240; the coal land, 11a. 3r. 31p., about £25 per annum; 4a. 1r. 3p. of church land, which yields about £9 per annum; the poor's land, 19a. 2r. 15p., which lets for about £30; various donations made by William Foster, Edward Reeve, Anne Reeve, William Dunn, and Helen Jenkins, now vested by the Commissioners of Charities; the interest of which, amounting on the whole

to about £10 a year, is distributed at Christmas to the most deserving and industrious of the poor of Braunston; and the interest of £13 a year, given by some person unknown, now merged in the charges upon the town land.

Post, Money-Order, and Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—Miss Sarah Ann Pebody, post-mistress. Letters arrive from Rugby at 6.40 A.M., and are despatched at 6.10 P.M.

Atkins Timothy, schoolmaster and shopkeeper	Hancock Mrs Catharine & Sons, butchers	Spraggett Wm. shoemaker
Bennett Charles, surgeon	Hewitt John, blacksmith and vict. <i>Castle</i>	Steanes William, blacksmith
Bennett Rev. Edwin, curate of Willoughby, <i>Ivy House</i>	Hollis John, baker	Stevenson Wm. boat-builder
Biggs Samuel, bricklayer	Howell Wm. coal mer. & vict., <i>Ship</i>	Stubbs James, corn miller
Boswell Mrs Hannah, brickmkr.	Jones Admiral Oliver John	Swain Robt. carpnt. & builder
Boswell Daniel, coal merchant	Leeson Mr Joseph	Towers John, organist
Boswell Philip, vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Lamb Richard Howson, Esq. J.P., <i>Bragborough Hall</i>	Waldin Richard, shopkeeper
Boswell William, vict. <i>Anchor</i>	Linnell Joseph, plumber and vict. <i>Cross Gums</i>	West Mrs Ann, day school
Bowers, Henry, baker	Lowndes Lieut.-Colonel John Henry, J.P.	White Chas. tailor & shopkpr.
Bradshaw & Sons, builders and boat-builders	Lucas Hy. rope & twine mkr.	
Branthwaite Miss	Lumsden William, surgeon	Farmers and Graziers.
Brown Euseby, butcher	March Wm. grocer and druggist	Aston David
Bucknill Mrs	Mawby John, shoemaker	Band Wm. <i>Ashby St Ledgers Lodge</i>
Collins Harry, stonemason and builder	Morgan Mrs Milicent, school-mistress	Baylis William (yeoman)
Cowley Samuel, blacksmith	Ramsay Rev. A. C., curate	Bowers Richard
Dexter Mrs, schoolmistress	Randall Joseph, tailor	Bowers William
Dunn Henry, butcher	Reeve Miss Eliz., vict. <i>Harrow</i>	Butler Edward
Edwards Euseby, grazier and vict. <i>Plough</i>	Rowledge William, parish clerk	Butlin William
Fall Mrs Eliz., vict. <i>Champion</i>	Rushall Benjamin, saddler	Cross James, <i>Drayton House</i>
Garratt Capt. Thomas	Smallwood William, shoemaker	Dunn William
Gilbertson Rev. Lewis, B.D., rector	Smith Edwin Howson, school-master	Mason Samuel (& coal merchant)
Glover Mr Philip	Smith Eli, vict. <i>Dog and Gun</i>	Masters John (yeoman)
Hakesley Ezekl waggon propr.		Reeve Mrs Ann

Carriers.—William Waite, to Crick on *Friday*, Rugby on *Monday*, and Daventry on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; Ezekiel Hakesley, to Coventry on *Friday*, Daventry on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and Rugby on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

CATESBY PARISH.

Catesby parish includes the hamlet of Newbold Grounds, and is bounded on the north by Staverton, on the east by Badby, on the west by Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, and on the south by Hellidon. It contains 1977 acres, including the hamlet of Newbold Grounds, and its population in 1801 was 95; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 105; in 1851, 107; in 1861, 107; and in 1871, 96 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3003, and the gross estimated rental £3606. The soil is in general a deep fertile loam, and towards the east there is some excellent red land. More than three parts of the lordship is meadow and pasture. Morton says that the ground in this lordship is so rich, that they seldom or never let it lie fallow; and though tilled year after year without intermission, it produces excellent crops with little or no help from *manure*. Newbold brook, which rises from two heads, Hellidon Leam, and Marston Moor, passes through the parish, and there are three hills called Righten Hill, Studborrow, and Church Hill, with a plentiful supply of good springs in the lordship. The principal landowners are—Geo. Attenborough, Esq. (lord of the manor), Rev. R. Garrett, Thomas Green, and Miss Hickman of Newnham Hall.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey, William Peverel held 4 hides of land in Catesby, which, with 2 mills of the annual value of 16d., and 4 acres of meadow, had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at £4. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Gttda. In the 33rd year of the reign of Edward

III. (1360), William de Esseby died seized of the villages of Catesby and Newbold, which he held of the king *in capite* by the service of one knight's fee. This William de Esseby was a descendant of Sasfrid, one of the principal feudatory tenants of William Peverel, under whom he held the manors of Catesby, Great Ashby in Leicestershire, and Baseford in Nottinghamshire. The posterity of Sasfrid adopted the local surname of Esseby or Ashby, but his immediate descendants seem to have varied their names with their residence, and were denominated De Esseby, De Baseford, and De Catesby. Philip son of Sasfrid gave certain lands to the Priory of Lenton, which were confirmed by his son, under the appellation of Robert son of Philip de Baseford. The above-mentioned William was the son of Robert de Esseby or Catesby of Great Ashby, in Leicestershire; he was succeeded by his son Robert, a minor, who dying without issue, his estates descended to William de Catesby, his youngest brother. This William was convicted of killing one Hugh Russell at Crick, in the 50th of Henry III. (1266), and his estate was forfeited to the king.

Catesby Priory.—This religious establishment was founded in the 12th century by Robert de Esseby, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St Edmund, for a prioress and nine nuns of the Benedictine, or, according to some writers, the Cistercian order. He endowed it with the church and parsonage of Catesby, the chapel of Hellidon, and with his lands, tenements, mills, &c., in Catesby, and the churches of Ashby and Basford, with other revenues and liberties in these two parishes. "After his decease," writes Bridges, "his family continued the like favour to the prioress and convent. William, the son of Robert de Esseby, gave them a meadow in Catesby. Philip, the son of Robert de Esseby, gave them 4 virgates of land with tofts and crofts, meadow grounds and pastures, and all the profits arising from them in Thedingworth. William, the son of a second Robert de Esseby, gave up to them the right of common he had or might have in the crofts of Great Ashby, where they kept their sheep. Another William de Esseby gave 1 virgate of land in Catesby and half a virgate of the villenage, which was held by Robert de Brichevine and his daughter Felicia, and which Felicia afterwards resigned to them. And William de Magna Esseby gave them a toft and croft in Great Ashby." Besides these donations from the founder and his family, they had possessions in Byfield, Bodington, Hellidon, Staverton, Sulgrave, Northampton, Drayton, Harrowdon, &c. At the dissolution its clear annual value, after all deductions, was £132, 1s. 1d. Some attempts were made to keep this well-conducted and useful convent standing, but without effect, neither the acknowledged exemplary conduct of the prioress and her nuns, nor the mediation of the king's commissioners, could avert the impending fate of the establishment. According to Bridges, the first prioress on record is Margaret, sister of St Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of most exemplary piety, who died in 1241, and was canonised by Pope Innocent IV. (1246.) Such was her reputation for sanctity, that miracles are said to have been wrought at her tomb in Catesby through her merits. She was succeeded by Alice, her sister. "In the early ages," observes Mr Baker, "it was far from unusual for the bodies of persons of rank to be buried in one place, and their hearts and viscera in another. A case in point may be noticed here, which is the more singular, as the motive is inexplicable; none of the family having been benefactors to, or in any way connected with this monastic foundation. William Manduit, Earl of Warwick, died in 1267 (52 Henry III.), when his body was interred in Westminster Abbey and his heart in Catesby Priory." In the 31st of Henry III. (1247), the nuns obtained a grant of a weekly market on Mondays at their manor of Catesby; and two years after the additional privilege of an annual fair there on the eve of St Edmund and two following days. Both have been discontinued for centuries. In the 28th of Henry VIII. (1537), the king, in consideration of £400, and a moiety of a manor in other counties, granted to John Onley, Esq., and his heirs for ever, the house, site, precincts, and circuit of the late nunnery at Catesby, with the water-mills, church, bell-tower, and cemetery of the said monastery, and the advowson of the parish church of Catesby,

together with all the demesne lands in the occupation of the monastery when dissolved, comprising 788 acres of pasture, 83 of meadow, and 161 of arable land, of the clear yearly value of £78, 18s. 2d., to hold by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. Edward, the grandson of John Onley, Esq., obtained the honour of knighthood, and dying without issue, the estate descended to Richard Onley, Esq., his younger brother, whose son and successor Edward, sold it to John Parkhurst, Esq., son of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Pirford, in Surrey. On his decease, in 1730, the manor-house, and about 450 acres of land, and the advowson of the vicarage descended to his grandson, John Parkhurst, Esq., who was succeeded, in 1765, by his eldest surviving son, the Rev. John Parkhurst, M.A., the celebrated lexicographer. This eminent man was born here in June 1728, and received the rudiments of his education at Rugby School, from whence he removed to Cambridge; he entered into holy orders, but never took any preferment. He commenced his literary career in 1753, with "A Serious and Friendly Address to the Rev. John Wesley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Assistants." In 1762 he published "An Hebrew and English Lexicon," with a "Methodical Hebrew Grammar" added; in 1769, "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament," to which a Greek Grammar was prefixed. In 1787, he published "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Demonstrated from Scripture." The merits of his philological labours were fully appreciated by the classical world. He died on the 21st of February 1797, in the 69th year of his age, and his estate descended to his sons, in whom direct male line failed. After which it passed to his nephew and heir-male, John George Parkhurst, Esq., who was succeeded by George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq., and it passed from him by purchase to James Attenborough, and is now in the possession of his nephew, George Attenborough, Esq. of London.

The Village of Catesby, or Upper Catesby, as it is usually called, is small, and situate about 4 miles S.W. of Daventry, 15 N.N.E. of Banbury, 17 N.W. of Towcester, 17 N.W. by W. from Northampton, and 76 from London, on the left of the Warwick road, and near the border of the river Leam, which separates this parish from Warwickshire. Nether Catesby, about a mile northward, is now reduced to a few cottages, near which stands the chapel.

The Church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; upon the destruction of the monastery, it was in part demolished, and the ruin is now reduced to a small fragment of the west wall. The ground immediately contiguous is still appropriated to the parish burial-ground; a large slab, overhung with drooping foliage, being the receptacle for the corpse while the funeral service is being read. In the churchyard is a handsome marble monument—an altar tomb, terminating in a pyramid, surmounted by a gilt ball—belonging to the Parkhurst family. The situation of the ruin is in the most elevated part of the parish, overlooking an extensive valley, rich in pasturage and scenery, and broken by the rising and lofty hills beyond.

A broad avenue, down the steep declivity of the hill, which is shaded by a double row of trees, connects the burial-ground with Nether Catesby and the chapel, which stands on the site of the ancient Priory Chapel. The latter was pulled down about the year 1859, and the present chapel built, principally of the old materials. It is a neat structure of stone, having a bell-turret over the entrance. The chancel window is filled with stained glass, and there is a small stained window on the left, divided so as to represent the "Marriage Feast of Cana" and the Last Supper. On the right is the piscina and a trefoil pedimental arch, vestiges of the old conventual church. The pulpit, reading-desk, and pews are of ancient carved oak; and in the churchyard is a handsome marble monument to the Parkhurst family. The living is a donative in the Deanery of Daventry, and rated in the king's books at £10. There is neither glebe nor residence, and no other income than an annual stipend of £25 paid out of the Parkhurst estate. The Rev. C. S. Holthouse, M.A., vicar of

Hellidon, officiates. The impropriate tithes of the parish are vested in the lord of the manor.

Catesby House, the residence of Richard Edward Sheppard, Esq., stands in the avenue about midway between Upper and Nether Catesby. It is a handsome stone building of a mixed style of architecture, situated on the steep declivity of a hill facing the old priory grounds, from which it is approached by a noble avenue of elms. The quaint and remarkable mansion of the sixteenth century, which adorned the site of the ancient priory, was pulled down in 1862 by George Attenborough, Esq., to supply materials for the present *Manor-House*, which was completed in 1863.

Charities.—Charles Parkhurst, Esq., left £500, 17s. 6d. to be invested in the 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be laid out annually in purchasing coal for the inhabitants of Catesby.

Roman Coins, particularly those of Faustina and Maximinus, have been found in Catesby Park.

NEWBOLD GROUNDS is a hamlet in the parish containing three farmhouses and about 700 acres of land. It is nearly environed by Newbold brook, and occupies the western side of the parish. The soil is a deep rich loam, and nearly the whole is meadow and pasture.

Manor.—In the reign of Henry III., Stephen de la More had a tenement in Newbold, and brought an action against the Prioress of Catesby for right of common in Catesby, but withdrew his suit in the 49th year of the same reign (1265). In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), one of his successors, Thomas de la More, accounted for half a knight's fee in Catesby of the Honor of Peverell. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), the Prioress of Catesby was certified to be lady of this hamlet, from whom the family of Moor held it in after times. From this family it passed to that of Newnham, who held it till the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary (1554), when Sir Thomas Newnham and Mary his wife, conveyed it by indenture and fine to the king and queen. Three years afterwards it was granted to Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and Francis Morgan, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards one of the judges of the King's Bench. These families became united by marriage, and the manor descended to the Powis family. On the sale of the Powis estate, in 1758, the manor and estate of Newbold was purchased by Hitch Young, Esq., of Roehampton, in Surrey, who dying in the following year, it descended to his sister and heiress, Mary, then widow of Bartholomew Clarke, Esq. of Hardington, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was first wife of Jacob Viscount Folkestone, by whom she had William first Earl of Radnor. Jacob, the second earl, sold Newbold, in 1801, to Mr King of Banbury, of whom it was purchased by Mr Higgins of Alveston; who, in 1812, sold it to the Rev. John Lucy, of Charlecote, and from whom it descended to his son, George Lucy, Esq. The Rev. R. Garrett is the present proprietor.

Letters arrive from Daventry at 7.30 A.M., and return at 5.30 P.M.

Farmers and Graziers.
Burnham Thos. *Highfield Ho.*
Frost John

Green Geo. *Lg. Furland Farm*
Page John, *Newbold*
Page Mark, *Newbold*

Sheppard Richard Edward,
Esq. *Catesby House*
Warwick Thomas, *Newbold*

CHARWELTON PARISH,

On the borders of Warwickshire, is bounded on the east by the parish of Fawsley; by Byfield, Hellidon, and Marston on the north and west; and by Preston-Capes on the south. It contains 2265a. 3r. 37p., and its population in 1801 was 185; in 1831, 266; in 1841, 227; in 1851, 238; in 1861, 214; and in 1871, 214 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3639, and the gross estimated rental £4235. The soil is principally a deep dark loam, and on the hills a light red land; three-fourths of the parish is in grass, and the principal proprietors are—Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P. (lord of the manor),

Rev. T. C. Thornton, and Mr John Hitchcock. There is a good bed of gravel near the village.

Charwelton, or Cherwelton, takes its name from the river Cherwell, which rises from a spring or well in the cellar of Charwell House, a grange about a mile N.W. of the village. "It emerges from its subterranean bed at the corner of the farmyard," writes Mr Baker, "where it forms a head, and from thence crosses the entrance to the village from the Daventry road, under an ancient stone horse-bridge; and, after intersecting this lordship, enters Woodford, and passes on to Chacombe, from which place to Banbury, a distance of about three miles, it divides this county from Oxfordshire, and then pursues its course to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis."

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton held 2½ hides in Cerweltone, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., was then valued at 60s. He also held half a hide here, which had been the freehold of Ulric, and was rated at 20s. The monks of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, held half a hide here, which was rated at 5s.; and Hugh de Grentemaisnil had 1 virgate, which was held of him by one Walter, and valued at 5s., at the same time. After the possessions of the Earl of Morton were escheated to the crown, on his being attainted of high treason, King Stephen, in the fifth of his reign (1140), granted them to Reginald de Dunstanvill, an illegitimate son of Henry I. Upon his death, in the twenty-first of Henry II. (1175), the king distributed a small portion of his estate amongst his daughters, and retained the remainder with the earldom, which he designed for his son John, afterwards king. In the reign of Henry II., the monks of Bec in Normanby, held 2 hides and 4 small virgates here of the fee of Berkhamsted (which is supposed to be the lands formerly in the possession of the Earl of Morton); the Abbot of Thorney, 4 small virgates, formerly named half a hide; and Hugh de Chaham (Keynes), half a hide of the fee of Leicester. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the Abbots of Thorney and Bittlesden were certified to be lords of Charwelton, and in their hands these manors remained till those monasteries were dissolved. Upon the suppression of the priories alien in the fourth of Henry V. (1417), the lands in this parish belonging to the monks of Bec were seized into the hands of the king, re-annexed to the Earldom of Cornwall, and soon afterwards granted, in great part, to Thomas Andrews, Esq., who, in the twelfth of Henry VII. (1427), died seized of three messuages, with 100 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 of pasture, and 1 of wood, which were held of Prince Arthur as of his Honor of Berkhamstead. This Thomas Andrews was a descendant of a very ancient family in the North, who, in 1286, had a seat and considerable estate at Carlisle. He married Emma, daughter of Richard Knightley, Esq. of Fawsley, by whom he had one son, Thomas, who added the manor of Little Charwelton, and the lands of the late dissolved monastery of Bittlesden, with the advowson of the church, to his father's possessions. Sir Thomas Andrews, his son and successor, in the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1543) obtained a grant of the manor held by the monks of Thorney in Charwelton, with 40 acres of arable land, 200 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of heath. The greater part of these estates, with the advowson of the rectory, continued in the possession of this family till after the decease of Sir Eusebius Andrews in 1619, when that portion of it which was held of the Honor of Berkhamstead was purchased by John Ball, Esq. of Hellidon. The principal part of this estate, with a respectable residence, passed subsequently to the Knightley family of Byfield and Charwelton, a branch of the family of the same name at Fawsley. The Knightleys of Fawsley had an interest here as early as the beginning of the reign of Edward IV.; and in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535), Sir Richard Knightley died seized of 300 acres of pasture in Charwelton, which he held of the king as of his principality of Wales, of which the Honor of Berkhamstead was a parcel.

The Thorney Manor-House stood at the north extremity of the village, and is now reduced to a farmhouse. *The Bittlesden Manor-House* is west of the

church, and was partly rebuilt by the Adams family. Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., is the present lord of the manor.

The Village, which in the olden time was divided into Great or Town Charwelton, and Little Charwelton, but now reduced to one, is situated on the turnpike road from Daventry to Banbury, 5 miles S.W. by S. from the former, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.E. from the latter; 12 N.W. from Towcester, and 14 S.W. from Northampton. Bridges says that "Church Charwelton was formerly a considerable village, and famous for affording safe and convenient inns to travellers who passed from Warwick, and other places, to London. But during the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, it was in a great measure depopulated; insomuch that passengers were obliged to turn out of their way, and take up their lodgings in Little Charwelton, which had suffered likewise from the depredations of the soldiers, and was in great danger of being wholly destroyed."

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands nearly a mile S.E. of the village, and a short distance from the Bittlesden manor-house, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, north chapel, chancel, south porch, and a massive embattled tower, containing four bells. The edifice was built in the fourteenth century, but the chancel, which is entered through an open arch, is of a more recent date. The font is very elegantly chiselled, and is conjectured to be of greater antiquity than the church; on the faces of the basin, which is octagonal, are the emblems of the Blessed Trinity, a rose, and other ornaments. Several of the windows are square-headed. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £20, 2s. 11d., and now valued at about £650 a year. Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., is patron; the Rev. Valentine Knightley, M.A., rector; and the Rev. Philip William Story, B.A., curate. The rectory consists of 58a. 3r. 1p. of glebe land, and the tithes of the whole parish, which have been commuted. There is no parsonage-house. There was a chantry founded here in the chapel of St Anne, in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Andrews, Esq., who endowed it with 12 marks a year, 10 of which were to be given to the priest, with "a convenient habitation assigned to him to lodge in," and 16s. 8d. "to a child who should assist him in saying mass." Within the church are several monumental brasses in excellent preservation; a fine marble monument, with recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Andrew and his two wives; and a mural one, with 13 marble figures in relief belonging to the same family. The church is about to be thoroughly repaired.

The Day School, a good brick building, erected here in 1859 at the expense of Sir Charles Knightley, and supported by voluntary contributions, will accommodate 80 children.

Charity.—The bequest of the late Sir John Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley, toward the support of a Sunday-school here, produces £5, 15s. per annum.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Letters through Daventry. The Box is cleared at 5.35 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is at Byfield.

Checkley Silas, farrier and vict.
Fox and Hounds
Fowke Fred. Gustavus, surgeon
Hortin William, shopkeeper
Inns William, shopkeeper
Mason Thomas, shopkeeper

Parritt Samuel, carpenter and
parish clerk
Story Rev. Philip William, B.A.
vicar of Fawsley

Farmers and Graziers.
Bromwich Esmy

Fowke Henry
Hammond George Reading,
and Francis, *Charwell House*
Hitchcock Jno. *Charwell House*
Lodge
Johnson Samuel
Parsons John Eyre

DAVENTRY PARISH.

Daventry parish is bounded on the north by Welton, from which it is separated by the Grand Junction Canal; on the east by Norton, from which it is divided by Borough Hill; on the south by Newnham; on the west by Staverton; north-west by Braunston, and on the south-west by Badby. The parish, including the hamlet of Drayton, contains 4090 acres, and its population in 1801 was 2582; in 1831, 3646; in 1841, 4565; in 1851, 4430; in 1861, 4124; and

in 1871, 4051. The gross estimated rental is £17,955, and the rateable value of the lands and houses is £14,825, including the canal, &c., £551, 10s. The soil is various, but about two-thirds of the parish is a strong brownish loam, which produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, beans, and turnips. Borough Hill and the eastern part of the lordship is a light sandy loam. The principal proprietors are—Rd. Trevor Clarke, Esq., of Welton Place (lord of the manor), Lord Overstone, and the executors of the late C. Watkins, Esq. There are two large reservoirs in this parish belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company; one is situated about a mile east of the town, and covers 117½ acres, of which 7½ acres are in Norton parish; when full, the water is 35 feet deep, and it is estimated to contain about 7300 locks of water of 9000 cubic feet each. The other, which is in Drayton hamlet, contains 32½ acres; when full, the water stands 26 feet, and will supply about 1300 locks. The whole of the Braunston tunnel on the Grand Junction Canal, which is 2042 yards in length, runs through this parish, except 39 yards, which is in Braunston. This tunnel was completed in June 1796; from the surface of the ground to the deepest point of the base is about 60 feet; the passage is 19 feet 6 inches high, 16 feet 6 inches wide, and admits two boats to pass each other.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Countess Judith possessed the whole of Daventry, which consisted of 8 hides of land: there were 12 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued in the reign of the Confessor at £3, but was then advanced to £8. After the Conqueror had deprived Judith, who was his niece, of her possessions for refusing to marry Simon de St Liz, they were given, together with the Earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, to the said Simon in marriage with Maud, her daughter (see pages 100 and 286), and by this means the manor of Daventry, which was annexed to the Earldom of Huntingdon, was transferred into the family of St Liz. Simon de St Liz had issue by this marriage, Simon, his eldest son and successor; Waltheof, Abbot of Melrose in Scotland, and two daughters. She survived her husband, and was married a second time to David, the brother and successor of Alexander, King of Scotland, to whom was granted the Earldom of Huntingdon by Henry I. Her eldest daughter, Maud, married Richard de Tonebrige, by whom she had two sons, Walter and Simon. The lordship of Daventry descended to Walter, her eldest son, who gave it to Simon, his younger brother, as a reward of his valour. To this Simon was born Robert de Daventre, whose son, Walter Fitz-Robert, held 8 hides here in the reign of Henry II. of the fee of the King of Scots; and in the 9th of the same reign (1163) was certified to be lord of Daventry. He held it of Robert Fitz-Walter, who held of the fee of Huntingdon. In the reign of King John, this Robert Fitz-Walter had a grant of a fair and market here, where the tradesmen were exempt from all customs due to the hundred, and free of toll. In the 24th of Edward III. (1351), this manor was conveyed to Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the youngest son of Henry III. He died seized of it in the 35th of the same reign (1358), when on a partition being made of his estates between his two daughters, it was assigned to Blanch the younger, who married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, the fourth son of King Edward III., and afterwards Duke of Lancaster. From this time forward the lordship was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and as such was claimed by Edward IV., who in the 15th of his reign (1476) recovered it from the then possessors, and it was afterwards divided among several tenants. In the 9th of Henry VII. (1494), William Staverton, Gent., died seized of 24 messuages, 200 acres of arable land, and 20 acres of meadow, in Daventry and Drayton, which he held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster. In the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522), Thomas Andrews, Esq. of Charwelton, possessed 200 acres of arable land, 10 messuages, 80 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood, which were held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster, in socage by fealty, and an annual payment of 6s. Thomas Barker, Gent., Sir William Spencer of Brington, and Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley, had possessions here in the same reign. Richard

Andrews, Esq. of Harleston, died seized of certain lands in Daventry and Drayton in the 31st of this reign (1540), which were formerly in the possession of Thomas Andrews, Esq. of Charwelton. In the 5th of Elizabeth (1563), Henry Thornton, Esq., died seized of certain tenements here, which he held of the queen in socage, as of her manor of Daventry, and appertaining to her Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Henry Finch, Recorder of London, and his mother, were in possession of Daventry in 1629, and Sir Heneage Finch was seized of it about the year 1649. This gentleman was made a baron of the realm by the title of Lord Finch, of Daventry, in the 25th of Charles II. (1674), and in the 33rd of the same reign was created Earl of Nottingham. His son Daniel became 6th Earl of Winchelsea in 1729, and one of his descendants George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, sold the whole of his property here, in 1786, for £21,673. John Clarke, Esq. of Welton Place, was the purchaser of the manorial rights and privileges of Daventry and Drayton, and about 380 acres in Daventry, and his descendant, R. T. Clarke, Esq., is the present possessor. The park here was formerly inclosed with a stone wall, and the ground still retains the name of Park Meadow.

Antiquities.—Borough Hill.—Nearly a mile eastward of the town of Daventry is Borough Hill, the site of the most extensive Roman encampment in the kingdom. It is called the *Beneventa* of the Britons, and *Isannavaria* of the Romans. Its shape is rather oval, gradually narrowing towards the north, and it was calculated to accommodate no fewer than 99,700 soldiers. The summit presents an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding country, abounding with objects of historic interest, as Naseby Field, where Charles I. was defeated, Holmby House, where he was confined; Northampton, Weedon Depot, Barden Hill, in Charnwood Forest, distant 40 miles; Hanslope church, Buckinghamshire, 20 miles distant, and the spires of Coventry; and immediately below it the compact town of Daventry, and the reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal, which adds considerably to the aspect of a rich agricultural landscape, beautifully diversified by hill and dale. A branch of the great Roman Way, Watling Street, passes within a short distance of the northern point of the hill, and its course may be traced for several miles. Mr Baker, who devoted a great deal of time and attention to this encampment, and who discovered the Roman Prætorium, tells us that “the outer circumference of the ramparts is rather more than two miles and a quarter; the diameter from north to south one mile; from east to west, at the widest point, three furlongs; and the contents of the whole area about 150 acres.” “Below this encampment or rampire,” writes Mr Morton, “about 250 yards on the south-east side of the same hill, is a lesser camp, if I may so call it, surrounded by a single trench and a bank of earth on the inside of it. The area is supposed to be about an acre, the figure an oblong square. The entrances into it appear to have been on the east, and another on the opposite or western side. The use of it perhaps was for lodging carriages. On the south side of the Borough Hill, at the foot of it, almost a quarter of a mile below the rampire, is that place, by the country people called Burnt Walls, where many loads of stone, of ruined walls and foundations, have been digged up. It takes up about six acres of ground, seems to have been moated round, and perhaps had water conveyed to it from the old pools at no great distance in that called Daintry Park.” That Borough Hill had been a primitive settlement of our aboriginal ancestors previous to the invasion of the Romans, there can scarcely be a doubt; and Mr Baker is of opinion that when Ostorius, the Roman general, succeeded in routing and dispersing the Iceni and the Coritani, he adopted Benaventa for one of his stations, converting the northern point of the hill towards the Watling Street into a *castra æstiva*, or summer camp, and changing the name of the town to Isannavaria, and its site to the Burnt Walls in the valley between the southern extremity of this hill and the hill on which, till some years since, Daventry wood stood; and that, after the final evacuation of this island by the Romans, in the 5th century, the importance of Borough Hill as a military post could not be overlooked, and it must have been occupied by the Saxons, and probably by

the Danes, and consequently undergone many changes and modifications. At the northern point of the hill was a mount called Bunker's Hill, which in all probability was a speculum or beacon tumulus. In November 1823, Mr Baker had the western side of the hill excavated, when he discovered the site of the prætorium, or residence of the Roman general, consisting of several rooms and a bath, with curiously wrought tessellated pavements, a large portion of which is now at the Museum, Northampton. Several fragments of Roman pottery, burnt earth, and charred wood, a part of an instrument resembling a sacrificing knife, teeth, jaw-bones, and other bones of horses and other animals, were discovered at the same time. A range of tumuli was also opened, and fragments of sepulchral urns discovered. "Just within the entrenchments," says Morton, "the whole circuit of the area, excepting only about a quarter of a mile in the northern part of it, hath for several years been a celebrated course for horse-races; which, as it hath been measured and is now usually computed, wants about 28 yards of two miles." These races were held annually until 1741, when they were partially discontinued, though occasionally resumed till the hill was enclosed in 1801. Vestiges of a fortification have been discovered at the opposite side of the road, which probably were connected with this great Roman station, though the inhabitants assign it to John of Gaunt, and it is still called John of Gaunt's Castle. Several Roman coins have been frequently found here, and a *denarius* of Constantine, by Mr Baker. There is another hill in this lordship, called Fox Hill, in which are several rocks of blue rag-stone, well adapted for building purposes.

The Priory, for monks of the Cluniac order, a scion of the Benedictines, and dedicated to St Mary de Caritate, and St Augustine, apostle of England, was founded about 1090 by Hugh de Leycester, or, as he is frequently called, Hugh Vicescomes. It originated in an anterior foundation at Preston-Capes, where the number of the monks did not exceed four, and the situation proving inconvenient through the want of water and its proximity to his castle, he translated them here, and erected a monastery near the parish church, with the consent of Simon de St Liz, Earl of Northampton, and lord of Daventry. The first endowment consisted of the churches of Preston-Capes, Elkington, and Thorpe Mandevill, the lands of Edric de Everdon, amounting to about six virgates, and the revenue arising from a mill called Molendinum Vicecomites, at Everdon, together with three virgates of land in Fawsley, in consideration of the loss they might sustain by removing; and Hugh Poer, grandson to the founder, added the churches of West Haddon and Cold Ashby. The founder, who was seneschal or high steward to Maud de St Liz, obtained for them of her the church of Daventry and five carucates of land, containing Armele wood, certain meadow grounds, and a mill. Henry I. afterwards granted the church of Fawsley, and in consideration of the poverty of the monks, exempted them from the payment of certain customary duties. Besides these benefactions, with others very considerable from the descendants of Maud de St Liz, "Robert, the son of Vitalis Palfrey, or Fitz-Violi, lord of the manor of Foxton, gave them the churches of Foxton, Gutmundeley, Bittlesbrook, Scaldeford, Braybrook, and Lubenho. Stephen de Welton, lord of Staverton, gave them the church of Staverton; Henry de Noers, lord of Norton, the church of Norton; William de Novo Mercato, lord of Welton, restored to them the chapel of Welton, to which Daventry was the mother-church; and Geoffrey Malesoures, lord of Waldegrave, gave them the church of Walgrave. They had likewise large temporal revenues and privileges bestowed on them by several benefactors in Daventry, Drayton, Norton, Staverton, Welton, Thorp, Houghton, Northampton, Dodford, Buckby, Watford, Everdon, Fawsley, Thorp, Mandeville, Preston, West Haddon, Cold Ashby, Ravensthorp, Walgrave, Broughton, Foxton, Lubenho, Middleton, Braybrook, Bittlesbrook and Scaldeford; all which, at the time of their suppression, were rated at £236, 7s. 4d. per annum. This was one of the monasteries which was dissolved by the permission of Pope Clement VII., and King Henry VIII., in the 17th of his reign, granted it to Cardinal Wolsey towards the

erection of his new colleges in Oxford and Ipswich" (Bridges). Stowe remarks on the fatal success of the principal actors in this affair, that of the five persons who were the cardinal's chief instruments, "two fell at discorde between themselves, and the one slewe the other, for the which the survivor was hanged; the third drowned himself in a well; the fourth being well knowne, and valued worth £200, became in three years so poor that he begged till his dying day; and the fifth, called Dr Allane, being chief executor in these doings, was cruelly maimed in Ireland even at such time as he was a bishop; the cardinal falling afterwards into the King's grievous displeasure, was deposed and died miserably; the colleges which he meant to have made so glorious a building came never to good effect, the one at Ipswich cleane pulled down, and the other in Oxford unfinished." Upon the death of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530, the revenues of the intended colleges fell to the crown, and in two years after, when the unfinished undertaking was refounded under a new designation (King Henry VIII's College in Oxford), this monastery, with all its possessions, was included in the endowment, and continued annexed to it till the dean and canons surrendered their charter to the King in 1545, preparatory to the college being converted into the seat of a bishopric. The priory stood contiguous to the west end of the church, extending northwards. There are no visible remains of it at present; the last vestiges, supposed to have been the refectory, and which had been used for some time as the National School, being considered in a dangerous state and incapable of repair, were taken down in 1824, and the present gaol and schools erected partly on its site.

THE TOWN OF DAVENTRY.

Daventry, which is a compact and respectable market and corporate town, having separate jurisdiction, is the head of a Union and of a County Court district, and one of the polling-places for the southern division of the county, in the rural deanery of Daventry, archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. It occupies a pleasant situation on the ascent and summit of an elevated hilly district, 12 miles W. by N. from Northampton, 12 N.W. from Towcester, 16½ S.S.E. from Lutterworth, 20 from Coventry and Warwick, and 72 N.W. from London on the great road from London to Chester. The Weedon Station of the London and North-Western Railway, 69½ miles from London, and 42½ from Birmingham, is about 4 miles distant. The town consists of three principal streets, High-street, Sheaf-street, and New-street, with several smaller streets and a market-place of an irregular square. The houses are well built, the shops very good, the streets exceedingly clean, and the town is well watered, and lighted with gas. The water is conveyed through pipes from a reservoir on Borough Hill, which abounds in springs of remarkable purity, to a cistern in the town, whence many of the houses are supplied; and the gas-works were established in 1833 by a company of shareholders. The present nominal capital is £3750, raised in £10 and £20 shares. There are two gas-holders, capable of containing 16,000 cubic feet of gas, or 8000 each, which now (1873) sells at 6s. 3d. per 1000 cubic feet, subject to a discount of 5d. if paid within the month. There are 47 public lamps, and the annual consumption is over 4,000,000 cubic feet. Daventry, Mr Baker supposes, may date its origin from the decline of a neighbouring British or Roman station, or both, at Borough Hill; and that as civilisation advanced, the Britons deserted their mountainous residences, or reserved them for retreat in danger, and descended into the sheltered valleys. "And it is not an improbable supposition," continues he, "that in the present instance Daventre was their *second* position, especially as the final syllable *tre* is British for town; and the prefix of the first and the termination of the second name would designate the upper and the lower town." Tradition, however, assigns the origin of the town to the Danes, and hence the name of Danetre, as it is still locally pronounced. "But this notion," says Mr Bridges, "is without any foundation, Danetree being evidently no more than a contraction from Daventrei, the ancient name; and this name is very probably

supposed to be a compound of the British *Dwy* Avon Tre, the town of the two Avons. From this fanciful conceit, however, hath been taken the device of the town-crier, who bears upon his badge the effigies of a Dane cutting down a tree." The town seal, which is dated 1595, has similar effigies instead of arms, with the circumscription *Sigillum Commune Burgi de Danetre, N.S.* The first charter was granted by King John. The corporation of the town consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councilmen. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), after the navy had been dispersed by a tempest, Daventry was one of the seven places in this county considered of sufficient consequence to contribute recruits for the king's expedition against France, when it furnished three armed men for its quota. In the reign of Charles I. (1636), in the assessment for ship-money, the borough of Daventry was charged at £50 for its share of the £6000 levied in this county, and during the civil commotions which succeeded it was the frequent scene of military operations. After Charles I. had taken the town of Leicester by storm on the 31st May 1645, he arrived in Daventry on the 7th of June, where he fixed his headquarters, and slept at the Wheat Sheaf Inn for six nights. His army, consisting of about 10,000 men, in nearly equal proportions of cavalry and infantry, were stationed in the fields and the neighbouring villages. On the 12th of June, the King having received an alarm from a skirmishing party of the Parliamentary troops, had his whole army encamped on Borough Hill, and under arms all night; on the morning of the 13th he commenced his march northwards, and rested that night at Lubenham, near Market Harborough; and on the morning of the 14th he summoned a council of war at two o'clock, and adopted the fatal resolution (the enemy being near) which within a few hours issued in his irreparable defeat at Naseby. (For an account of the battle see page 360.) "It is not a little remarkable," observes Mr Baker, "that the battle which decided the fate of the first Charles and the last struggle of the interregnum, which terminated in the restoration of the second Charles, both took place in this county, and within a few miles of Daventry." Daventry was once famed for the manufacture of whips, but this trade has almost entirely disappeared. The chief staple trade of the town is the manufacture of boots and shoes, which is extensively carried on. The market on Wednesday is supplied with corn, cattle, &c. There are 13 annual fairs for the sale of horses and cattle held on the second Tuesday in every month, and on the 27th of October (unless it should fall on Sunday, when it is held on the following day). Those held on the second Tuesday in April and October are for the sale of cheese also. Nearly all those fairs are toll free, and this is considered the most central horse-market in England. Mops for hiring servants are held on the three Wednesdays following Old Michaelmas Day. The Northamptonshire Banking Co., the Northamptonshire Union Bank, and the Northampton Savings Bank, have branches here.

The Parish Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 8th of April 1752, occupies the site of an ancient one on the Abbey Hill, dedicated to the Holy Cross. It is a handsome structure in the Grecian or Doric style, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, and containing a peal of 8 sweet-toned bells. The chimes attached to the clock are musical, and are played every third hour. The interior is neatly fitted up, and has north, south, and west galleries; the nave is divided from both aisles by four lofty Doric pillars, supporting low circular arches, and a covered roof. The elegantly stained chancel window has lately been presented by the Watson family, and the organ has undergone very extensive repairs. The whole expense of the erection of this church, including the hanging the bells, clock, and chimes, amounted to £3486. There are three entrances in the west end corresponding with the nave and aisles. The church is enclosed in an extensive burial-ground, which was enlarged in 1816, and no interments being permitted within the church, it abounds with an unusual number of memorials. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry (which is co-extensive with the hundred of Fawsley), valued at £40; but its net annual value is about £400. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, are the patrons; the Rev. John Martyn Collyns, M.A.,

incumbent. A *Chapel of Ease*, in connection with the church, was erected in St James's street, in 1845, by voluntary subscription. The *Rectory* occupies a pleasant situation adjoining the churchyard.

The other places of worship are—an *Independent Chapel* in Sheaf street, built in 1722, which will seat about 500 hearers, the Rev. Thomas Adams, minister. Attached to it are Sunday-schools, built in 1870 at a cost of £700. This chapel is rendered memorable from the circumstance of the celebrated Dr Doddridge, author of the "Family Expositor," having preached here on several occasions. The *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, in New street, was erected in 1824, and will accommodate 500 persons. In 1871 it was repewed and otherwise improved, at a cost of about £250. It has schoolrooms and dwellings for the resident ministers attached, and the Sunday-school in connection with it is well attended. Adjoining Waterloo House is a brick building, the property of Mr John Gardner, now used as a chapel, which will seat 200 persons. It was first fitted up as a place of worship in 1866, when it was occupied by the Baptists, but is at present held by no particular sect.

Schools.—The *Free Grammar School*, which is held in a house in New street, bearing date 1600, was founded and endowed by William Parker the elder, citizen and draper of London, but a native of Daventry, who, by will, dated 6th April 1576, "devised to Agnes his wife his manor of Upwicke Hall, and all his lands thereto belonging, in Aldbury, Stortford, and Little Hadham, in the county of Herts, and Farnham, in the county of Essex, and all his lands and hereditaments in those towns, to hold to her for her life, upon condition that she should find an honest, discreet man to keep a grammar school, and to instruct children, to the number of 50, in the science of grammar, in Daventry, and pay yearly at four feasts, or within six weeks, by equal division, £15 to the schoolmaster, and £5 to the usher; and that she should pay yearly, at the said feasts, by equal portions, £10 to the relief of six poor persons in the town of Daventry." John Sawbridge, in 1740, gave £150 towards purchasing a house for a master of the grammar school; and his brother, Edward Sawbridge, in his lifetime gave £100 for the same purpose. These donations, together with £30 given by the corporation of Daventry, were laid out, in 1768, in the purchase of a house; but it being found some time afterwards that the house was inconvenient and unsuitable for the master's residence, it was sold with his consent, in 1779, for £367, which sum was expended in the purchase of £400, 4 per cents., now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bank annuities, standing in the name of four trustees, and has since been employed in providing a new house for the master. The school is considered free for grammatical instruction in the learned languages to the sons of parishioners of Daventry, not exceeding 50 in number, and the master "professes himself ready to communicate such instruction to any boys properly qualified who may be sent to him." The present master, Rev. Philip Hale, B.A., receives yearly, as his salary, the stipend of £15, the usher's stipend of £5, and a house. John Farrer, of Daventry, by will dated 29th March 1729, further endowed this school with £400, which was to be expended in the purchase of land, the rents thereof to be paid to the master, if he should be in holy orders, upon condition that he should read morning and evening prayers every Sunday, and morning prayers every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the year, except when either of those weekdays should be a holiday, and also that he should at all times assist the minister of Daventry in administering the holy sacrament; but if there should be no schoolmaster, or such schoolmaster should not be in holy orders, or should neglect or refuse compliance with those conditions, then he directed his trustees, during such time to find such person or persons as they should think fit to read prayers and assist the minister as aforesaid, and pay him the rents of the lands so to be purchased, his will being that prayers should be read in the church of Daventry, in manner as aforesaid, the minister reading prayers on all holidays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The *National School* was erected in 1826, partly on the site of the old priory. This school was incorporated with the *English Charity School*, which was endowed

by Dr Maynard in 1736. The sums of £200 left by Dr Maynard, £10 given by William Sawbridge in 1719, £40 by Mrs Shuckburgh, Bromwich, £10 by Thomas Wilson, £50 by John Sawbridge, and £300 given by Thomas Thornton at the desire of Catharine Combe (all of which were given for educational purposes generally, or to the charity school) were laid out, in 1745, together with other benefactions for different charitable purposes, in the purchase of an estate at Cosford, subsequently exchanged for an estate at Woodford, near Thrapston, on the 28th October 1848. The deed of conveyance states that the whole amount of the purchase-money was £1210, and that the estate was valued at £1500, but that Mr Sawbridge was willing to contribute the overplus in value of the estate for the charitable purposes for which the funds were given, but more especially for augmenting the revenue of the charity school. The charity school was further supported by an annual rent-charge of £6, left by Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, for teaching a poor boy, and by an annual payment of £4, given by Edward Sawbridge, Esq., in 1772. There also belongs to this charity the sum of £1800, 3 per cents., which was purchased by means of savings of income from time to time, and money arising from the sale of timber on the Cosford estate. The estate lets for £186 a year. The present finances of the trustees enable them to clothe and educate 24 boys and 12 girls, and to apprentice 2 boys annually, with which a premium of £10 each is paid. The *Girls' School*, adjoining the other, was erected in 1841, at a cost of above £400, which sum was paid by the trustees of the old charity school. There is also an *Infant School* in Church walk, and another at Drayton, both built and established by the late Rev. D. Veysie, incumbent. These schools are numerous attended. The *British School*, established in 1842, is held in the Independent Sunday-school, Foundry place; it is supported by voluntary contributions, and is also well attended.

For the other *Charities* of the parish, see table, page 378.

The *Daventry Poor-Law Union* embraces an area of 95 square miles, and comprehends the following 28 parishes:—Ashby St Ledgers, Badby, Braunston, Brockhall, Buckby Long, Byfield, Canons' Ashby, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Floore, Hellidon, Newnham, Norton, Preston Capes, Staverton, Stowe-Nine-Churches, Watford, Weedon Beck, Welton, West Haddon, Whilton, Winwick, and Woodford. The *Union Workhouse*, erected in 1836–37, is situated on a most pleasant and healthy eminence, looking towards Borough Hill, on the London road, south of the town. It is a red brick building, covered with blue slate, and surrounded by extensive gardens, intersected by gravel walks, and fronted with a broad terrace, ornamented with shrubs and evergreens, which give it a very pleasing appearance. It is enlivened in fine weather by the residents of the town, who have chosen it for their favourite promenade. The house will afford accommodation to 232 persons, but the average number during the past year was 105; the expense of food and clothing was 3s. 8d. each per week. There was a good infirmary added in 1870, at a cost of about £780. Robert Henry Hewitt, Esq. of Dodford, is chairman of the Board of Guardians (consisting of 32 gentlemen); Mr William Wilkins, of Daventry, vice-chairman; Mr George Norman, clerk to the board; Mr Thomas and Mrs Atkins, master and matron. The medical officers are Mr B. C. Gowing, for the Preston district; Mr Cox, Long Buckby district; Mr F. B. Swann, Weedon district; Mr B. C. Gowing, Daventry district; Mr T. G. Fowke, Byfield district; Mr Charles Bennett for the Braunston district; and Mr Charles Parsons for West Haddon district. Divine service is performed in the morning and afternoon of Sunday, and afternoon of Friday, by the chaplain, the Rev. Philip Hale. Several of the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood are *ex officio* guardians. Mr Henry B. Whitworth, of Northampton, is treasurer. Miss M. A. Anderson, schoolmistress. The Board meet at the Workhouse every Wednesday. The relieving officers are—Thomas Kilburn, for Daventry district; Edward John Statham, for Long Buckby district. Registrars—births, deaths, and marriages—George Norman, superintendent; Thomas Kilburn, for Daventry district;

Edward John Statham, for Long Buckby district; and William Watson, for Weedon district.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—Though tradition attributes the incorporation of Daventry to King John, its earliest extant charter is dated the eighteenth of Elizabeth (1576). By virtue of this charter the borough was governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and a town-clerk, who were obliged to be barristers-at-law; 14 burgesses, 20 common councilmen, 2 sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, under the name of The Bailiff, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Daventry. King James I., by letters-patent, confirmed this charter in 1606-7, and a third charter was granted by Charles II., in the twenty-seventh of his reign (1675), introducing some important alterations in the constitution of the borough, and conferring additional privileges. After the passing of the bill for the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," in 1835, the old body was dissolved, and a new corporation established, which consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, of which the following are the names for the present year, 1873-74 :—

Mayor.	Councillors.	
George Emery, Esq.	Philip Owens Hillman.	William Wilkins.
	William Faulkner.	Robert Burnham.
Aldermen.	Cuthbert Newington Hughes	George Emery.
Richard Wilcox.	Johnson.	William Tew Bromley.
Charles Maud.	John Young.	Edwin Ashworth Briggs.
William Line.	Thomas Eales.	John Sheppard Glover.
Clement Clarke.	George Norman.	E. C. Burton, town-clerk.

The Assembly Hall, in New street and Foundry place, was built in 1871 by a company of shareholders, at a cost (including purchase of site) of about £1400, raised in £1 shares. It is of red brick, has a very handsome interior, with stage, anterooms, and vestibule, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 600 persons.

The Moot or Town Hall formerly stood across the end of High street, rendering the entrance to the Market-place narrow and inconvenient, but it was taken down in 1806, and the present building, then a private dwelling, purchased. In it are held the Borough Sessions by the mayor and magistrates of the town daily; and the County Court for the recovery of debts under £50 is held in the County Police Station once a month. The County Petty Sessions, at which the county magistrates preside, are also held every Wednesday at the County Police Station, New street.

The Gaol Lock-up, which occupies the ground-floor of the National School, is a substantial building, comprising a good residence, a hall, and three large cells. There are two constables for the town.

The County Police Station, situated in New street, erected in 1860, at a cost of about £1900, is of brick with stone facings, in the Elizabethan style. The Daventry division comprises 34 parishes and hamlets, which has one superintendent, one inspector, two sergeants, and eight constables.

The County Court District of Daventry comprises the following parishes and hamlets :—Ashby St Legers, Badby, Braunston, Brockhall, Buckby Long, Byfield, Canons Ashby, Catesby, Charwelton, Daventry, Dodford, Drayton, Everdon, Farthingstone, Fawsley, Flecknoe (Warwick), Floore, Hellidon, Hinton, Murcott, Nethercote (Warwick), Newnham, Narton, Preston Capes, Sawbridge (Warwick), Stowe, Watford, Weedon-Beck, Welton, West Farndon, West Haddon, Winwick, Wolthampcote (Warwick), Woodford.

The Benefit Societies here are the Manchester Independent Order of Odd-fellows, who hold their meetings at the Saracen's Head Inn; and the Nottingham Imperial Union have lodges at the Crown and Cushion and Dun Cow Inns.

The Working Men's Club was established here December 16, 1871, and occupies a building in Oxford street, which contains an entrance-hall, reading and conversation rooms, and a room for lectures and entertainments. There is a circulating library for the use of the members, who are also supplied with the London and provincial newspapers and periodicals. There are at present about

160 members, who pay a quarterly subscription of 2s. each. The management of the club is intrusted to a committee consisting of twelve working men and three trustees.

There is a small *Theatre* (now called *Lecture Hall*) in New street.

Falconer's Hill, the pleasant seat of Captain Stopford, is situated about half a mile north-west of Daventry.

DRAYTON.—This hamlet forms the north-western suburb of the town.

Eminent Men.—*George Holland*, a priest of the Catholic Church, and a Bachelor of Divinity, was born here in the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a B.A. of St John's College, Oxford; but renouncing the Protestant religion, he quitted this kingdom, and was admitted into the English Catholic College at Douay, in Flanders, where he was ordained priest. In 1578, he removed to Rheims, where he was one of the most active and able English translators of the Rhemish Testament. He was a lecturer on divinity at the monastery of Anchine, where he died at an advanced age in 1625. He wrote and published several doctrinal works, which were but little known in this country.

George Andrew, an Irish bishop, was born here in 1573, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He was rector of Dromcliffe, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in 1635 was consecrated Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was compelled to desert his see, and died in London in 1648.

John Oxenbridge, A.M., an eccentric divine of the seventeenth century, was born at Daventry in January 1608. Having been dissatisfied with or excluded from the Church of England, he left the country, and made two successive voyages to the Bermudas, where he continued to preach till 1641, when he returned to England. He was ejected from Berwick-upon-Tweed by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. In 1664 he was pastor of Beverley, in Yorkshire, but soon after undertook a kind of missionary voyage to Surinam, from whence he sailed, 1667, to Barbadoes. In 1669 he settled in New England, and died suddenly at Boston of apoplexy, which seized him towards the close of a sermon which he was preaching. He published several discourses, &c.

John Smith, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, was born here in 1652, and, after serving his apprenticeship to a painter in London, he studied the art of engraving in the mezzotinto style, under Becket and Vander Vaart. Thus initiated, Sir Godfrey Kneller received him into his house, and employed him in engraving his portraits. In his profession he soon stood unrivalled, and by industry and perseverance, aided by habits of frugality approaching to penuriousness, a quality seldom found in the possession of men of genius, he was enabled to purchase the manor-house, with certain lands, in Upper Boddington, and to amass a fortune of £20,000, which he divided between his son and daughter. He died on the 17th January 1742-43, at the age of ninety, and was buried in St Peter's churchyard, Northampton, where a marble tablet is placed to his memory.

Charles Lucas, A.M., was also born here in 1769. He was ordained in 1792, and soon after took the curacy of Avebury, in Wiltshire, from which he moved to Devizes, in that county, where he was curate. Amongst the numerous works which he wrote and published are "A Descriptive Account of the Old Serpentine Temple of the Druids at Avebury;" "Free Thoughts on a General Reform, addressed to every independent man;" "The Castle of St Donat's, or the History of Jack Smith," a novel; "The Infernal Quixote, a Tale of the Day," a novel which was translated into French; "The Abyssinian Reformer, or the Bible and Sabre," a novel; "Gwelygordd, or the Child of Sin," a novel, &c.

DAVENTRY DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph-Office, and Savings Bank.—James Henry Reynolds, post-master. Letters arrive from all parts, through Rugby, at 5.20 A.M., and through Weedon at 10.10 A.M., and are despatched to London and the South, Birmingham and Black Country, *via* Weedon, at 10.15 A.M. To London, and through London, and all places between Weedon and London, at 12.50 noon. To London and all parts *via* Rugby at 8 P.M.

ABBOTT Miss Louisa, dressmaker, New street
 Abbotts Thomas, wine & spirit mert, High st.
 Adams Caleb, shopkr. & grindery dr. Warwick st.
 Adams Caleb, jun. stationr. & newsagt. High st.
 Adams Jesse, farmer, Warwick street
 Adams Rev. Thomas (Independent), Sheaf st.
 Adams Wm. currier & leather mert. New st.
 Applebee William, tailor & draper, Sheaf st.
 Applebee Wm. bailiff of Co. Court, St James' st.
 Archer Mrs Elizabeth, butcher, Brook street
 Arnold Mrs Catherine, blacksmith, Oxford st.
 Ashwell Geo. cabt. mkr. & carpenter, Oxford st.
 Ashwell Thomas, j. joiner, New street
 Ashwell William, j. tailor, Church walk
 Ashwell William, baker, Abbey street

BAILEY Misses Mary, Maria, & Caroline Ann, school, New street

Bailey Charles, vict. *Dun Cow*, Brook street
 Bailey Oliver, baker, Brook street
 Bailey William, vict. *Volunteer*, London road
 Baker Samuel, vict. *George Inn*, St James' st.
 Bale Thomas, chimney sweep, Brook street
 Barrett Misses Martha, Louisa, & Fanny, school, Warwick street

Barrett Thos. & Son, chemists, printers, book-sellers, & stationers, Sheaf street

Barrett John Wm. (Thos. & Son) & proprietor & publisher of the *Daventry Express*, New st.
 Batchelor Mrs Sarah & Son (Joseph) coal merchants, Oxford street

Bates Charles, grazier, High street

Bates Mrs Eliza, High street

Bates Miss Harriet, High street

Bates Thomas, grocer & tea dealer, Sheaf st.

Baxter Rev. Andrew (Wesleyan), Warwick st.

Bazley Thos. shoemkr & furniture bkr. Brook st.

Bazley Wm. carpnt. & clothes delr. Sheaf st.

Begley Francis, chimney sweep, Chapel lane

Berry John, glass & china delr. photographer, & publisher of *Daventry Spectator*, High st.

Billingham Fd. master British sch. Warwick st.

Billington Richard, tinner, &c. Brook street

Bird Jno. Sanders, grocer & tea dealer, High st.

Bird William, clicker, Warwick street

Bland Thomas, baker, Market place

Bliss Richard, & Cooper, drapers, High street

Bliss Miss Jane, *The Cottage*

Bliss Charles Peabody, auctioneer, New street

Boddington Dvd. plmber. painter, &c. High st.

Bolton Richard, farmer, Middlemoor

Brewster Rev. Jas. Geo. M.A. curate, *The Abbey*

Bricknell Miss Mary Ann, New street

Briggs Edwin Ashworth, Esq. New street

Brightwell John, hay & straw delr. Oxford st.

Brimley John, butcher, Abbey street

Brimley Thomas, grocer, &c. Abbey street

Brimley William Bloxham, shopkr. Oxford st.

Bromley William Tew, draper, High street

Bromwich James, butcher, High street

Bromwich Mrs Jane, Sheaf street

Brooks Edward, painter, &c. New street

Brooks Rd. Clark, joiner & builder, New st.

Brown Miss Elizabeth, Market place

Browning David, inspr. of county police, New st.

Bunting Louis Galand, manager, Union Bank

Burbridge Mr Joseph, Oxford road

Burgess Charles, saddler, Sheaf street

Burnham Robert, grocer & seed factor, & delr. in wines & ales, High street

Burnham William, vict. *Royal Oak*, Drayton

Burton & Willoughby, solicitors, Moot Hall

Burton Edward Charles (B. & W.) house, High st.

Burton Miss Isabell, New street

Buston William, vict. *Crown*, Sheaf street

CASTELL Jph. printer, statnr. & chem. High st.

Cattell Samuel, joiner and builder, New st.

Chambers Miss Caroline, New street

Checkley George, jun. butcher, High street

Checkley John, tripe dresser, Sheaf street

Clarke Clement, tailor and draper, High st.

Clayton George, soda-water mfr. Chapel lane

Cleaver Mrs Sarah Ann, milliner and registrar for servants, Sheaf street

Cleaver Wm. painter, plumber, &c. Sheaf st.

Cock Charles, scavenger, Chapel lane

Collier James, superv. of incl. rev. Market pl.

Collins Pinckard, grocer, &c., and agent for W. & A. Gilbey, spirit merchants. High st.

Collins Rev. John Martyn, M.A. rector

Cork Mrs Jane, Church walk

Co-operative Society, bakers, grocers, & provision dlsr. Sheaf st. (Jas. Edwards, manager).

Cooper Henry, draper (Bliss & Cooper) h. High street

Cox Benjamin, beerho. & farmer, Drayton

Cox Edward, landowner, Drayton

Cox Miss Ann, Church walk

Crofts Edward, vict. *Black Horse*, Market pl.

Cropper & Norman, aucrs. & valuers, High st.

Cropper Wm. (C. & Norman), h. *Rugby*

Cross Miss Emma, school, Warwick street

Cross Mrs Mary, Warwick street

DANIEL, Charles, draper, &c. High street

Daventry Express (Jno. Wm. Barrett, propr. and publisher), Sheaf street

Daventry Joint Stock Advance Co. (Limited), New street, Eli Warden, secretary

Daventry Literary and Scientific Institute, Sheaf street

Daventry Spectator (Jno. Berry, pub.) High st.

Davies Miss Eliz. boarding school, High st.

Deacon Jno. Dingly, vict. *World's End*, Sheaf st.

Dickins Butlin, corn dealer, Sheaf street

Dickins, Miss Fanny Eliz. school, Market pl.

Dickins Wm. newsagt. & fancy reposry. Sheaf st.

Dodd Mr William, *Rose Cottage*

Dunkley Mr Thomas, *Woodbine Cottage*

Dunkley Mrs Selina, & Sons (John Radburn & Thos.), grocers, tallow chandlers, &c. High st.

Dwyer John, painter, &c. New street

EALLES Thomas, auctioneer & valuer, High st.

Edgar William, draper & tea dealer, Sheaf st.

Edmonds Mrs Adelaide, butcher and vict. *Saracen's Head & Comm. Hotel*, Brook st.

Edmonds Hill, butcher, Market place

Edmunds William, farmer, New street

Edmunds Wm. Fred. vict. *Peacock Hotel*, market, private, comm. & posting house, High st.

Edwards Jas. shop manager, Warwick st.

Elkington Mrs Eliza Jane, Warwick street

Elliman Benjamin, furniture broker, High st.

Elliott Mrs Alice, straw-bonnet maker, Sheaf st.

Elliott Miss Jane, dressmaker, Oxford street

Emery George, farmer, *Drayton Lodge*

Emery Thomas, butcher, Sheaf street

FARDEN Edward, whitesmith, Brook street

Faulkner & Hillman, drapers and sewing-machine agents, Sheaf street

Faulkner Mrs Elizabeth, Brook street

Faulkner William, haberdasher, &c. High st.
 Flowers Thomas, coal dealer, Drayton
 Forster Thompson, surgeon, High street
 Foster George, police constable and inspector
 of nuisances, Warwick street
 Freear Henry, pig dealer, Chapel lane
 Frost George, farmer, *Wood Farm*
 Frost Thomas, shoe manager, New street
 Fulton Mrs Sarah, vict. *Bear Inn*, High st.

GARDNER John, millinery, drapery, and shoe
 warehouse, *Waterloo House*
 Gas Works (Davenport Gas & Coke Co. Limit.)
 Brook street, Thomas Simpson, manager
 Gee John, joiner and builder, New street
 George Edward, beerhouse, Abbey street
 George William, carr. & beerhouse, Sheaf st.
 Gibbard Cornelius, whipmaker, Brook street
 Gibbins Mrs Samuel, Church walk
 Glover John Sheppard, corn dealer, Sheaf st.
 Goodman Joseph, farmer, *Drayton Grange*
 Goodwin Edwin, baker & confectr. High st.
 Goodwin John, wheelwright, Sheaf street
 Goodwin John, jun. greengrocer, Oxford st.
 Gowing Benjamin Chaston, surgeon, High st.
 Green George, brick & tilemaker, Wood brick
 yard, and Middlemoor, Drayton, h. *Welton*
 Gurden Mrs John, Warwick street

HADDON Thos. Laur. tobacconist, High street
 Hale Rev. Philip, B.A. master of Grammar
 School, New street
 Hallworth Wm. clothier and vict. *Crispin's*
Arms, St James' street
 Hammond, W. vict. *Coach & Horses*, Warwickst.
 Hancock Thos. vict. *Warwick Arms*, High st.
 Harris Thomas, vict. *Lion and Lamb*, High st.
 Harris William, shopkeeper, Brook street
 Hart Jph. prov. dir. & vict. *Greyhound*, High st.
 Hart Thomas, vict. *Wagon & Horses*, Sheaf st.
 Hawgood, Wm. joiner and builder, Brook st.
 Haynes James, shepherd, Church walk
 Hence William Henry, watchmaker, Sheaf st.
 Hensman Osborn, bookbinder, North street
 Herbert Jas. master of Nat. School, *The Abbey*
 Hewitt Mrs Catherine, New street
 Higham Jos. carrier & greengrocer, Sheaf st.
 Highton Fredk. Wm. inland rev. officer, Sheaf st.
 Hillman Philip Owen (Faulkner & H.), Sheaf st.
 Hinkes Miss Eliz. dressmaker, New street
 Hinkes Thomas, implement agent and vict.
Plough & Bell, New street
 Hodges Samuel, pork butcher, Sheaf street
 Hollis William, hairdresser, High street
 Holloway George, basket maker, Drayton.
 Hopcroft Alf. (exors. of), brewer & spirit mer-
 chant, Oxford st. & *Brackley & Banbury*,
 Hy. Kendrick, agent
 Horn Misses Ann, Lizzie, Emma, Flora, and
 Alice, *The Lodge*
 Horn Job, shopkeeper, Oxford street
 Houghton Mrs Mary, Sheaf street
 Howard William, shoemaker, Warwick street
 Howes Wm. grocer and seedsman, Market pl.
 IRONS Wm. shoemr. & leather seller, Abbey st.

JAMES Charles, blacksmith, Foundry place
 Jeffs Charles, tailor, New street
 Jesson Jph. White agt. (P.&R. Phipps) High st.
 Johnson Cuth. Newington Hughes, surgeon,
 Sheaf street
 Johnson Daniel, farmer, Borough Hill

Johnson Thomas, vict. *Swan*, Market place
 Jones Mrs Ann, Brook street
 Jones Mrs Sel. straw bonnet maker, Norton rd.
 Jordan Mrs Phoebe, butcher, Brook street

KENDRICK Henry, agt. (exrs. of A. Hopcroft),
 High street
 Kendrick Miss Mary, New street
 Kilburn Thos. reg. of births, deaths, & mar.
 and relief. offl. for Daventry dis. Warwick st.
 Knott Miss Car. mtrs. Nat. Sch. Church walk

LAW Mr Edwin, North street
 Leeson John, butcher, Sheaf street
 Leigh John, baker & confectioner, High street
 Lighterness Wm. Beatty, painter & writer,
 New street
 Line Wm. and John, shoe manuf. New street
 Line Mrs Ann, Warwick street
 Lissiman Mr James, Church walk

MAJOR Joseph, tailor, High street
 Major Miss Martha, milliner, High st.
 Marriott Thos. greengr. town-crier, Chapel ln.
 Marriott Thos. Harris, bank clerk, High street
 Marsh Misses Elizabeth & Ellen, dressmakers,
 Chapel lane
 Martin John, school, North st. h. Church walk
 Mather Frederick, vet. surgeon, Chapel lane
 Maud Charles, watchmaker, High street
 Merifield Jno. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Hotel*, family,
 commercial, and posting-house, Sheaf street
 Miller Mr Thomas, North street
 Mold Mr Thomas Clark, Oxford street
 Morgan Charles Bletsoe, Esq. Warwick street
 Morton Mr Joseph, Warwick street
 Morton Jph. jun. baker & confectr. Brook st.
 Moss Richard, tailor and draper, High street
 Mountain John, contracting currier, Waterloo
 Mountfort Jas. Bromwich, butcher &c. Sheaf st.

NEAL John, tailor & parish clerk, New street
 Neale Miss Emma Rebecca, milliner, High st.
 Newitt John, greengrocer, Brook street
 Nicholas John, clock cleaner, Brook street
 Norman Geo. clk. to Bd. of Guardians & Super.
 Registrar, New st. h. *Manor House*, Drayton
 Norman Geo. jun. auctioneer (Cropper & N.)
 and farmer, High street
 North, Thos. vict. *Fox and Hounds*, London rd.
 Northampton Brewery Co. brewers & maltsters,
 Sheaf st. & *Northampton & Burton-on-Trent*,
 Alfred Martin Scott, agent.
 Northamptonshire Banking Co. High street,
 Thomas Willoughby, manager
 Northamptonshire Union Bank, High street,
 L. G. Bunting, manager

ORAMS Jeremiah, watchmaker, High street
 Orton Thomas, shopkpr. & greengr. High st.
 Osborn Hy. Edmund, vict. *Plume of Feathers*,
 Market place
 Osborn Jn. gr. ironmgr. & tal. chldr. Sheaf st.
 Osborn Joseph Philips, ironmonger, High st.
 Osborn Wm. fishmgr. game dlr. & fruiter. Sheaf st.

PACKER Miss Charlotte, *Woodbine Cottage*
 Page Wm. Godfrey, photographer, Oxford st.
 Paine Mrs Mary, Warwick street
 Parker Mrs Mary Ann, shopkeeper, Sheaf st.
 Payne Thomas, saddler, High street
 Peet Francis, chimney sweep, Brook street

Penny Mr James, Drayton
 Penny William, tailor & draper, High street
 Perkins Edward, cooper, High street
 Perkins Ed. Newitt, joiner & upolar. High st.
 Perkins Fred. nursery & seedman, Sheaf st. and *Northampton*
 Phipps, Pickering, & Richard, brewers, malts. wine & spirit merchts. High st. & *Northampton & Towcester*, J. W. Jesson, agent
 Potts Henry John, solicitor, New street
 Pratt & Son, wine & spirit merchts. High st.
 Pratt John, tea dealer, tobacconist, & assistant overseer, Sheaf street
 Pratt Thos. (Pratt & Son), house, Market pl.
 Pratt Thos. Ralph (Pratt & Son), High street

REEVE Mrs Elizabeth, Warwick street
 Reynolds James Henry, veterinary surgeon & postmaster, Market place
 Rixom George, farrier, Abbey street
 Roche Charles Bennett, solicitor, West place; house, High street
 Rodhouse Charles, shoe manufactr. Waterloo
 Rodhouse Edward, shoe mfr. Warwick street
 Rodhouse Mrs Mary Ann, Waterloo
 Royle Saml. police constable and inspector of weights and measures, Market place

SARGENT Richard, basket maker, Brook street
Savings Bank, Market place
 Schofield Edward, solicitor's clerk, High street
 Scott Alfred Martin, agent for Northampton Brewery Co. Sheaf street
 Sharp Edwin, shoemaker, Market place
 Sharp Edw. whip mfr. Market pl. h. *Floore*
 Sheasby Joseph, boot & shoe mkr. Sheaf st.
 Simpson Thos. mangr. of gas wrks, Warwick st.
 Simpson William, shopkeeper, High street
 Slark Miss Elizabeth, New street
 Smith George, vict. *Prince Regent*, Sheaf st.
 Smith Joseph, vict. *White Horse*, Brook street
 Smith William, leather & grindery dealer, & boot-top maker, High street
 Smith William, marine store dealer, shopkeeper, & vict. *Red Lion*, Brook street
 Smith William, marine store dealer, Chapel ln.
 Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, Rev. J. Ley and Rev. J. M. Collyns, secretaries, Sheaf street
 Soden Sam. Reynolds, coach blder. Warwick st.
 Starmer Henry, boot & shoemaker, New st.
 Starmer Wm. shoe mfr. & auctiner. Oxford st.
 Stead & Simpson. shoe mfra. New street, and *Leicester and Leeds*
 Stopford Capt. Edw. R.N. *J.P. Falconer's Hill*
 Stretton John, blacksmith, New street
 Stuchbury Edward, Berlin wool and fancy repository, High street

Summers Geo. baker & confectioner, Sheaf st.
 Summers Mrs Martha, dressmaker, Abbey st.
 Sutton Thomas, cart-owner, St James' street

TAYLOR Alfred, chemist and druggist, High st.
 Thwaites Fredk. brazier & tinner, High st.
 Timms Benjamin John, shopkeeper, High st.
 Todd Robert, saddler, High street
 Tooby Charles, tailor & draper, Sheaf street
 Tooby William, bricklayer, Warwick street
 Turner David, chapel clerk, St James' street
 Turner Mr John, *Yew Cottage*
 Turnock John, plumber, &c. London road
 Tysoe Levi, vict. *Crown & Cushion*, High st.

UPTON Mr John, London road
 Upton Thomas, baker, London road

WAITE Chas. furnre. bkr. Brook st.; h. Waterloo
 Wall George, corn & flour dealer, Abbey st.
 Wall Mrs Ann, Warwick street
 Walton Mrs Sarah, furniture bkr, &c. High st.
 Warren Samuel, upholsterer, paperhanger, and furniture dealer, New street
 Warwick William, farmer, Brook street
 Watson William, confectioner, High street
 Watts Richard, butcher, High street
 Webb David, shopkeeper, Abbey street
 Webb William, hurdle, &c. maker, Foundry pl.
 Webb Wm. currier & leather seller, High st.
 Weston Wm. machine top closer, Church walk
 White Rev. John Penberthy (Wesyn.), New st.
 Whitehead Thomas, umbrella maker, Brook st.
 Whiting George, hairdresser, New street
 Wiggins Jno. Edw. vict. *Marquis of Grandby*, Sheaf street
 Wiggins Thomas, coal merchant, New street
 Wilcox Richard, yeoman, Oxford street
 Wilkins Miss Anne Maria, High street
 Wilkins William, yeoman, High street
 Wilkinson Samuel, vict. *Boot*, Abbey street
 Willey William, j. tailor, Warwick street
 Williams Joseph, farmer, Drayton
 Willoughby Jas. Wesley, bootmaker, High st.
 Willoughby Thos. manager for Northamptonshire Banking Company, High street
 Willoughby Wm. solicitor (Burton & W.) h. New street
 Wilson (Miss Sarah) & Hickman (Mrs Hannah) milliners, Sheaf street
 Wise Miss Charlotte, ladies' school, North st.
 Working Men's Club, Oxford street, William Thomson, secretary
 Wright Ewd. upholsterer & paperhgr. New st.

Young John, wine & spirit mert. High street
 Yorke Mrs Sarah Frances, Market place

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Bailey Misses M. M. & C. A. New street
 Barratt Misses M. L. & F. Warwick street
British School, Foundry place, Fred. Billingham
 Cross Miss Emma, Warwick st.
 Davies Miss E. (bordg.) High st.
 Dickens, Miss F. E. Market pl. *Grammar School*, New street, Rev. Philip Hale, B.A.
 English Charity and *National School*, Market place (boys and girls), James Herbert and Miss Caro. Knott
 Martin John, North street
National (infants), Church wk.
 Mrs Maria Todd

National (infants), Drayton, Mrs Caroline Gurney
 Wise Miss Charlotte, North st.

Attorneys.

Burton & Willoughby, Moot Hall
 Potts Hy. Jno. New street
 Roche Chas. Bennet, West pl.

Auctioneers & Appraisers.

Bliss Char. Peabody, New st.
Cropper & Norman, High st.
Eales Thomas, High street
Starmer William, Oxford st.

Bakers.

Ashwell William, Abbey street
Bailey Oliver, Brook street
Bland Thomas, Market place
Co-operative Society, James
Edwards, manager, Sheaf st.
Goodwin Edwin, High street
Leigh John, High street
Morton Joseph, jun. Brook st.
Summers George, Sheaf street
Upton Thomas, London road

Banks.

Northamptonshire Banking Co.
High st. (draw on London &
Westminster Bank, London),
T. Willoughby, manager
Northamptonshire Union Bank,
High st. (draw on Williams,
Deacon, & Co. London), L.
G. Bunting, manager
Savings Bank, Market pl. open
on Wednesday from 12.30
till 1.30 p.m.

Basketmakers.

Holloway Geo. Drayton
Sargent Richard, Brook street

Blacksmiths.

Arnold Mrs Cath. Oxford street
Farden Edw. (white), Brook st.
James Chas. Foundry pl. and
Norton
Shetton John, New street

Bookbinder.

Hensman Osborn, North street

Booksellers, &c.

Barrett Thos. & Son, Sheaf st.
Castell Joseph, High street

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bayley Thomas, Brook street
Gardner John (dlr.), High st.
Howard Wm. Warwick street
Irons William, Abbey street
Sharp Edwin, Market place
Sheasby Joseph, Sheaf street
Starmer Henry, New street
Willoughby Jas. Wes. High st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers (wholesale).

Line Wm. & John, New street
Rodhouse Edw. Warwick st.
Rodhouse Charles, Waterloo
Starmer Wm. Oxford street
tead & Simpson, New street,
Sand Leicester and Leeds

Braziers and Tinnerns.

Billington Rd. Brook street
Thwaites Fredk. High street

Brewers' (Stores).

Hopcroft Alfred (exors. of), Ox-
ford street, and *Brackley &
Banbury*—Hy. Kendrick, agt.
Northampton Brewery Co. Sheaf
st. & *Northampton & Burton-
on-Trent*—A. M. Scott, agt.
Phipps, Pickering, & Richard,
High st. and *Northampton
and Towcester*—J. W. Jenson,
agent.

Brick & Tile Manufacr.

Green George, Wood Brick-
yard, & *Middlemoor, Drayton*

Bricklayer.

Tooby William, Warwick st.

Builders.

Cattell Samuel, New street
Brooks Richard Clark, New st.
Gee John, New street
Hawgood William, Brook st.

Butchers.

Archer Mrs Eliza, Brook st.
Brimley John, Abbey street
Bromwich James, High street
Checkley George, jun. High st.
Edmonds Mrs Adel. Brook st.
Edmonds Hill, Market place
Emery Thomas, Sheaf street
Hodges Saml. (pork), Sheaf st.
Jordan Mrs Phoebe, Brook st.
Leeson John, Sheaf street
Mountfort James B. Sheaf st.
Watts Richard, High street

Cabinet Makers.

Ashwell George, Oxford street
Perkins Edw. Newitt, High st.

Carpenters and Joiners.

Ashwell George, Oxford street
Brooks Richard Clark, New st.
Cattell Sainuel, New street
Gee John, New street
Hawgood William, Brook street
Perkins Edw. Newitt, High st.
Webb William (hurdle, &c.
maker), Foundry place

Cart-Owner.

Sutton Thomas, St James' st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Barrett Thos. & Son, Sheaf st.
Castell Joseph, High street
Taylor Alfred, High street

Chimney Sweepers.

Bale Thomas, Brook street
Begley Francis, Chapel lane
Peet Francis, Brook street

Clothes Dealer.]

Hallworth Wm. St James' st.

Coachbuilder.

Soden Samuel R. Warwick st.

Coal Merchants.

Batchelor Mrs Sarah, & Son,
Oxford street
Flowers Thomas, Drayton
Higgins Thomas, New street

Confectioners.

Goodwin Edwin, High street
Leigh John, High street
Morton Joseph, jun. Brook st.
Summers George, Sheaf street
Watson William, High street

Cooper.

Perkins Edward, High street

Corn, &c. Dealers.

Dickins Butlin, Sheaf street
Glover Jno. Sheppard, Sheaf st.
Wall George, Abbey street

Curriers.

Adams William, New street
Webb William, High street

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are yeomen.)

Adams Jesse, Warwick street
Bates Charles, High street
Bolton Richard, *Middlemoor*
Edmunds William, New street
Frost George, *Wood Farm*
Emery George, *Drayton Lodge*
Goodman Jph. *Drayton Grange*
Johnson Daniel, *Borough Hill*
*Mountford James B. Sheaf st.
Norman George, *Manor House,*
Drayton
Norman George, jun. High st.
Warwick William, Brook st.
*Wilcox Richard, Oxford st.
*Wilkins William, High st.
Williams Joseph, Drayton

Farrrier.

Rixom George, Abbey street

Fire and Life Offices.

Accidental—Charles P. Bliss,
New street
County (hailstorm)—Wm. T.
Bromley, High street
County Fire Office—T. Wil-
loughby, Old Bank
General (life and fire)—Butlin
Dickins, Sheaf street
Liverpool & London & Globe—
Wm. T. Bromley, High st.
London (guarantee and acci-
dent)—Wm. T. Bromley,
High street
Manchester (fire)—Clement
Clarke, High street

Northern—Jas. W. Willoughby, High street
Phœnix (fire) and **Pelican** (life), John Young, High street
Provident (life)—T. Willoughby, Old Bank
Railway Passengers' Assurance (against accidents of all kinds)—T. Willoughby, Old Bank
Royal—P. O. Hillman, Sheaf st.
Royal Exchange—Edw. Turner, New street
Royal Farmers'—Thos. Eales, High street
Scottish Widows' Fund (life)—L. G. Bunting, High street
Star (fire)—Clement Clarke, High street
Sun—L. G. Bunting, High st.
Geo. Norman, New street
Temperance and Gen. Provident—P. O. Hillman, Sheaf street
Union—Alfred Taylor, High st.

Fishmonger.

Osborn Wm. (and game dealer and fruiterer), Sheaf street

Furniture Brokers.

Bazley Thomas, Brook street
 Elliman Benjamin, High street
 Waite Charles, Brook street
 Walton Mrs Sarah, High street
 Warren Samuel, New street

Gardeners and Green-grocers.

Goodwin John, jun. Oxford st.
 Higham Joseph, Sheaf street
 Marriott Thomas, Chapel lane
 Newitt John, Brook street
 Orton Thomas, High street
 Osborn John, Sheaf street

Glass, China, &c. Dealer.
 Berry John, High street

Grindery Dealers.

Adams Caleb, Warwick street
 Smith William, High street

Grocers, Tea, &c. Dealers.

Bates Thomas, Sheaf street
 Bird John Sanders, High street
 Brimley Thos. Abbey street
 Burnham Robert, High street
 Collins Pinckard, High street
 Co-operative Society, James Edwards, manager, Sheaf st.
 Dunkley & Sons, High street
 Howes William, Market place
 Osborn John, Sheaf street

Haberdasher.

Faulkner William, High street

Hairdressers.

Hollis William, High street
 Whiting George, New street

Hay and Straw Dealer.
 Brightwell Jno. Oxford street

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Bear (& Commercial), Mrs Sarah Fulton, High street
Black Horse, Edward Crofts, Market place
Boot, Sam. Wilkinson, Abbey st.
Coach & Horses, Wm. Hammond, Warwick street
Crispin's Arms, Wm. Hallworth, St James' street
Crown, Wm. Buston, Sheaf st.
Crown & Cushion, Levi Tysoe, High street
Dun Cow, Charles Bailey, Brook street
Fox & Hounds, Thos. North, London road
George, Sl. Baker, St James' st.
Greyhound, Jos. Hart, High st.
Lion & Lamb, T. Harria, High st.
Marquis of Grandby, Jno. Ed. Wiggins, Sheaf street
Peacock Hotel (market, private, coml. & posting-house), Wm. Fredk. Edmunds, High st.
Plough & Bell, T. Hinkes, New st.
Plume of Feathers, Hy. Edmund Osborn, Market place
Prince Regent, G. Smith, Sheaf st.
Red Lion, Wm. Smith, Brook st.
Royal Oak, Wm. Burnham, Drayton
Saracen's Head (& commercial), Mrs Adel. Edmonds, Brook st.
Swan, Ths. Johnson, Market pl.
Volunteer, William Bailey, London road
Wagon & Horses, Geo. Hart, Sheaf street
Warwick Arms, Thos. Hancock, Warwick street
Wheat Sheaf Hotel (family, commercial, and posting), John Merifield, Sheaf street
White Horse, Joseph Smith, Brook street
World's End, John Dingley Deacon, Sheaf street

Beerhouses.

Burnham Robert, High street
 Cox Benjamin, Drayton
 George Edward, Abbey street
 George William, Sheaf street

Ironmongers.

Osborn John, Sheaf street
 Osborn Jph. Phillips, High st.

Leather Sellers.

Adams William, New street
 Irons William, Abbey street
 Smith William, High street
 Webb William, High street

Linen & Woollen Drapers.

Bliss Rd. & Cooper, High st.
 Bromley William Tew, High st.
 Daniel Charles, High street
 Edgar William, Sheaf street

Faulkner & Hillman, Sheaf st.
 Gardner John, Waterloo House, High street

Maltsters.

Glover Jno. Sheppard, Sheaf st.
 Northampton Brewery Co. Sheaf street, and *Northampton*
 Phipps, Pickering, & Richard, High street, and *Northampton* and *Toucester*

Marine Store Dealers.

Smith William, Brook street
 Smith William, Chapel lane

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Abbott Miss Louisa, New st.
 Cleaver Mrs Sarah Ann, Sheaf st.
 Elliott Miss Jane, Oxford st.
 Faulkner & Hillman, Sheaf st.
 Gardner John, Waterloo House
 Hinkes Miss Eliz. New street
 Major Miss Martha, High street
 March Misses E. & E. Chapel ln.
 Neale Miss E. R. High street
 Summers Mrs Mar. Abbey st.
 Wilson & Hickman, Sheaf st.

Newsagents & Stationers.

Adams Caleb, jun. Sheaf street
 Dickens William, Sheaf street

Newspapers.

Daventry Express (Saturday), Jno. Wm. Barrett, Sheaf st.
Daventry Spectator (Saturday), John Berry, High street

Photographers.

Berry John, High street
 Page Wm. Godfrey, Oxford st.

Pig Dealer.

Freear Hy. Chapel lane

Plumbers, Painters, &c.]

Boddington David, High street
 Brooks Edward, New street
 Cleaver William, Sheaf street
 Dwyer John, New street
 Lighterness Wm. B. New st.
 Turnock John, Warwick street

Printers.

Barrett Thos. & Son, Sheaf st.
 Castell Joseph, High street

Saddlers.

Burgess Charles, Sheaf street
 Payne Thomas, High street
 Todd Robert, High street

Seedsmen.

Burnham Robert, High street
 Howes William, Market place
 Perkins Fredk (and nursery), Sheaf st. and *Northampton*

Shopkeepers.

Adams Caleb, Warwick street
 Brimley Wm. Blox. Oxford st.
 Co-operative Society, Jas. Edwards, manager, Sheaf st.
 Hart Joseph, High street
 Harris William, Brook street
 Horn Job, Oxford street
 Orton Thomas, High street
 Parker Mrs Mary Ann, Sheaf st.
 Timms Benj. John, High street
 Webb David, Abbey street

Soda-Water Manufac.

Clayton George, Chapel lane

Straw-Hat Makers.

Elliott Mrs Alice, Sheaf street
 Elliott Miss Jane, Oxford st.
 Jones Mrs Selina, Norton road

Surgeons.

Forster Thompson, High street
 Gowing Benj. Chaston, High st.
 Johnson Cuth. N. H. Sheaf st.

Tailors.

(Marked thus * are also drapers.)

* Applebee William, Sheaf st.
 * Clarke Clement, High street
 Jeffs Charles, New street

Major Joseph, High street
 * Moss Richard, High street
 Neal John, New street
 * Penny William, High Street
 * Tooby Charles, Sheaf street

Tallow Chandlers.

Dunkley & Sons, High street
 Osborn John, High street

Tea Dealer.

Pratt John, Sheaf street

Tobaccoonists.

Haddon Thos. Law, High st.
 Pratt John, Sheaf street

Toy, &c. Dealers.

Dickins William, Sheaf street
 Stuchbury Edw. High street
 Walton Mrs Sarah, High street

Tripe Dresser.

Checkley John, Sheaf street

Umbrella Maker.

Whitehead Thomas, Brook st.

Upholsterers.

Perkins Edw. Newitt, High st.
 Warren Samuel, New street
 Wright Edward, New street

Veterinary Surgeons.

Mather Fredk. Sheaf street
 Reynolds Jas. Hy. Market pl.

Watchmakers.

Hence William Hy. Sheaf st.
 Maud Chas. High street
 Orams Jeremiah, High street

Wheelwright.

Goodwin John, Sheaf street

Whip Manufacturers.

Gibbard Cornelius, Brook st.
 Sharp Ed. Market pl. & Floore

Wine and Spirit Merchts.

Abbotts Thos. High street
 Hopercroft Alf. (exors. of), Oxford st. Hy. Kendrick, agent
 Phipps, Pickering, & Richard, High st.—J. W. Jeason, agt.
 Pratt & Son, High street
 Young John, High street

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Assembly Hall, New street—T. H. Marriott, secretary, Old bank
County Court, Moot Hall—Richard Harington, Esq., judge; Wm. Willoughby, registrar; Alex. M'Kay, high bailiff
Gas Works, Brook st.—Thos. Simpson, mangr.
Inland Revenue Office—Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Jas. Collier, supervisor; Frederick Wm. Highton, officer
Literary and Scientific Institute—Sheaf street
Police Stations—(Borough) Market pl. Saml. Royle & Geo. Foster, constables; (County) New st. David Browning, inspector
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Sheaf street, Rev. J. Ley and Rev. J. M. Collyns, secretaries
Stamp Office, Sheaf st.—P. O. Hillman, sub-distributor
Union Workhouse, London road—Thomas Atkins, master
Working Men's Club, Oxford street—William Thomason, secretary

Public Officers.

Borough Treasurer,—Wm. Willoughby, Moot Hall
Clerk to Commissioners, to Land Assessed, and Property and Income Taxes—Edmond Chas. Burton, Moot Hall
Clerk to County and Borough Magistrates—Edmond Chas. Burton
Improvement Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, &c.—surveyor, George Ashwell; trea-

surer, Northamptonshire Banking Company
Collector of Taxes and Assistant Overseer—John Pratt, Sheaf street
Inspector of Nuisances and Common Lodging Houses—Geo. Foster, Warwick street
Inspector of Weights and Measures—Samuel Royle, Borough Gaol, Market place
Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Relieving Officer for Daventry District—Thomas Kilburn, Warwick street
Registrar of Births and Deaths, and Relieving Officer for Long Buckby District—Edward John Statham, Long Buckby
Registrar of Births and Deaths for Weedon District—William Watson, Weedon
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—George Norman, New st.
8th Northamptonshire (Daventry) Rifle Volunteers (enrolled 1860)—Captain, E. C. Burton; lieutenant, T. Willoughby; drill sergeant, L. Lucas; colour-sergeant, T. H. Marriott

Conveyances.

Omnibuses from *Peacock Hotel*, High street, to the Weedon Station (L. & N. W.) four times a day (Sunday excepted)

Carriers to Northampton.

William George, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and Joseph Higham, on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

CARRIERS FROM THE INNS, &c.

<i>Ashby St Ledgers</i> —Thomas Crock, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday	<i>Napton</i> —Wm. Muddiman, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday
<i>Badby</i> —James Blundell, Wednesday; and Alfred Turner, Dun Cow, daily	<i>Newnham</i> —Geo. Wills, all days except Thur.
<i>Banbury</i> —Wm. Gardner, Dun Cow, Wed. & Sat.; Levi West, Crown & Cushion, Wed.	<i>Norton</i> —Geo. Major, Bear, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
<i>Barby</i> —Mrs Sarah Batchelor & John Smith, Dun Cow, Wednesday	<i>Preston Capes</i> —Herbert Hickman, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Braunston</i> —Ezekiel Hakesley and Wm. Waite, Wednesday and Saturday	<i>Prior's Marston</i> —Smith Jester, Crown and Cushion, Wednesday; and — Dumbleton, Saracen's Head, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Byfield</i> —see Banbury	<i>Ravensthorpe</i> —Johnson, Wednesday
<i>Charwelton</i> —Samuel Higham, Lion and Lamb, Wednesday and Saturday	<i>Rugby</i> —Chas. Turner, Bear, Wed.; and Thos. Gardner, Lion and Lamb, Tues. and Sat.
<i>Cold Higham</i> —Thos. Reeve, Greyhound, Wed.	<i>Shuckborough</i> —Wm. Bilson, Saracen's Head, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Crick</i> —Jonathan Walton, Plume of Feathers, Wednesday	<i>Southam</i> —Simon Warner, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday
<i>Dunchurch</i> —Morgan, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday	<i>Staverton</i> —Wm. Bulliman, Saracen's Head, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Everdon</i> —George Wills, all days except Thur.	<i>Stockton</i> —Cleaver, Bear, Wednesday
<i>Flecknoe</i> —Chas. Turner, Bear, Wednesday; and — Spencer, Wednesday and Saturday	<i>Towcester</i> —George Brice, Monday
<i>Floore</i> —Geo. Major, Bear, Wednesday	<i>Welton</i> —Martin Smith and John Gregory, Black Horse, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Granborough</i> —John Hudson, Dun Cow, Wed.	<i>Whilton</i> —Thomas Boot, Black Horse, Wed.; and James Adams, Plume of Feathers, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
<i>Hellidon</i> —Richard Bates, Wed. and Sat.	<i>Willoughby</i> —John Drinkwater, Dun Cow, Wednesday
<i>Kilsby</i> —Thomas Crock, Crown & Cushion, and Thos. Gardner, Lion & Lamb, Wed.	<i>Woodford</i> —Samuel Hiam, Lion and Lamb, Wednesday and Saturday; and William Marriott, Bear, Wednesday
<i>Leamington</i> —Beechnee, Crown and Cushion, Wednesday	<i>Yelvertoft</i> —Jas. Kendrick, Crown & Cushion, Wednesday
<i>Long Buckby</i> —John Eales, Wed. and Sat.	
<i>Lutterworth</i> —Thomas Gardner, Lion & Lamb, Thursday	
<i>Morton Pinkney</i> —Hy. Gardner, Saracen's Head, Wednesday	

DODFORD PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Norton, on the east by Floore, on the west by Newnham, and on the south by Weedon. It contains 1349 acres; its population in 1801 was 205; in 1831, 279; in 1841, 228; in 1851, 219; in 1861, 234; in 1871, 230 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4541, 15s. 10d., and the gross estimated rental £5176. The parish being situated on a branch of the Nene, derives its name, according to Fuller, from a ford over that river here, at which grew a description of water-weed called Dods. The soil is principally a strong deep loam; about three-fourths of the lordship is in rich pasture, almost unequalled in the county. There are several springs: two or three of them are slightly chalybeate; and there is plenty of good diluvial gravel in the parish. According to Morton, the inhabitants of this parish are famous for longevity, and generally live to the age of seventy or eighty. In the great Mayflood in 1664, "the water in a short space arose at least eight feet above the ordinary surface of the rill that runs through the town." Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart. (lord of the manor), and Robett Hewitt, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Dodford, or Dodefod, contained 3 hides of land at the time of the Domesday survey, which was held by the Earl of Morton; there were 2 mills of the yearly rent of 10s., and 12 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued in the reign of the Confessor at 40s, but was then advanced to double that sum. The Saxon proprietors of this land were Turbern, who held half of it, and Orgar, Aluric, and Leuric, who held the other half. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II., these 3 hides were in the possession of Ralph de Keynes, the elder son of Ralph de Keynes, or de Kainets, who came over with the Conqueror. Ralph, the grandson of the above-named Ralph, having joined the rebellious barons, in the 17th of this reign (1171) his lands in this county were given by

the king to Imbert de Hereford, but were afterwards restored, as he died seized of them in the sixth of Henry III. (1222), and was succeeded by his son William, who enclosed a park and warren here, which were found to be an infringement on the rights of the king's manor at Fawsley. William was succeeded by Robert, his son, who was knighted, and in the 10th of Edward I. (1282) died seized of this manor, which he was certified to have held of Edmund Earl of Leicester, the youngest son of Henry III., by the service of 4½ knight's fees. This Edmund had the title of King of Sicily, having been invested by the Pope with the dominions of Sicily and Apulia in the thirty-eighth of Henry III. (1254). Whilst a youth he was created by his father the Earl of Chester, and in the forty-ninth of this reign, upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, was by letters-patent created Earl of Leicester, and in the year following obtained a grant of the Honor of Leicester. In the fifty-first of this reign he was made Earl of Lancaster, and had the castle and town of Lancaster conferred upon him, and after two years was made High Steward of England. He died in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), and was succeeded by Thomas, his son, who dying without issue, the honours and estate descended to Henry, his younger brother, whose son Henry, in the twenty-fifth of Edward III. (1352), was advanced to the title and dignity of Duke of Lancaster. From that time the manor of Dodford was held of the Duke of Lancaster as of the fee of Leicester. It continued in the possession of the family of De Keynes until the forty-ninth of this reign, when the male succession failed, and it passed to the sister and aunt of John de Keynes, who dying without issue in a few months, the manor descended to Alice, great-grand-daughter of William de Keynes, wife of Lewis Cardigan. From this lady it passed through several intermediate possessors, after being subject to illegal descent or legal contention for upwards of a century, to Thomas Stafford, Esq., from whom it descended, in the ninth of Henry VIII. (1518), to his nephew, Humphry Stafford, Esq. of Blatherwycke, afterwards knighted. Sir Humphry Stafford, his son, sold the manor of Dodford, in the thirty-eighth of Henry VIII. (1547), to John Wyrley, of Dodford, and John Wyley, Esq., grandson of the purchaser, in 1647 made a settlement of it upon his daughters, Anne, wife of Henry Sanderson, Esq., and Jane, wife of William Colley, Esq. By virtue of this settlement, one moiety passed to John Colley, eldest son of Jane; and Henry Sanders, Esq., on leaving no issue, the other moiety was conveyed to Henry Benson, Esq., eldest son of Anne, by Richard Benson, Esq., her second husband, who purchased the other moiety in 1685. Being thus possessed of the whole manor, he settled it, with all his other estates, in 1723, in moieties on his two daughters, Elizabeth Christiana and Jane Grey. The former died unmarried in 1731, and left her moiety to her sister, then wife of Lacy Knightley, Esq., from whom it passed to Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., who, according to Baker, is of the blood of William Keynes, the Norman grantee, though not the representative. There were 14 mesne manors belonging to this barony: at Brockhole and Muscott, Floore and Clasthorpe, Harleston, Heyford, Holdenby, Spratton, Hannington, Thurnby, Yelvertoft, Walton near Aynho, and Astrop; all of which places, with the exception of Astrop, are still within the jurisdiction of its view of frank-pledge or court-leet.

The Priors of Luffield, Daventry, and Canons Ashby, and Broomsgrove chantry, in Worcestershire, had each possessions in this parish. The *Manor-House* stood south of the churchyard.

The *Village* of Dodford stands on the highroad to Chester through Daventry, occupying a narrow valley, through which runs a small rivulet, which rises near Borough Hill, and being fed by springs principally rising in this lordship, forms a tributary to the Nene. It is about three miles E.S.E. of Daventry, and one mile N. of Weedon. The London and North-Western Railway, the Grand Junction Canal, and the old Roman road, Watling Street, run nearly parallel in the vicinity.

The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on a gentle elevation between the Chester road and the village, and consists of a nave and north aisle,

south porch, chancel, and tower containing six bells. The north aisle is in the Early English style, the body about a century later. The font is very ancient, and the chancel, which was rebuilt in 1850, is approached from the nave by an ascent of two steps under a pointed arch, under which is an open carved screen of wood. The east end of the aisle is appropriated to a chapel or burial-place for the lords of the manor. The clock and chimes are the gift of Mr Joseph Cooke in 1710. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £10, and now valued at £275 per annum. The Rev. T. C. Thornton of Brockhall is the patron, and the Rev. Henry John Thomson, M.A., incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 100 acres of land awarded in lieu of great tithes; and the vicar's income arises from a glebe of 129 acres. A window of three lights was placed in the north aisle in 1863 by Robert Hewitt, Esq. of Northampton, in memory of his wife and his brother Richard.

There are several interesting ancient *monuments* in the church, amongst which are two with effigies, one of a cross-legged knight in banded mail, of which there are only three in the kingdom. This is supposed to be the effigy of Sir William Keynes, who died in 1344, and was buried here.

The Vicarage House, which is a commodious residence, stands in the village, a little north of the church.

The Parish School is endowed with the following bequests:—Joseph Cooke of this parish, who died in 1780, bequeathed £100, the yearly interest to be applied from time to time in apprenticing poor children of the parish; and £500, the yearly interest to be applied in paying the master of the parish school. The late Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq. of Brockhall, in 1842, added by gift the sum of £300 to the aforesaid charities—viz. to the apprenticing fund £50, and to the school fund £250, to be disposed of and managed in the same manner as the original bequests. The present school was built in 1840.

Jane Freeman of Coventry, who died in 1842, bequeathed £60, and her niece Frances King, who died in 1845, bequeathed £40, the yearly interest to be distributed among the poor of this parish, in such manner as the vicar and his successors shall think proper.

Biography.—Robert Dodford, a learned Benedictine monk, was a native of this village, and flourished in the 13th century; he was educated at Ramsey Abbey, where he became librarian, and devoted his time to the study of Hebrew. He wrote several sermons, with Postills, on the Proverbs, which, says Fuller, “the envy of time hath intercepted from us.”

Post-Office.—Wall Box, cleared at 5 P.M. Letters arrive here from Weedon, which is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Baker James, shopkeeper
Crofts John, parish clerk
Humphrey Mrs Elizabeth, vict.

Thompson Rev. Henry John,
M.A. vicar
Turner Edward, vict. *Swan*.

Hewitt Rt. Hy. (& land agent)
Humphrey Mrs Elizabeth
Rayson William, *Glebe Farm*
Russell James
Sargent Joseph

New Inn

Linnett Thos. rate collector
Russell James, corn miller,
Dodford Mill

Farmers and Graziers.
Broomwich William

Carrier to Daventry—George Judkins, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

EVERDON PARISH.

Everdon parish includes Great and Little Everdon and the hamlet of Snoscomb. It is bounded on the east by Weedon, on the north by Newnham, on the west by Fawsley, and on the south by Farthingstone. It contains 2499 acres; its population in 1801 was 586; in 1831, 745; in 1841, 777; in 1851, 712; in 1861, and in 1871, 672 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4734, and the gross estimated rental £5340. The soil is a rich loam on the low grounds, and light and sandy on the hills; and the greater part of the lordship, except the hills, is in grass. A few brooks run through the parish, and there are several springs, one of which, Swiftwell Spring, is a mineral. The principal landowners are—the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (the lords of the manor), Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., Robert Canning, Esq., Sanders

Pepper, Esq., J. G. Todd, Esq., Mr James Bromwich, Mr Joseph Rivolta, and Mr John Stockley.

Manor.—William Peverell held half a hide of land in Everdon of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, and soke of Fawsley, at the time of the general survey. In the reign of Edward I. it was the freehold of Bern, and had been rated at 5s., but it was then advanced to 10s. "Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, was half-brother to the Conqueror by the mother's side, and attended him in his expedition against Harold. He was present with many clergy at the battle which gained his brother the crown, and is supposed by his supplications and advice to have been instrumental in procuring success. For these services, and his entire affection to the person of the king, he was raised to the Earldom of Kent, the first office of trust and dignity conferred after the victory. With this post of honour he received many large possessions, and besides the manors lying in other counties, he had 12 in Northamptonshire, which were given him by the Conqueror"—(Bridges). In the reign of Henry II. the monks of Bernay held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, and 2 small virgates in Everdon; the monks of Daventry held 8 small virgates of Hugh de Leicester, and Ralph de Maundeville and Walter had each 4 small virgates here. The Abbey of Bernay, which was of the Benedictine order, in the diocese of Lisieux in Normandy, was founded by Judith, wife of Richard, second Duke of Normandy. Dugdale and Tanner are of opinion that there was a cell belonging to this abbey in Everdon. In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., the Abbot of Bernay was lord of the manor of Everdon. Robert Young, as under-tenant to the monks of Daventry, held 6 virgates of the fee of Huntingdon, which owed suit to the hundred of Fawsley, and Geoffrey de Maundeville held 4 virgates of the fee of Albany. The abbot performed suit and service at the Huntingdon court twice a year. Upon the suppression of the alien monasteries, the manor of Everdon, with the priory, was granted by King Henry VI., in the nineteenth of his reign (1440), to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, in whose possession it still continues.

The Eton Manor-House, formerly the priory, stood at the east end of the village. The lands which belonged to the monks of Daventry, and were called the manor of Little Everdon, were granted to Cardinal Wolsey at the dissolution of that monastery, and afterwards to King Henry VIII.'s new foundations in Oxford.

Everdon Hall, formerly the *Manor-House* of Little Everdon, and which afterwards became a farmhouse, was purchased, together with the estate, in 1809, by Gabriel Doveton, Esq., M.P., a general in the East India service, who converted the house into a good residence. It is now the seat and property of David St Paul, Esq.

The Village of Everdon is situated in a vale overlooked by a range of hills on the north-west and south, about 4 miles S.S.E. of Daventry, and nearly 12 miles from Northampton. A dreadful fire broke out in this village on the 13th April 1786, when nearly 40 houses were consumed. It was occasioned by a plumber's fire in the belfry, some sparks of which were blown by the wind out of the window upon a thatched building.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, porches, and chancel, with a tower containing five bells. It is in the Decorated style of architecture, and is a very neat edifice. The chancel is divided from the nave by a wooden screen beneath a lofty arch, and in the south wall of the chancel are two seats and a piscina. The east end of the chancel was rebuilt about 1860, and the old chancel window replaced by a new one at the expense of the late rector. A portion of the south aisle is appropriated to the inhabitants of Snoscomb. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £24, 2s. 11d., and now worth about £600 a year. The Provost and Fellows of Eton College are the patrons, and the Rev. Henry Luxmoore, M.A., is the rector. The Commissioners of Enclosure awarded about 162 acres of land, and an annual rent-charge of £100, in lieu of the glebe and tithes of Everdon in 1764, besides which the rector has the tithes of Snoscomb.

Bridges informs us that the churchyard of Everdon was polluted by murder whilst Oliver Sutton was Bishop of Lincoln, who granted a commission to the Priors of Daventry to reconcile it, in 1292. A rood of land has been recently added to the churchyard.

The Rectory House, a neat residence, stands in the village. It was thoroughly repaired about 1861, and part of it newly roofed.

Here is a small *Independent Chapel*, which was built in 1813; and William Folwell, Esq., bequeathed the interest of £500 towards the support of the minister in the same year. He also left the interest of £500 towards a *Charity School* here, which was built in 1828 by subscription, and a grant from the National Society; and the Rev. Sir John Knightley, Bart. of Fawsley, left the interest of £133, 6s. 8d., which yields about £5, 5s. per annum, for the support of the Sunday-school. Here is also a small *Wesleyan Meeting-house*; and there is a *Girls' Day School* in the village, supported by the rector and other subscribers.

The town land consists of 16a. 2r. 28p., and lets for about £30 per annum, which is expended in the repairs of the church and church bells, and the bridge at the east end of the village.

Several Roman coins, particularly of Constantine, Constantius, and Magnentius, were ploughed up, some years since, in a field called Longsmall, in this parish. Mr Baker is of opinion that this field lies in the line of the Roman road from Benaventa, through Preston Capes and Woodford, to the station of Brenavis, at Chipping Warden.

SNOSCOMB or SNORSOMB, occupies the southern portion of this parish, and consists of about 640 acres, the whole of which belong to Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held 1½ virgates in Snochescumbe at the time of the general survey: it was valued at 10s., and had been the freehold of Turbern. In the reign of Henry II. Snoscomb consisted of 4 small virgates, which were held of the fee of Leicester. In the reign of King John, the manor of Snoscomb was in the possession of the Lovell family, with which it continued till the fourteenth of Richard II. (1391), when John Lord Lovell and Holland conveyed it to John de Everdon. From the De Everdons it passed to the family of Knightley, and descended with Fawsley to the present proprietor.

In Bridges' time it was "a hamlet of five houses, including the mill, but reputed to have been formerly a more considerable village." The manor-house, now reduced to a farmhouse, a cottage, and the water-mill, include the whole of Snoscomb.

Post-Office.—James Wright, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Daventry at 8.39 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M.

Ayres Mrs Mary, *Westcomb*
Ayres Jas, woodmn. *Snorscomb*
Baseley Matthew, carpenter
Bird Mrs Eliz. beerh. & shopkr.
Bird Mr Richard
Bird Wm. corn mlr. bkr. & grzr.
Bishop William, blacksmith
Bliss Joseph, butcher
Bodily Robt. mason & bricklr.
Borman Mrs Ann *Lt. Everdon*
Bradley George, higgler
Bromwich Miss Sarah
Brown Mrs Sarah, schoolmrs.
Brown Mr William
Buswell William, butcher
Butlin Henry, blacksmith and vict. *Plough*
Carter Hy. scholmr. & rate col.

Coates Mrs Sarah, *Lt. Everdon*
Elliott Robert, baker
Ellis Rev. J. S. curate
Hopcroft Wm. grocer & farmer
Hollier Wm. beerhouse
Jenkins Mr John
Jenkins William, shopkeeper
Luxmoore Rev. Henry, M.A., rector
Mann Wm. carpnt. & bird stff.
Oliver Edward, saddler
Oliver Sam. machst. & shopkr.
Osborn George, victualler, *Plume of Feathers*
St Paul David, *Everdon Hall*
Stevens Jno. wine & spirit mer.
Sutton Wm. tailor & sexton
Wright Jas. shoemkr. P.-O.

Wright Joseph, carrier, beerhouse & shopkeeper
Farmers and Graziers.
(Marked thus * are yeomen.)
*Bromwich James
Brown Thomas
*Burton Thomas
Coates Hy. *Little Everdon*
*Goodman Jno. *Little Everdon*
Gudgeon Elisha
Mountfort Thomas (& corn miller), *Snorscomb*
Osborn George
Payne John, *Little Everdon*
*Pepper Sanders (& surveyor)
Smith Mrs Sarah Ann, *Little Everdon*
*Stockley John (& maltster)

Carriers to Northampton.—George Bradley, 'on Wednesday and Saturday, and George Wills, to Daventry on all days except Thursday,

FARTHINGSTONE PARISH.

Farthingstone, or Farraxton, is bounded by Everdon on the north, by Stowe on the east, on the south by Maidford, and by Preston Capes on the west. It contains 1737 acres, and its population in 1801 was 230; in 1831, 293; in 1841, 315; in 1851, 313; in 1861, 316; and in 1871, 339 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2267; and the gross estimated rental £2692. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and nearly half the lordship is in permanent pasture. Dodford and Castle Dykes woods are extensive, and remarkable for the growth of oaks. The principal proprietors are—Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart. (the lord of the manor), Arthur William Grant, Esq., Rev. T. C. Thornton, of Brockhall, William Harris, Esq., and Mr George Watkins.

Castle Dykes.—"At the western extremity of Farthingstone Wood is an extensive and irregular intrenchment on an elevated situation, and occupying an area of about 13 acres, called Castle Dykes. It is surrounded by a single ditch, and an outer bank or vallum, varying rather in height, but at all points much lower than the inner vallum. A deep ditch completely intersects it, and produces two nearly equal divisions. The northern one approaches to a square with the angles rounded; the depth of the vallum from the crown to the centre of the fosse is about 17 feet, and the height from the level of the inner area about 7 feet. The southern division is surrounded by a ditch about 28 feet below the crown of the rampart, which is about 15 feet above the level of the inner area; in the centre of this division is a circular mound or keep, on the same level with the rest of the area, and encompassed by a ditch and rampart of the same dimensions. The only decided entrance appears to have been near the middle of the south division, and to have been protected to the south-east by an additional vallum and ditch within the outer one. It bears a striking resemblance to the double Saxon camp described by Dr Stukeley. Morton attributes it to the same era, conjecturing that it was one of the numerous castles and forts erected in 913 under the direction of Æthelfleda, relict and successor of Æthelred, viceroy of Mercia, and that it was set on fire and demolished by the Danes under Sweyn in 1013. The site of the circular keep seems to have been subsequently converted into the baronial castle of the feudal lords. Morton, who is quoted by Baker, has given a circumstantial detail of the proceedings of some workmen in digging up the ruins for stones to build the house which is now standing at a short distance from the Castle Hill. 'They discovered,' he says, 'a room with a vaulted stone roof, and another room beneath. Amongst other stones in the rubbish, they met with three very rudely carved, each with an ill-proportioned figure standing out upon it. One a bearded head, another that seems to have been designed for a woman's head, the third of a man or woman with arms akimbo, all which were placed with the faces outward in the wall of the said house adjoining to the Dykes, and are still to be seen.' The two former are still remaining, but are mere corbels of no very remote antiquity. In a field recently reclaimed from wood to tillage, about a furlong south-west of Castle Dykes, and described by Morton as 'a plot of ground called Castle Yard,' is a square intrenchment with only the inner vallum remaining; but on the north side, which is within the wood, both the vallum and the fosse between are still visible." There can be little doubt of this being a summer encampment of the Romans, several hundredweight of scoria of iron, intermixed with charcoal, the socket of a spear, and other relics of that warlike people, having been found there.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey Fordineston was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, the Earl of Morton, and was divided into two lordships. One contained 3 hides and 1 virgate, and the other 1 virgate. Before the Conquest 1½ hide had been the freehold of Uleric, and Orgar, Tedgar, and Godric held the remainder. All lay within the soke of Fawsley. In the reign of Henry II. the first of these lordships was in the hands of the king, and the second was held by William de Strafford of Hervicus Belet. In the reign of

Henry III. the superior lord of Farthingstone appears to have been Richard de Keynes, the grandson of William de Keynes, who took King Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln. Walter de Gaddesden was certified to be possessed of this lordship in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, and Robert de Grimescot to hold 8 virgates of the fee of Belet. The lordship then contained 4 hides, formed a part of the fee of Leicester, owed suit and service to the hundred of Fawsley, and paid a rent of 26s. per annum to the king. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Richard de Bray and Richard Lovell were lords of this manor. It afterwards passed through several hands, and was sold by Sir Charles Shuckburgh to James Hawley, Esq., M.D., of Leybourn Grange, Kent. Dr Hawley was succeeded in 1777 by his son Henry Hawley, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1795, and from him the title and estate descended, in 1831, to Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., the present lord of the manor, who was born in 1815. The *Manor-House*, now a farmhouse, stands at the entrance to the village.

The *Village* of Farthingstone is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence about 6 miles S.E. from Daventry and 7 N.W. of Towcester, 4 from the Weedon Station, and 10 from Northampton.

The *Church*, which was restored and reseatd in 1852, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it is situated in the village, and consists of a tower containing five bells, nave, south porch, and chancel. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £13, 18s. 11½d., and its gross income is £275 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Rev. Amos Westoby, M.A., is the present incumbent. The rectory consists of 187a. 1r. 20p., allotted in lieu of glebe lands and tithes; and the *Rectory House* stands south of the churchyard.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* in the village, erected in 1846.

The *Sunday-school* is endowed with the interest of £233, 6s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols, left by Sir John Knightley, Bart., in 1802.

Post-Office.—George Castle, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Weedon *via* Litchborough at 8.45 A.M., and are despatched at 4.45 P.M.

Buswell Jno. plumber & grazier
Castle Geo. boot & shoemaker,
P.O. and shopkeeper
Chambers Joseph, butcher
Chambers Vincent, blacksmith
Darby Wm. stonemason, grocer
and vict. *King's Arms*
Fields Wm. harness maker
Judkins Mrs Ann

Stamp Robert, tailor
Welsh Charles, surgeon
Westoby Rev. Amos, M.A.,
rector
Wilson William, parish clerk

Farmers and Graziers.

Chambers Quintus
Chambers Robert

Earl William
Goff John
Haynes Thomas
Hurley John
Hurley John Albert
Hurley William (and builder)
Hurley William, jun.
Poole Thomas

Carrier to Northampton.—John Masters, on *Saturday*.

FAWSLEY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Everdon, by Preston Capes and Charwelton on the south and west, and by Badby and Newnham on the north. It contains 1794 acres; and its population in 1801 was 29; in 1831, 22; in 1841, 48; in 1851, 48; in 1861, 64; and in 1871, 46 souls. The gross estimated rental is £3027, and the rateable value £2691. The soil is a rich deep loam, and the entire lordship is laid down in rich pasturage, except about 47 acres, which are arable.

Manor.—The king himself held the manor of Falewesle, which contained 1½ and one-fifth part of a hide, at the time of the Norman survey. It was rated then, as in the time of the Confessor, at £15. In the reign of Henry II. the king held 2 hides of land at Fawsley. In the reign of King John it was granted in fee-farm to Hugh Russell, the yearly rent of £15 being reserved out of it to the crown. This Hugh obtained a grant for a weekly market to be held here every Sunday, in the 8th of Henry III. (1224), but it was afterwards changed to

Thursday. Hugh de Capes, great-grandson of the said Hugh Russell, died seized of this manor in the 40th of Henry III. (1256), and was succeeded in it by Thomas, his son, who sold it to Simon, the son of Robert de Daventre, sometimes called Simon de Fawesley. In the 10th of Richard II. (1387), John de Fawesley alienated it to John de Watham, clerk, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, who granted it in the 16th of the same reign to Geoffrey de Somerton. In the 3d of Henry V. (1416), Richard Knightley, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, purchased it of the said Geoffrey, and he afterwards added the manors of Hellidon and Upton with the hundred of Newbottle-grove. This Richard Knightley was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, who took their name from the manor of Knightley in that county, of which they had been possessed from the 20th of William the Conqueror. In the 10th of Henry VII. (1494), Richard, the grandson of the purchaser of Fawsley, was knighted, and his son and heir, Sir Richard Knightley of Upton, surviving him but three years, and leaving no male issue, the family estates passed to his next brother, Sir Edmund Knightley, a lawyer of considerable eminence, one of the commissioners for inspecting the religious houses previous to their dissolution, and a sergeant-at-law. Sir Richard dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on his next brother, Sir Valentine Knightley, who was knighted in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547); and his son and successor, Sir Richard Knightley, was dubbed a knight at Fotheringay by the Earl of Leicester in the 8th of Elizabeth (1566). This Sir Richard partitioned his several manors and estates between his sons; the manor of Fawsley descended to his son Sir Valentine, after whose decease without male issue a portion of his estate descended to his three daughters and co-heiresses; but the manors of Fawsley and Snorscomb passed to his brother Edward's son and heir, Richard Knightley, Esq. of Preston Capes, who died in 1639, having by entail and will devised these estates to Richard Knightley, Esq. of Burgh Hall, Staffordshire, son of Sir Richard's brother Thomas in tail-male. "He was an active adherent of the Parliament from the commencement of the struggle with the crown, and his eldest son, Richard, having married the daughter of the celebrated John Hampden, and thus become allied also to the protectorate house of Cromwell, the ties of social connection were superadded to the force of public principle, and produced one of the most formidable private combinations of that eventful period. At Fawsley the plan is said to have originated for retrenching the royal prerogative by depriving the crown of the right of making peace or war, and placing the royal revenues under the direction of four councils, to be appointed by Parliament, which was to meet annually without summons from the sovereign, and to have the control of the militia, and the disposal of all places of trust and profit. He died in 1650, having been a leading member of all the local committees nominated by Parliament for this county, as was also his son and successor, Sir Richard Knightley, K.B. He did not, however, sanction the trial and execution of the King; and in 1660 was one of the council of state which promoted the recall of Charles II., who at the Restoration received him into favour, and made him one of the Knights of the Bath previous to the coronation" (Baker). Richard, his eldest son, died unmarried in 1665, when this estate devolved upon Essex Knightley, Esq., son of Sir Richard by his second wife, on whose decease Fawsley and the entailed estates in this county became vested in his uncle, Devereux Knightley, Esq. After the decease of Devereux Knightley, Esq., son of the above-named Devereux, in 1695 unmarried, the manor of Fawsley and the family estates passed to his first cousin, Lucy Knightley, who died unmarried in 1726. Lucy Knightley, Esq., son of Valentine Knightley, died without issue in 1791, leaving Fawsley and the family estates to his brothers Valentine, John, and Charles in tail-male. Valentine Knightley, Esq., having died unmarried in 1796, the estates descended to Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1798. Sir John, dying without male issue in 1812, was succeeded by his nephew Sir Charles Knightley, D.C.L., eldest son of the Rev. Charles Knightley, by the only daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq. of Moulton, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1781, married in 1813 the eldest daughter of F. L. Hervey, Esq. of

Englefield Green, Surrey, grandson of the first Earl of Bristol. Sir Charles was a deputy lieutenant of the county, and for many years M.P. for South Northamptonshire. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Rainald Knightley, third baronet, and the present lord of the manor. Sir Rainald was born in 1819, married in 1869 Louisa Mary, daughter of the late Sir E. Bowater. He is J.P. and D.L. for Northamptonshire, and M.P. for the Southern Division of the county. Family residence, Fawsley Park.

There is no village in this parish ; it contains but four houses altogether.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands a short distance east of the Hall, and is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing four bells. The interior is fitted up with extreme neatness ; it is pewed with oak, in the panels of which are introduced some of the ancient grotesque carving from the ends of the old seats. All the windows are of stained glass. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £7, 9s. 7d., now valued at about £100 a year ; it is in the patronage of Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., and incumbency of the Rev. Philip William Story, B.A., for whom the Rev. P. W. Story, B.A., officiates. The church was granted to the Daventry Priory by King Henry II. ; at the dissolution it fell into the hands of the crown, and was subsequently granted to the Knightley family. The endowment of the vicarage anciently consisted of *Cyric seat*, church scot or church seed, which was an offering of the first-fruits of harvest, ordained by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in the seventh century, and subsequently confirmed by Kings Edgar and Canute, to be paid yearly at St Martin's Mass. This tribute was paid to the church of Fawsley by all the neighbouring parishes, but when the custom of paying it ceased is not known. The church contains several very fine monuments of the Knightley family.

Fawsley Hall, or the *Manor-House*, the seat of Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., was built in the reign of Henry VII., and is an extensive and imposing structure. It has been the residence of the Knightley family for four centuries, and is situated on a gently elevated lawn commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect, the foreground of which is enlivened by two fine sheets of water. In this mansion is a magnificent Gothic hall, 54 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 43 feet high, with an open timber roof. There are several interesting family and other portraits in the mansion ; the windows of the hall and breakfast parlour are filled with heraldic alliances, and at the south end of the hall is the family achievement, marshalling no less than 334 quarterings. The Park, including Badby Wood, extends over nearly 700 acres : it is well stocked with deer, and the prospect from some parts of its diversified surface is truly delicious. Here are evident traces of an ancient encampment, and the picturesque ruins of the Lodge, once the residence of some of the members of the Knightley family.

Eminent Men.—John Dod, M.A., a learned Puritan divine, generally styled the Decalogist, from his celebrated exposition of the ten commandments, was born in Cheshire in 1555 ; resided here for several years, under the patronage of the Knightley family, and was vicar of Fawsley. He was several times silenced for Nonconformity, and published the "Plain Exposition of the Ten Commandments," "An Exposition of the Book of Proverbs," and several sermons. His sayings acquired great provincial celebrity, and were printed in various forms. He died in 1645. John Wilkins, D.D., a learned prelate and practical philosopher of the 17th century, was born here in 1614, in the house of the above-named Rev. John Dod. He was vicar of his native place, but afterwards joined the Presbyterians, and took the Solemn League and Covenant. He married Robina, widow of Peter French, and sister of Oliver Cromwell, then Lord Protector, and obtained the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected at the Restoration. He was afterwards Dean of Ripon, and in 1668 elevated to the bishopric of Chester. He died at the house of his friend, Dr Tillotson, in London, in 1672. He encouraged the study of astronomy, published a work entitled "The Discovery of a New World,"

and other works ; was reputed a good mathematician, and published "Mathematical Magic," and several sermons and discourses.

Knightley Sir Rainald, Bart., M.P., <i>Fawsley Hall</i>	Waters Richard, land agent to Sir Rainald Knightley Johnson John, farmer	Handley James, gardener Miller James, woodman
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HELLIDON PARISH.

Hellidon, Eliden, Helidane, or Halidon, which lies in a sequestered and hilly district, abounding with beautiful views of the surrounding country, is bounded on the north by Newbold Grounds and Catesby, on the south by Charwelton, on the west by Priors Marston, in Warwickshire, and on the north-west by Shuckburgh, in the same county. It contains 1536 acres; and its population in 1801 was 340; in 1831, 426; in 1841, 397; in 1851, 397; 1861, 449; and in 1871, 379 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2454, and the gross estimated rental £2907. The soil of the upper parts of the parish is a light red land, and of the lower a deep loam and clay; about a third of the whole is arable; and George Attenborough, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Robert Canning, Esq., Rev. John Storer, M.A., and Sir Francis Shuckburgh, are the principal proprietors. "Rydon Hill, a hill near Hellidon," says Morton, "if you take in its several stations, has the most extensive view of all the high hills adjoining. Thence you see the Malvern Hills with ease, when the eye is assisted with a glass, and 'tis thought, may descry the Wrekin in Shropshire." The river Leam rises at the foot of a small hill close to the eastern entrance to the village of Hellidon, and forms a considerable basin, called Leam Pool; from whence, after being augmented by several rills in this lordship, Staverton, and Catesby, it enters Warwickshire, and after naming two towns, Leamington Hastang and Leamington Priors, now a place of fashionable resort for its saline waters, flows into the lesser Avon near Warwick. There are also several other springs in the parish.

Manor.—Hellidon is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and its history prior to the reign of Henry II. is buried in obscurity. At this time, however, we find that it contained 4 hides of land of the fee of Berkhamstead. In the reign of Henry III., Roger de Baskerville held half an knight's fee here of the Honor of Clare, of which Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was the superior lord. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John Gifford and Roger de Baskerville were certified to be lords of Hellidon. In the 13th of Edward III. (1340), John Gifford levied a fine of this manor, and accounted for one knight's fee here in the 20th of this reign. In the 17th of Richard II. (1394), Richard Gifford and Joan his wife levied a fine of it, and in the 10th of Henry IV. (1409), Roger Gifford, Esq., died seized of it. In the 8th of Henry VI. (1430), Thomas Gifford, Esq. of Twyford, was lord of Hellidon, and from him it lineally descended to Ursula, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gifford, Esq., and wife of Sir Thomas Wenman; Sir Thomas sold it, in 1556, to Robert Glover of Hellidon, and it has since been alienated in parcels.

The lordship, which in Edward II.'s time was in the possession of Roger de Baskerville, and which was henceforth called Baskerville Manor, descended to Sir Walter Baskerville, his eldest son, who was succeeded by John, his son, who died in the forty-eighth of Edward III. (1375). By inquisition taken at his death, this lordship appears to have been then held of the Baron of Brimmersfield, a descendant of Gilbert, the last Earl of Clare, by the service of a rose, presented annually upon the feast of St John the Baptist. John, his son and heir, dying in infancy, the manor was restored to his paternal aunt, Margaret, wife of Robert Foulehurst, in whose line it continued till the death of William Foulehurst, without issue, in the eighteenth of Henry VI. (1440), when it vested in Sir John Baskerville, who sold it in the following year to Richard Knightley, Esq. of Fawsley. Sir Valentine Knightley sold it to John Lambert, Gent., who died seized of it in the forty-fourth of Elizabeth (1602); and in 1613, Richard, his son and successor, sold it to John Ball, Gent. From him it passed to his nephew,

George Mariott, Gent., who died in 1622, and from whose son or immediate successor it was alienated to the Onleys of Catesby, of which family both Catesby and Hellidon were purchased by John Parkhurst, Esq. Upon the death of John George Parkhurst, his successor, it devolved upon his nephew and heir, Charles Parkhurst, Esq. of Catesby, who, dying in 1824, devised this manor with that of Catesby to George Charles Parkhurst Baxter, Esq. (son of Mrs Baxter, daughter of the late J. G. Parkhurst, Esq.) The present possessor is George Attenborough, Esq. The *Gifford Manor-House* stood in a field called Woodhill, at the east entrance to the village, and the *Baskerville Manor-House*, now a farmhouse, is at the west end.

The *Village* of Hellidon is situated on an eminence about 5 miles S.W. of Daventry, 14 N.E. by N. from Banbury, and 17 N.W. by W. from Northampton.

The *Church*, dedicated to St John the Baptist, stands on a steep ascent in the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. The east window in the chancel is filled with stained glass. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, rated at £20, and now worth about £100. It was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1756, with which 8 acres of land have been purchased at Welford; and the commissioners allotted about 60 acres to the vicar in lieu of tithes. The Rev. Charles Scrafton Holthouse, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, which was built in 1813.

The *School* is endowed with a rent-charge of £20 a year, left by John Ball, Esq., in 1618. It has been rebuilt and enlarged by subscription, at a cost of £250, and the Rev. Sir John Knightley left the interest of £200 in aid of the Sunday-school in 1802.

Post-Office.—Thomas Billingham, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Daventry at 8.15 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M. The nearest money-order office is at Priors Marston.

Allibone Job, higgler
 Billingham Thos. postmaster
 Branson Thos. parish clerk
 and shopkeeper
 Canning Robert, Esq. *Hellidon House*
 Davis Rev. — curate
 Edmunds Mrs Jane, vict.
Barley Mow
 Edwards Miss Matilda
 Gilbert Mr Richard
 Gilks Mrs Ann, baker & miller

Gilks Edw. Aris, shopkeeper
 Gossage Robert, shoemaker
 Gossage William, shopkeeper
 Haycock John, butcher
 Haycock Richard, carpenter
 and wheelwright
 Haycock Thos. wheelwright
 Haycock William, victualler,
Red Lion
 Haynes Wm. blacksmith
 Holthouse Rev. Charles Scrafton, M.A., vicar

Storer Rev. John, M.A.
 Watkins Charles, carpenter
 Watson Ephraim, school-master & assistant overseer
 Wells William, shoemaker
 Williams William, stonemason
 Winkless John, tailor

Farmers and Graziers.

Haynes John, *Manor-House*
 Turner William

Carrier to Leamington.—Richard Bates, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

KILSBY PARISH

Is bounded by Watford on the east, on the north by Crick, on the west by Hill Morton, in Warwickshire, and by Ashby St Legers on the south. It contains 2274 acres, and its population in 1801 was 703; in 1831, 690; in 1841, 655; in 1851, 635; in 1861, 539; and in 1871, 501 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £8722, and the gross estimated rental £10,161. The soil of the lower parts is a strong deep loam on a clay bottom, and of the higher grounds a light loam on a gravelly bottom. The greatest part of the lordship is in pasture. There is excellent gravel in the parish, which is also plentifully supplied with springs. Range brook is the boundary for some distance between this county and Warwickshire; Ashby brook divides in this lordship, and sends one of its streams to Warwick and the other to Northampton; another brook separates this parish from Barby; and a fourth brook divides it from Crick, and enters the Avon at Dove bridge. The Oxford Canal passes through the parish, and the ancient Watling Street forms its western boundary. The parish is also intersected by the London and North-Western Railway, which here passes through the well-known Kilsby tunnel, 2400 yards, or nearly 1½ mile in length, 25 feet in

breadth, and 28 feet high. It penetrates Kilsby Hill, the high terminus of a ridge of hills running towards Banbury; it is the largest tunnel on the line, and is considered a masterpiece of engineering skill and workmanship. It is ventilated by two large shafts, each 60 feet in diameter, one 120 feet deep, the other 90 feet. These ventilators answer their purpose admirably, for in a few minutes after an engine and train has passed through, the vapour is carried up the shafts, and the tunnel is rendered so clear, that the one end may be seen from the other. Difficulties of an unusual character presented themselves during the completion of this tunnel. These arose from the existence of an extensive quicksand in the line of the tunnel. Extra shafts were sunk, and four powerful pumping engines erected, which continued to pump from the quicksand for six months, with scarcely a day's intermission, at the rate of 1890 gallons per minute, till at length the difficulty of tunnelling in the sand was reduced, though the operation was still one of extreme difficulty and danger. With the exception of the quicksand, it is cut through a succession of the hardest rocks, and its cost was £300,000. Mr Stephenson was the engineer.

Manor.—The monks of the Abbey of Coventry held two hides of land in Chidesbi at the time of the Domesday survey, which they received from Leofric Earl of Mercia in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the Bishop of Lincoln held them in the reign of Henry II.; and in the 9th year of Edward II. (1316), he was the lord of Kildesby. In the 3d of Edward III. (1330), Henry Burghesh, Bishop of Lincoln, being called to show cause why he claimed the goods of felons, view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, &c., within the manor of Kilsby, pleaded that the king, out of devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the church of Lincoln, and his special regard for the claimant, had granted and confirmed these liberties to that see. The manor continued an appendage to the see of Lincoln till the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), when the then bishop conveyed it with several other manors in various counties in exchange to the king in fee. James I. granted it to George and Thomas Whitmore, Esquires, in 1610; and in the 23d of Charles I. (1647) it was purchased by Daniel Reading, Gent., of Northampton, for £500. It was afterwards sold in parcels to several persons; and L. C. Arnold, Esq., and T. R. Colledge, Esq., M.D., are the present lords of the manor, conjointly. Messrs John Cowley, T. H. Cowley, T. R. Cowley, and several resident yeomen have estates here. A considerable portion of the lordship is copyhold.

The *Manor-House* is supposed to have stood in the Hall Close, north of the churchyard. Bridges says, "There is a place in this lordship called Gallows Bank, which according to tradition had anciently a gallows standing there, as it is said that the lords of Kilsby had the privilege of trying and executing felons within their manor. In the town there is a spot of ground called Malt-Mill Green, where the lord's mill was formerly placed, and at which every tenant was obliged to grind his malt and pay toll; and the town bakehouse and oven are still standing at a corner of a close, called the Hall Close, where, according to old custom, the tenants were wont to bake their bread;" but these buildings and customs have long since disappeared.

The *Village* of Kilsby, which is large and dispersed, is situated on an eminence on the turnpike road to Lutterworth, about 5½ miles N. by W. of Daventry, and 15 from Northampton. Courts-leet and baron are annually held here.

The *Church*, dedicated to St Faith, is a handsome structure, consisting of a north aisle and chapel, south aisle and porch, nave, chancel, and tower in which are four bells and a clock, and surmounted by a low octagonal spire. The edifice, which was much mutilated, was restored in 1869 at a cost of about £1200. The north chapel is separated from the aisle by a low arch, and a portion of the north aisle is appropriated as a burial-place to the Cowley family of this parish. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £7. It has lately been augmented by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is now valued at £300 per annum. The patronage, formerly attached to the precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral, is now vested in the Bishop of Peterborough.

The present vicar is the Rev. Anthony Bunting, B.A. The Commissioners of Enclosure allotted to the precentor or chanter of Lincoln, with the prebend of Kilsby annexed, 317a. 8p. in lieu of glebe lands, tithes, and moduses, of which about 28 acres were sold to defray his share of the expenses of the act; and in lieu of the great tithes of the demesne lands of the manor they allotted 35a. 1r. 17p. to the prebend of Lincoln, who sold about 2½ acres to defray his share of the expenses of the said act. The vicarage received an augmentation in 1768 of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which 7a. 2r. 17p. were purchased from the lessee of the precentor; and the Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 76a. 2r. 28p. in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes. A small tithe of a few orchards and gardens was commuted in 1845 for £2, 10s.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1765, is a stone building which will seat about 400 persons; the Rev. William Edwards is the present minister. The interior of the chapel has been much improved; and the vestry, which has been enlarged, is now used as a day-school.

A National School was erected in 1872 at a cost of £270.

Charities.—Moses Cowley left about 5 acres of land in Lilbourne in 1714, which yields about £16 a year, to be expended upon bread for the poor, and educating poor children; and the rent of the poor's close, containing about 6a. 1r. 39p., which now lets for £19, is distributed yearly amongst the poor at Christmas.

Post, Money-Order, & Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—John Masters, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Rugby at 4.30, and are despatched at 8.50 P.M.

Bird John, vict. <i>Devon Ox</i>	Iliff Mrs Ann	Waters Joseph R. wheelwright and carpenter
Bracebridge Mr Chas. Edward	Loomes Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper	Wolfe Mrs Criscilla
Bunting Anthony, B.A. vicar	Lucas Wm. butcher & grazier	Woodford, Wm. James, baker and grocer
Chambers Wm. blacksmith	Masters John, rate-collector, post-office	
Cherry, Eliz. vict. <i>George</i>	Montgomery Mr William	Farmers and Graziers.
Clarke Miss Ann	Odey Mr John, jun.	(Marked * are yeomen.)
Clarke Mr Thomas	Paterson, Mrs Matilda	*Ashby John
Cooke Thos. B. butcher and shopkeeper	Piercy Mrs Mary	Cowley Mrs Ann
Cowley Mr John Charles	Regester John, tailor	Cowley John, <i>Kilsby Grange</i>
Crooke Jas. Wm. plumber, &c.	Simmons Mr William	*Cowley John Roberts
Edwards Rev. Wm. Independt.	Sleath John, shoemaker	*Cowley Thomas Hall
Esson Miss Ann, ladies' school	Sleath William, shoemaker and parish clerk	Howes Mark
Esson Miss Maria	Timms Mrs, Independt. school-mistress	Johnstone Mrs Sarah Eliza
Frisby Sam. vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Turner Mr George	Lickorish Joshua
Goodman Sam. carpenter	Vann Rich. Moreton, butcher and grazier	Mountford John
Hall Mr John	Warwick Wm. grocer & draper	*Odey John
Hodson John, saddler		*Sale Richard
Hopkins Richard, baker, corn-miller, and grazier		Wiggins Robert

The nearest railway station is Crick, about 3 miles distant.

Carriers.—Thomas Crook, to Rugby, on *Tuesday*; Daventry, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and Lutterworth, *Thursday*. Thomas Gardner, to Rugby, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*; Daventry, *Wednesday*; and Lutterworth, *Thursday*.

LITCHBOROUGH PARISH.

Litchborough, Lichborough, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, Liceberge, signifying a cemetery or burial-place, is bounded on the north by Stowe, from which it is separated by Stow brook, on the east by Cold Higham, on the south by Blakesley, and on the west by Maidford. It contains 1704 acres (exclusive of 54 acres belonging to it in the adjoining manor of Foxley), of the rateable value of £3203; the gross estimated rental is £3525; and the population in 1801 was 302; in 1831, 415; in 1841, 408; in 1851, 418; in 1861, 449; and in 1871, 378. The soil varies from clay and loam to a light red land; about three-fourths of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and there are several springs, one of which, Willpile Spring, is slightly chalybeate. The principal owners are Arthur William Grant, Esq., William Blake, Esq. (lord of the manor), the Corpor-

ation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Executors of the late Charles Watts, Rev. H. H. Bridgewater, and the Trustees of Buckby and Bilton Schools.

Manor.—Liceberge contained 4 hides of land at the time of the general survey, which were in the possession of the Abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire. Levenot was the Saxon proprietor, and they were valued in the Confessor's time at 40s., and now rated at the same valuation. In the reign of Henry II., these 4 hides were in the possession of Hugh le Poer or Poher, and were held by his successors of the fee of William de Stutevill. From Hugh le Poher this estate descended to Hugh de Mortimer, and in the third year of the reign of Edward I. (1275), Robert his son succeeded him. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Richard Malore was lord of the manor of Litchborough; and dying in the third of Edward III. (1330), he was succeeded by his only son, Peter, a minor. Sir William Pateshull, Knight, died seized of certain lands and tenements here in the thirty-third of Edward III. (1360), and leaving no issue, his sisters became his heirs, when his possessions in this parish were allotted to Thomas de Fauconberge, the son of Maude, his younger sister by Walter de Fauconberge. In the seventh of Henry VII. (1492), Roger Salisbury, Esq., died possessed of 3 messuages, 80 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture in Litchborough, which were held of John Leeke by fealty and the annual payment of a peppercorn. The manor seems to have continued in the possession of the Malores till the fourth of Henry VII., when it was forfeited into the hands of the king by John Malore, and restored upon his decease to Thomas Malore, Esq., in the thirteenth of Henry VIII. (1522). From this family it passed to Sir John Nedham, Knight, one of the queen's gentlemen-pensioners. Daniel Nedham, son of Sir John, sold it, in 1699, to George Smith, Gent., of Everdon, who conveyed it, in 1706, to the Rev. George Butler, the trustees under whose will sold it, in 1729, to Hannibal Roussey, Esq. From his daughters it passed by purchase, in 1768, to John Darker, Esq. of Gayton; whose grand-daughter Mary, daughter and heiress of John Nash, Esq., carried it in marriage to the present possessor, William Blake, Esq. of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. St James' Abbey, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish; and the Priory of Canons Ashby had 3 virgates and 20 acres in demesne from Hugh Russell, on condition that a priest should say mass every day for his soul.

The Village of Litchborough stands about two miles east of the Chester road, and six miles N.W. from Towcester, seven from Daventry, and ten from Northampton. "Lichborrow," says Bridges, "is now a village of sixty-four houses, but it is reported to have been formerly a place of greater consideration, and was probably one of the four British garrisons said to have been taken by the Saxons in 571."

The Church, dedicated to St Martin, stands near the centre of the village, on a slight elevation, and consists of a nave, south aisle, porch, and chancel, and a tower containing three bells. The interior is well paved, and pewed with oak; in some of the windows are slight remains of painted glass; and Mr Grant placed the arms of *Grant* and *Ives* in the east window of the aisle some years since. There are also two handsome memorial painted windows, placed by the Grant family. There is a stone seat, piscina, and square locker in the chancel. The church was repaired, and a gallery added, in 1842. Among the monuments are an altar tomb to Sir John Nedham, who died in 1618, bearing an alabaster figure of a knight in plate armour: his plumed helmet supports his head; at his left side is a sword, and in his right hand his leading staff; and a small monument of white marble with a black pyramidal background to Edward and Jane Grant, who died in 1811 and 1812. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £16, 9s. 7d., and now worth £564, 6s. yearly, exclusive of residence, 21 acres of glebe, and tithe rent-charge, commuted in 1845. The Rev. Wm. Addington Taylor, B.A., is the present patron and incumbent.

The Rectory House is situated east of the church, and is now (1873) being repaired by the rector.

Litchborough House, the seat of Arthur William Grant, Esq., stands in the

village, and was formerly the residence of the family of Leake, who had an estate here in the fifteenth century. On the staircase is a full-length portrait of Sir John Nedham in armour, holding his staff of office as gentleman-pensioner.

The *Baptists* have a chapel here, built in 1862 at a cost of about £200.

A memorial school to the late William Grant, Esq., of this parish, was built by subscription in 1870, at a cost of £500, including the cost of the site, &c. There is also a *Sunday-school* in the village, supported by subscription.

Charities.—Lady Katharine Leveson left to this parish the annual sum of £20 for two poor widows; £20 for apprenticing two poor boys; and also one-third of the surplus rents of her estate, after the payment of the several sums in her will, which is expended according to the discretion of the churchwardens, &c. Out of this surplus, £42, 8s. is annually expended on the rent of school-house and garden, and the master's salary. There is £60 a year from the Lady Alicia Dudley's, or the Bedford Charity, which, with the Foxley Charity, is devoted to the school and poor. The following ancient benefactions were left to the church and poor:—The town close, 17 acres, let for £27 per annum; the Gore Meadow, 6 acres, which yields £15, inclusive of tithes, &c.; and the Gore Close, 4 acres, let in allotments, which yield £7 per annum.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Letters arrive from Weedon at 8.30 A.M., and the box is cleared at 5.30 P.M.

Adams Caleb, parish clerk
Alcock George, butcher
Barnes John, shopkeeper
Bedford Isaac, coal dealer
Bird Mrs Mary
Bromwich Thomas, beerhouse
Brown Mark, blacksmith
Carvell Richard, carpenter
Darby John, stonemason
Grant Arthur William, Esq.
Litchborough House

Howard Jno. vict. *Old Red Lion*
Howard Robert, builder
Howard William, baker
Jones William, saddler
M'Connell John, shoemaker
Minor Mrs Jane, coal dealer
Norris Edmund, shopkeeper
Norris Henry, shoemaker
Taylor Rev. Wm. Addington,
B.A., rector
Old Charles, shoemaker

Oliver John, miller, *Foxley Mill*
Wait Miss Sarah Anne
Farmers and Graziers.
Garlick John
Garratt Charles (and butcher)
Haynes William
Oliver James, *Foxley*
Messinger Richard
Savage George & William
Wait James
Wait Mrs William

NEWNHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Daventry and Norton, on the east by Dodford, on the south by Everden, from which it is partly divided by the western branch of the Nene, and on the west by Badby. Newnham is considered a parochial chapelry in the parish of Badby, but in parliamentary returns it is recognised as an independent parish. It contains 1881 acres, and its population in 1801 was 302; in 1831, 415; in 1841, 583; in 1851, 579; in 1861, 514; and in 1871, 466 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3682, 5s. 11d., and the gross estimated rental £4170. The soil on the hills is sandy, and the other parts a rich loam; and the principal landowners are Rev. T. C. Thornton of Brockhall (lord of the manor), and Miss Ann Hickman of Newnham Hall. The greater part of the land is in permanent pasture, watered by the river Nene, which flows through the parish.

The lordship of Newnham being formerly a member of Badby, the early part of its manorial history has been anticipated in that parish. John Thornton, Esq., purchased it in 1634, and from him it has lineally descended to the present proprietor. The principal part of the lordship is copyhold. The *Manor-House* stood in the field contiguous to the south side of the churchyard, and was taken down about seventy years since. Newnham Wood lies northward of the village.

The Village of Newnham is pleasantly situated in a deep valley, entirely surrounded by hills, from the slopes and summits of which views of exceeding beauty are obtained. It is about 2½ miles S. by E. of Daventry, 3½ from the Weedon Station, 11 W. of Northampton, 11 N.N.W. of Towcester, and 16 N.N.E. of Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower containing six bells, which chime at 3, 6, 9, and 12, and a clock, and is surmounted by a

octagonal spire. The tower originally stood on four open arches, flanked by buttresses, which are now built up with rubble. The interior is only partially pewed, and some of the old parallel benches still remain. The nave is divided from the chancel by a Gothic wooden screen; at the east end of the south wall of the chancel are two stone seats and a piscina; and in most of the windows throughout the church are small insulated fragments of painted glass. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Badby, in the Deanery of Daventry; in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and unitedly of the value of £400 a year. The present incumbent of Badby and Newnham is the Rev. William Scratton, M.A. The Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 183a. 3r. 24p. in lieu of the rectorial tithes, which are now included in the estate of the Rev. T. C. Thornton, the impropiator.

There is a small place of worship belonging to the *Wesleyan Methodists* in the village, built in 1845, and a *Sunday-school*, now used as a day-school, which is endowed with the interest of £140, 4s. 9d., left by the Rev. Sir John Knightley in 1802, and invested in the 3 per cent. consols, which yields £4, 4s. per annum. The other charity consists of £45, left by the late Mrs Oliver of Newnham in 1864, and invested in the consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, for the benefit of poor widows of this parish, and now yielding about £1, 11s. per annum.

Newnham Hall is the seat of Miss Ann Hickman.

Biography.—Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born in this village, and baptized here on the 15th of June 1605. He was second son of William Randolph of Little Houghton, Gent., and was gifted with such extraordinary talent, that he is said to have written the history of the incarnation of our Saviour when but ten years old. He entered Westminster School as a king's scholar, from whence he was elected in 1623 to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow and M.A. He wrote "The Muses' Looking-Glass," and five other dramas, and his miscellaneous poems were held in high estimation. He died whilst on a visit to his friend, William Stafford, Esq. of Bletherwyck, and was buried there. Sir Christopher, afterwards Lord Hatton, of Kirby, erected a marble tablet to his memory in the church of that place.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Cleared at 6.15 P.M.—Week-days only. Letters from Daventry at 7.30 A.M.

Adams Newman, butcher, grocer, and timber merchant
Bailey George, attorney's clerk
Frost John, gardener
Frost Rd. blacksmith & rate col.
Frost Mr Thomas
Haynes Mrs Ann, corn miller
Haynes George, vict. *New Inn*
Hickman Miss Ann, *The Hall*
Irons John, shoemaker
Johnson Joseph, parish clerk
Jones Mrs Harriet
Key Miss Eliz. *Newnham Cot.*

Miles Mrs Ellen, infant school
Norton Thomas, vict. *Bakers'*
Arms
Pittam Richard, carpenter
Russell Hy. carpenter
Russell Hy. coal dealer
Russell Jas. shopkeeper
Wagstaff Joseph, groom
West Mrs Maria, *Newnham House*
Wright John, grocer and baker
Wright Miss Martha, school-mistress

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked thus * are yeomen.)

Frost Richard
Hazlewood Mrs Ann Eliz. Lee
Key John
Key Thomas
Longland Edw. (& cattle dealer)
Perkins George
*Perkins Thomas
*Reeve John
Russell Henry
Russell William
*Walker Joseph

NORTON PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Thorp and Muscott, and is bounded on the east by Whilton, on the north by Long Buckby, on the west by Daventry, and on the south by Dodford. It contains, with its hamlets, 2926 acres, of the rateable value of £7191. The population in 1801 was 362; in 1831, 541; in 1841, 582; in 1851, 579; in 1861, 480; and in 1871, 443 souls; and the gross estimated rental is £7976. The soil varies from a clay or deep loam to a light red loam; the lordship is well supplied with springs, and the principal proprietors are Alfred Seymour, Esq. (the lord of the manor); Rev. T. C. Thornton of Brockhall, and Earl Spencer. In forming the London and North-Western Railway, several human skeletons were found in the vicinity of this parish; and in a

field called Great Shawney, near the footpath to Whilton, in March 1813, a skeleton was discovered with the face downwards, and several Roman coins of the reigns of the Constantines. Norton Wood formerly skirted Borough Hill to the east, but has been brought into cultivation several years. The Watling Street Roman road passes through the lordship; about one half of which is rich pasturage, and the remainder arable and very fertile.

Manor.—The Earl of Mellent held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land in Northon at the time of the Norman survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and 25 acres of meadow, had been the freehold of Agemund before the Conquest, when it was valued at £6, but it was now advanced to £8. Robert Earl of Mellent attended the Conqueror in his expedition into England, and in the memorable Battle of Hastings, which gained him the kingdom, was the first who charged and broke the enemy's ranks with the regiment which he commanded in the right wing of the Norman army. In the reign of Henry II., these $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 2 virgates were held of the fee of Warwick: William, the then Earl of Warwick, being grandson to Henry de Newburgh, a younger brother to Robert Earl of Mellent, whom the Conqueror advanced to the Earldom of Warwick towards the latter end of his reign. In the reign of Henry III., the manor of Norton was sold by Roger de Whelton to William la Zouche, who gave it in marriage with his daughter to Robert de Mortimer, from whom it seems to have passed into the hands of William de Marchia, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Hugh de Mortimer, and Maud his wife, jointly purchased the manor of the said bishop, and it descended to their daughters Joan and Margaret. In the partition of the estates of Hugh de Mortimer, the manor of Norton, with several others, was assigned to Margaret, the wife of Geoffrey de Cornwall. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), John Golafre and Sybil, the widow of Richard, son of Geoffrey de Cornwall, accounted for one knight's fee in Norton as held of the fee of Warwick. The estate held by John Golafre appears to have continued with his descendants for several generations, and the manors of Norton and Thorp in the possessions of the family of De Cornwall up to the time of Henry VIII. In the eighteenth of this reign (1527), John Mauntell, Esq., died seized of a manor which he held of the king *in capite*, the estates of the earldom of Warwick having escheated to the crown by the death of Edward Plantagenet, the late Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded in the preceding year upon an accusation of high treason. This manor is supposed to have been the estate held by the Golafre family, and henceforth it was called the Mauntell's manor. John, a descendant of the above-named John Mauntell, having joined in the rebellion against Queen Mary, his estate became confiscated to the crown, and in 1557 this manor was sold by the commissioners to William Gent, Esq., together with another manor in Norton, which was part of the possessions of King Henry VIII.'s College, Oxford, and had belonged to the Priory of Daventry, lately suppressed. In the sixth of Elizabeth (1564), William Gent died seized of Mauntell's manor, Henry VIII.'s College manor, and one moiety of a third called Cornwall's manor. From this family they passed by purchase to Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley, whose eldest son, Sir Seymour Knightley, sold them to Nicholas Breton, Esq., son of John Breton, Esq., of Tamworth, both officers in the army of Queen Elizabeth. Nicholas Breton was succeeded by his son John in 1624, and from this time the three manors were blended together under the general designation of the manor of Norton; and in 1800, the trustees of the late Michael Harvey Breton, Esq., sold it, together with the appropriate rectory of Norton, and about 940 acres of land, to Thomas Botfield, Esq., of Shropshire, who devised them to his third son, Beriah Botfield, Esq. This gentleman died in 1813, and was succeeded by his only son, Beriah Botfield, Esq., who died August 7, 1863, leaving his widow in possession, and by her it was carried in marriage to Alfred Seymour, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The Village of Norton, containing several respectable farmhouses, is situate on a slight eminence about 2 miles E.N.E. of Daventry, 3 from Weedon, 12 from Northampton, 22 from Coventry, and 22 from Warwick.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the S.W. extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and embattled tower containing five bells. It was thoroughly repaired, and a new organ erected, about twenty-five years since. The interior is paved and pewed; at the west end is a gallery for the choir and charity children; at the east end of the north aisle is a piscina; and the chancel window and most of the other windows are enriched with stained glass. On the south wall is a monument in alabaster to the memory of Elizabeth Seymour (fourth daughter of the Protector Somerset, and second wife of Sir Richard Knightley, Bart., of Norton), who died in 1602. The pulpit, which is very old, is of curiously carved oak, and the chancel is separated from the nave by a wooden screen. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, now valued at £300 per annum. The Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., is the present incumbent and patron. In the chancel is a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs Charlotte Botfield, dated October 26, 1825. The late patron is represented (full length) weeping over the tomb of his deceased parent. The rectorial land consists of 184a. 35p., which is the property of the lord of the manor; and 47a. 36p. were allotted by the commissioners in 1756 in lieu of the vicarial tithes of the open fields of Norton; the old enclosures remaining tithable are now being commuted.

The Charity School, a neat Gothic building, in which 22 children are taught free, was erected in 1840, and is supported by Alfred Seymour, Esq., and the neighbouring gentry. There is likewise a small *Methodist Chapel* in the village.

Norton Hall, the seat of Alfred Seymour, Esq., M.P., is a fine mansion, greatly improved and modernised by Beriah Botfield, Esq., father of the late proprietor.

Charities.—The church and poor's estate, consisting of 27a. 2r. of land and 9 cottages, yields about £70 a year.

THORP.—The hamlet of Thorp or Thrupp-Grounds, as it is usually called, forms the northern division of this parish, and contains upwards of 700 acres, most of which belong to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The soil varies from a black sand to a light gravel. The greater part of this lordship was formerly in the possession of the Priory of Daventry, and here was a chapel of ease to Norton Church, or chantry chapel of St John the Baptist, in a field called the Priory, now corrupted to the Biary meadow. In the fields here, for the space of upwards of 30 acres, thick foundation walls and fragments of ancient pottery have been frequently discovered; and human skeletons have also been occasionally found.

MUSCOTT or **MUSCOTE** is a hamlet, which in its ecclesiastical relations is dependent on Norton, to which it contributes poor and church rates; but in its civil capacity is a member of Brockhall parish. The hamlet contains nearly 270 acres of land, of which about 200 belong to Earl Spencer, and 70 to Rev. Thos. Cooke Thornton, son of the late T. R. Thornton, Esq.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Cleared at 5.15 P.M. Letters are received through the Daventry post-office.

Collier Thomas, carpenter	Lowe Mrs, vict. <i>New Inn</i> ,	Bliss William
Corser Rev. Thos., M.A., vicar	<i>Thrupp</i>	Bromwich William
Faulkner Matthew, shoemaker	Peake Miss Jane, schoolmistress	Denny John, <i>Muscott</i>
Faulkner Stephen, shoemaker	Pebody Rd. tailor, <i>Norton Lock</i>	Edmunds Edmund, <i>Thrupp</i>
and parish clerk	Seymour Alfred, Esq., M.P.,	Edmunds John (and brick and
Humphrey John, rate collector	<i>Norton Hall</i>	tile maker), <i>Thrupp</i>
Hyde Mrs Eliza, vict. <i>White Horse</i>	Yates John, farm bailiff	Humphrey William, <i>Lodge</i>
Industrial Co-operative Stores	Wright James, jun. carpenter	Litchfield William
(William Ballard, manager)	Farmers and Graziers.	Radburne Jno. (yoman), <i>Thrupp</i>
James Charles, blacksmith	Ashby Wm. (& miller) <i>Muscott</i>	Wait George, <i>Borough Hill</i>

Carrier to Daventry.—George Major, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and to *Northampton on Saturday*.

PRESTON CAPES PARISH.

This parish includes Great Preston, West Preston or Preston-on-the-Hill, and Little Preston or Wood Preston. It is bounded on the north by Fawsley, on the east by Farthingstone and Maidford, on the west by Charwelton, and on the south by Canons Ashby. It contains 2696 acres, and its population in 1801 was 380; in 1831, 378; in 1841, 354; in 1851, 363; in 1861, 320, and in 1871, 283 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3252, and the gross estimated rental £3793. The soil is principally a deep loam, and the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Alured held $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land, and Nigel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Preston, of the Earl of Morton, the whole of which had been the freehold of Fregis before the Conquest, and had been valued at 6s., but was now advanced to 40s. Soon after the Conquest, Hugh de Leycester, who founded a priory adjoining his castle here, and then removed it to Daventry, was lord of the town and castle of Great Preston. In the reign of Henry III. the manor of Great Preston was purchased by Hugh de Capes, who obtained license from the Prior of Daventry to build a chapel within the said manor. From him it descended to Thomas de Capes, his son, who sold it to John Hylberd of Fawsley. The lordship of Little Preston appears at this time to have been held of the family of Montacute. In the 11th of Henry III. (1227) John de Montacute paid a fine of 40 marks for leave to inclose a park in Little Preston; and his successor, William de Montacute, accounted for half a fee in Little Preston, as held of the Honor of Aquila. "This William de Montacute," writes Mr Bridges, "in the 19th of the same reign, came to an agreement with the monks of Daventre, by which, for the benefit of his own soul, and the soul of Agnes his wife, he gave to the convent all the tithe-sheaves of his demesne lands in Little Preston, with all the small tithes, 4 acres and 2 rods of arable land, pasture for 2 cows and 25 sheep, with pannage or mast for 5 hogs, upon condition that they should provide him a chaplain to officiate daily in the chapel adjoining to his house in Little Preston, whenever he or his family should reside there. The chancel of this chapel was to be covered at the expense of the convent, and the body of it by William de Montacute and his heirs, and the chaplain was to eat at his table. This gentleman seems to have died without leaving any male issue behind him; for in the 4th year of Edward I., died Thomas de Audenham seized of this half fee in Little Preston, which he is certified to have held of the Honor of Aquila, and of the inheritance of Isabel his wife, whom I therefore apprehend to have been the daughter and heir of this William de Montacute." In the 32d of Edward I. (1304), John de Lyons held half a knight's fee in Preston Capes, of Thomas de Wahul, as of the fee of Wahul; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Richard Francis de Athell and Margery de Lyons were certified to be the lords of the two Prestons. Sir John de Lyons levied a fine of the manor of Great Preston in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), and soon after conveyed it to Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with whose descendants it continued till the 10th of Edward IV. (1471), when Richard Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, with Anne his wife, made a grant of it, with the manor-house and all the lands and tenements which they held in Preston, to the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Warwick, who levied a fine of them in the same year. Upon the dissolution of this Collegiate Church, in the 37th of Henry VIII. (1546), the manor of Preston Capes was granted to George Tresham and Edward Twynchi; the estates in this parish belonging to the monasteries of Kenilworth, Bittlesden and Canons Ashby, having been given in the previous year to Thomas Palmer and Lawrence Grey. In the 1st of Elizabeth (1558), they were all in the possession of William Butler, Esq., son of Thomas Butler, Esq., of Bewsey, in Lancashire. Richard Butler, his son and successor, sold it to Edward Knightley, Esq., the second son of Sir Valentine Knightley of Fawsley, in whose family it has been since, and is now in the possession of Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P., who owns the whole of the lordship, containing

1744 acres, except the vicarial estate of about 165 acres. To return to the manor of Little Preston: from the Montacute family it descended to the St Clere's, and their descendants, and in the 17th of Henry VIII. (1526), Thomas Chiprey, of Northampton, merchant, sold a moiety of it to Sir Andrew Windsor, afterwards created Lord Windsor. In the 13th of Elizabeth (1561), Peter Coles died seized of the manor, having purchased one moiety of it of Edmund Forde, Esq., of Harting, in Sussex, and the other moiety of Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Charwelton. Mary, the grand-daughter of this Peter Coles, brought it in marriage to Edward Knightley, Esq., who purchased the manor of Great Preston from Mr Butler. This lady married Sir Robert Beville, K.B., after the decease of Richard Knightley, and her son, Richard Knightley, Esq., in 1635, sold the reversion in fee of this manor for £1000, subject to the lives of himself and his wife Bridget, to his uterine brother, Sir Robert Beville, K.B., on whose decease in 1640, without issue, his three sisters and coheiresses became jointly entitled, and it was divided amongst their heirs or successors in 1701. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., now possesses two parts of these estates, one of which descended lineally to him from Sir John Dryden, husband of Honor, one of the sisters and coheiresses of Sir Robert Beville.

The Castle of Hugh de Leycester stood on the hill at the entrance from Fawsley. Every vestige of this building has now disappeared, but the keep forms a prominent elevation. A short distance from it stood the mansion of the more modern lords, now degenerated into a farmhouse; and in the neighbourhood was a religious house, founded, as has been stated, by Hugh de Leycester, steward to Maud, the wife of Simon de St Liz, the first Earl of Northampton after the Conquest, for four monks; but the situation proving inconvenient, both from want of water, and its contiguity to the castle, it was removed to Daventry.

The Manor-House of Little Preston stood on the hill, north-east of the village; and the *Chapel* is supposed to have stood in a close called Graves Piece.

The Village of Preston Capes, so called to distinguish it from Preston Deanery, near Northampton, is situated on an eminence, from which there are good prospects, about five miles south of Daventry.

LITTLE PRESTON, a hamlet in this parish, about three-quarters of a mile from Great Preston, contains several respectable farmhouses.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands in the village, and is principally in the Perpendicular style of architecture. It consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, with an embattled tower, containing a peal of five bells and a clock. Nearly the whole of the church is covered with ivy, which has all but reached the summit of the tower, and both in appearance and situation is highly picturesque. The church was restored in 1853, and reseated with handsomely carved open oak sittings. The flat roof of the chancel was also replaced by a high angular one; and the old chancel window was removed, and a handsome stained one substituted. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £8, os. 5d., and now valued at £410 per annum; the patronage is vested in Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., and the Rev. Valentine Knightley, M.A., is the present incumbent. On the enclosure of Great Preston, in 1659, an allotment of 110 acres was made to the vicar in lieu of the vicarial tithes and rights, and another of 54 acres in lieu of the rectorial tithes or parsonage impropriate. The tithes of Little Preston have been commuted for £200.

The Rectory House, which has been thoroughly repaired, adjoins the east end of the churchyard. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship here.

The School, a stone building erected in 1845, was enlarged in 1871, and will now accommodate 70 children. The Sunday-school is supported by the Rev. Valentine Knightley, M.A.

Antiquities.—Mr Baker discovered traces of the Roman road from Benna-venta or Isanavaria (near Daventry) to Brinavis (Chipping Warden), near the hill south of the church, where are vestiges of a foss and intrenchment.

Charities.—The school is endowed with £30 a year, the interest of £600 arising from the bequests of Richard Knightley, Esq., in 1637; Richard Knightley, Esq., in 1647; William Randall in 1653; Richard Butler, Peter Coles, and Erasmus Dryden; and the interest of £300 distributed annually to the poor, is derived from the same source. There is also a charity school for girls in the village, which is supported by Sir Rainald Knightley and the rector.

Post-Office.—William Bird, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Daventry at 9.15 A.M., and are despatched at 4.40 P.M.

Bailey Sarah, shopkeeper
Bird William, schoolmaster
Knightley Rev. Val., M.A.,
rector
Sheppard Mrs Mary
Thompson Mr Samuel, *Little
Preston*
Underwood John, butcher and
vict. *Swan*

Waples Samuel, shoemaker
Willoughby James, carpenter
Winkless Thomas, tailor

Farmers and Graziers.

Barrett Mrs Maria Anne, *Little
Preston*
Bromwich William

Flowers Edward (& steward to
Sir Hy. E. L. Dryden, Bart.)
Flowers George, *Little Preston*
Goff George
Holton John, *Little Preston*
Howes William, *Preston Fields*
Johnson William
Jones Thomas, *Preston Lodge*
Willoughby Mrs, *Little Preston*

Carrier.—Hickman Herbert, to Daventry, *Wednesday and Saturday.*

STAVERTON PARISH.

This parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is divided by the river Leam, and is bounded on the north by Braunston, on the east by Daventry, on the south by Catesby, and on the west by Shuckburgh and Flecnoe, in Warwickshire. It contains 2086 acres, and its population in 1801 was 437; in 1831, 475; in 1841, 503; in 1851, 600; in 1861, 486; and in 1871, 478 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3757, 12s., and the gross estimated rental is £4396, 12s. The soil varies from a strong clay to loam on a substratum of shelly rock; the lordship is well supplied by springs rising within its own boundary; and the principal proprietors are Messrs Goodman and other resident yeomen. The greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture.

Studbury Hill, in this parish, we are told by Bridges, "is judged to be the highest spot of ground in all England, and the conjecture is supported by this observation, that the rain-water which falls from this hill runs to three different points; part of it westward to the Leame, and thence into the western ocean; part eastward to the Nyne, and thence into the eastern sea, and part southward to the Cherwell, in which direction it continues for nearly thirty miles as far as Oxford, and there joins the Thames." But according to the Ordnance Survey, Arbury Hill, in Badby lordship, is eight feet, and Staverton Hill fourteen feet higher than Studbury Hill. That it is one of the highest eminences in this part of the kingdom is certain; but it can have no pretensions to rank in elevation with the mountainous tracts of the northern counties. The western branch of the river Nene has its source at Hartwell spring, in this parish, bordering on Badby.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held 3 hides of land in Staverton, 1½ hides of which lay within the soke of Fawsley, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Saulf, Edric, and Alwin, and had been valued at 40s., but was now rated at 60s. Hugh de Grentemaisnil held also 1 hide here at the same time, which had been the freehold of Baldwin, and valued at 15s. This hide, in the reign of Henry II., was held by William de Novofofo of the fee of Leicester; and Hugh de Grentemaisnil and Stephen de Welton possessed the other 3 hides of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, son of Nigel de Albini, who came to England with the Conqueror. These 3 hides passed afterwards into the possession of William de Stuteville, from whom the estate descended to his successors. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), William de Nevyll was lord of Staverton, and his successor, James de Nevyll, in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), accounted for half a knight's fee, and three-eighth parts of a fee in Staverton. In the tenth of Edward I. (1282), Baldwin de Wake, a descendant of William de Stuteville, died seized of this estate, and was succeeded by

John, his son and heir, whose two sons dying without issue, their inheritance descended to their sister Margaret, the widow of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and from her to John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, her grandson. This John died in the twenty-sixth of Edward III. (1353), possessed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees in Whilton and Staverton, which were held of him by the heirs of Roger de Welton, Eustace de Welton, Richard de Boltisham, and Robert de Mortimer. Upon the decease of Elizabeth Countess of Kent, widow of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, in the twelfth of Henry IV. (1411), the reversion of these $3\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees in Whilton and Staverton fell to the heir of the Lady Joan, late Princess of Wales, his sister and heir. To her succeeded Thomas, her son by her first husband, Sir Thomas Holland, who, in the thirty-fourth of Edward III., assumed the title of Earl of Kent, in right of the said Joan, his wife. His two sons dying without issue, their five sisters became their heirs, and in the partition of the family estates, these $3\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Whilton and Staverton were allotted to Thomas Earl of Salisbury, the husband of Eleanor, the younger sister, who died seized of them in the seventh of Henry VI. (1429), and left them to Alice, his only daughter, whose husband, Richard Nevill, took the title of Earl of Salisbury. In the reign of Edward IV., we find the estates descended to the family of Beaufoy, who held them as of the manor of Melton Mowbray; and in the eighth of Henry VIII. (1517), John Beaufoy, Esq., died seized of the manor of Staverton. In the same year, Sir Richard Haddon, Knt., died seized of 6 messuages, 200a. of arable land, 40a. of meadow, 300a. of pasture, 40a. of wood, and 100a. of heath, of which 3 messuages and 200a. of arable land were held of this John de Beaufoy, Esq., by an unknown service, and the rest of the King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Staverton seems to have continued with the family of Beaufoy for a considerable time, as Thomas Horwood succeeded to a small estate here in the forty-fifth of Elizabeth (1603), which was certified to have been held of Thomas Beaufoy, Esq., as of his manor of Staverton. Henry Beaufoy, Esq., son of Thomas, levied a fine in 1656 of the manors of Whilton and Staverton, both of which were sold a few years afterwards. Samuel Theed, Gent., purchased the manor of Staverton of Simon Wyrley, Gent., about the year 1690, and one of his descendants alienated it; for in 1760 it belonged to William Daniel, Esq., of Southam, in Warwickshire, on whose decease, in 1774, it descended to his only child, the Rev. William Daniel, who died in 1817, and whose widow, about the year 1828, sold it to John Moore, Esq., from whom it passed to his nephew, George Moore, whose son, George, sold all his possessions in this parish in 1872 to divers purchasers.

The Priors of Daventry, Catesby, and Henwood, in Warwickshire, had each possessions in this parish previous to the dissolution of the monasteries.

The Manor-House of the Beaufoyes and Theeds is now reduced to a farmhouse.

The Village of Staverton or Stareton, which is very respectable, is situated on the turnpike-road to Southam and Warwick, about two miles S.W. of Daventry, and fifteen W. from Northampton. In 1720, a destructive fire occurred in the village, which, in about three hours, burnt twenty-two dwelling-houses, besides out-offices, &c., and destroyed property to the amount of nearly £3000.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the southern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and north chapel, and a handsome square embattled tower containing five bells and a clock. There are two elegant stained-glass windows, the gift of the Rev. J. Bull, late vicar; and in the north chapel is a handsome monument, with an inscription in brass, to the memory of Thomas Wylmer, gentleman, who died in 1580. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, certified at £30, and now valued at about £650. It is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D. The benefice consists of 276a. 6p. allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure, in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes, and 74a. 1r. 37p. in lieu of the glebe lands. *The Vicarage House* is a handsome building.

The Free School is endowed with 27a. 3r. of land, allotted by the commissioners in lieu of half-a-yardland left by Mrs Eliz. Darly, for teaching twenty poor children of the parish, and which the Rev. Fras. Baker, by deed of 5th February 1767, the then vicar, conveyed for that purpose to certain trustees. The land lets for about £66 per annum. Miss Catherine Burbidge's legacy of £100 for educational purposes was laid out in the purchase of a house and a small piece of ground for the schoolmaster. In consideration of this endowment, the master teaches twenty-five children free. The other *Charities* are—the poor's land, consisting of 11a. 3r., which lets for £31, 9s. ; Mr Wm. Thos. Grooby's charity of £100, left to the poor in 1767 ; and the interest of £200, bequeathed by the Rev. Sir John Knightley to the Sunday-school in 1802.

Post-Office.—Simon Worley, Beasley sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Daventry at 7.15 A.M., and are despatched at 6.40 P.M. The nearest money-order office is Daventry.

Baseley Thomas, shoemaker
Branson James, tailor
Bulliman Wm. coal dealer, &c.
Burnham Wm. Hall, school-
master and rate collector
Burnham Thos. vict. *New Inn*
Clarke Mrs Abigail
Cooper Miss Elizabeth
Dickens William, carpenter,
wheelwright, and parish clerk
Elms William, blacksmith
Foster Joseph, beerhouse
Goodman Mr Thos.
Hall Samuel, vict. *Windmill*
Hall William, blacksmith
Hands Miss Ann

Hands Miss Maria, *Compton*
Cottage
Hands Mr Stephen
Harris Mrs Eleanor
Holden Benjamin and Eliza,
shopkeepers
Jeffery Mr Thomas
Kitching Miss Jane, shop-
keeper
Ley Rev. Jacob, B.D. vicar
Masters James, coal dealer
Page Thomas, butcher
Robbins William, shopkeeper
Taylor George, bricklayer
Vickers Edw. police constable
Waite William, shoemaker
Webb Caleb, shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked thus * are yeomen.)

Bagshaw Samuel
*Basely George
Bates Jas. Sam. *Manor-House*
Boddington Robert
Burnham James (and butcher)
Clarke, Jas. *Staverton Cottage*
Clarke Thomas
Freeman John
*Goodman Clarke
*Goodman Uriah & James
*Hall William
*Hands George
*Hands William
*Roberts Edward Thomas
Roberts Thos. (and rate collr.)

Carrier to Daventry.—William Bulliman, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Heyford and Bugbrooke, on the north by Weedon, on the west by Farthingstone, and on the south by Cold Higham and Litchborough. It contains 1840 acres, and its population in 1801 was 311 ; in 1831, 404 ; in 1841, 392 ; in 1851, 391 ; in 1861, 353 ; and in 1871, 285 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4902, and the gross estimated rental £5441. The soil is chiefly a light loam, and the principal landowners are the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, who are the lords of the manor. About four-fifths of the lordship is in tillage, and Stowe Wood, which was formerly more extensive, now consists of about 120 acres.

Manor.—Stowe, or Stowe-Nine-Churches (from the lord of the manor having had the right of presentation to that number of churches), consisted of 4 hides of land, which were held by Gilbert de Gant at the time of the general survey. This Gilbert, who was nephew to the Conqueror, was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter, who is said to have been a man of eminent piety and courage. Though advanced in years, he was an officer in command at the famous engagement against the Scots called the Battle of the Standard, at North-Allerton, in Yorkshire, and by his prudence and conduct is said to have gained the victory. In the reign of Henry II., John de Armenters held 4 hides in Stowe of the fee of Gilbert de Gant. Henry de Armenters, his son and successor, in the 6th of Richard I. (1195), paid a fine of 60 marks for leave to inclose a park here. To him succeeded John de Armenters, who, in the reign of Edward I., was found to be lord of the manor. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Nicholas de Segrave was lord of Stowe ; and in his time a fire occurred here, which consumed a great part of his outhouses and stables. Warine de Lisle, his successor, took up arms against the king, under the command of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and was made

prisoner with him at the battle of Borough Bridge, in Yorkshire, and the week following executed at Pontefract. The manor of Stowe at this time was seized into the hands of the king, and in the 19th of this reign (1326) granted for life to Gilbert de Middleton, Archdeacon of Northampton. In the 1st of Edward III. (1327), Gerard de Lisle, son of Warine de Lisle, was restored to his father's possessions; and in the 20th of this reign (1347) accounted for one fee here as of the Honor of Gant. Warine, his son and successor, dying without male issue, this manor descended to his daughter Margaret, the wife of Thomas Lord Berkeley, from whom it descended to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. In the 17th of Henry VI. (1439), Richard Beauchamp died, leaving issue three daughters, and in the partition of his estates, the manor of Stowe was allotted to Elizabeth, wife of George Neville, Lord Latimer. The second wife of John Lord Latimer, one of the descendants of George, was Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, Knight, afterwards married to King Henry VIII. John, the last Lord Latimer of this family, dying without male issue, his inheritance was divided between his four daughters, and this manor was assigned to Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Danvers, Knight, of Dantesey, in Wiltshire. Her second son, Henry, who succeeded to the manor of Stowe, was created Earl of Danby by Charles I., made a member of his Privy Council, and a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1643, after having repaired and beautified the parish church in 1639 at his own expense. From the family of Danvers the manor passed to Lord Wharton, and from him by sale to Edward Harley, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, who sold it, with other manors, in 1716, to the executors of the Rev. Thomas Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for £15,500, part of the residue of his property bequeathed in trust for the purchase of lands for the Governors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen. Dr Turner was son of Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, and at his death he bequeathed to his friends and relations £4000, above £1000 to the church of Ely, £6000 to Corpus Christi College, and £20,000 in trust for the relief of widows and children of clergymen. *The Manor-House*, now a farmhouse, stands at the north-east side of the churchyard.

The Village of Stowe is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and consists of two parts, now called Church Stowe, and Stowe-Nine-Churches. In Bridges' time the first was "a village of twelve houses, and Far Stowe (or Little Stowe) of thirty." It is 6 miles S.E. of Daventry, 6½ N.N.W. of Towcester, 9 S.W. by W. from Northampton, and about 2 from the Weedon Station, and on the west side of the old Roman Watling Street, and the high road to Holyhead.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, stands on the brow of a declivity north of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chapels, south porch, and chancel, with an embattled tower containing four bells. The door entering the tower from the nave is a curious relic of the original Norman edifice. The nave is divided from the chancel by a wooden screen, with circular columns supporting an entablature. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £18, and now valued at £707. The Rev. J. L. Crawley is patron, and Rev. Henry Crawley, M.A., rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £133, 3s. 4d., due to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and £500, 7s. to the rector; besides which, the rector has 93a. 2r. 19p. of glebe, and two several annuities of £55, 16s. 8d., and £5, 11s. 8d., allotted under the Nether Heyford Enclosure Act in 1749. The church contains very handsome monuments to Dr Turner and Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Latimer; and upon a plain altar-tomb, with the arms of Lisle on the front, is exhibited the effigy of a cross-legged knight, armed *cap-à-pie* in chain mail. That of Lady Elizabeth is perhaps the most elegant tomb in the kingdom, and was the *chef-d'œuvre* of that great statuary Nicholas Stone. Her figure is of white marble, lying recumbent on a slab of black. The attitude is the most easy possible, that of one asleep; her head, covered with a loose hood, reclines on a rich cushion. One hand is placed on her breast, the other lies on one side. Round her neck is a

quilled ruff. The fashionable stiffness of her embroidered stays is a disadvantage to this elegant sculpture. Her gown flows to her feet in easy folds, and covers them. She lies on a long cloak, lined with ermine, fastened at her neck with rich jewels. At her feet is a griffin holding a shield of the family arms. The whole rests on a white marble altar-tomb, with inscriptions and arms on the sides.

In Upper Stowe, or Stowe-Nine-Churches, is a very elegant *Chapel of Ease* with a burial-ground attached; and in CHURCH STOWE is a commodious well-built school, which will accommodate about seventy children.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive here from Weedon at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Capel Edward, baker & butcher
Collins Joseph, blacksmith
Crawley Rev. Hy. M.A. rector
Ladkin John, schoolmaster
Lucas William, parish clerk and shopkeeper

Pateman James, vict. *Bird-in-Hand*
Rainbow Thomas, shopkeeper
Roberts Edmund, carpenter
Trusler Harry, shoemaker

Farmers and Graziers.

Cotterell Wm. *Manor-House*
Foll John
Johnson Jno. Ayre, *Stowe Lodge*
Whitehead William

Carrier to Northampton.—John Warwick (from Stowe-Nine-Churches), on *Saturday*.

WEEDON BECK PARISH.

Weedon Bec, Beck, or Weedon-on-the-Street, is bounded by Nether Heyford on the east, Dodford on the north, Everdon on the west; and on the south by Stowe, from which it is divided by Stowe brook. It contains 1855 acres, and its population in 1801 was 750; in 1831, 1439; in 1841, 2195; in 1851, 2195; in 1861, 2189; and in 1871, 1861 souls, including 816 persons in Weedon barracks. The rateable value of the parish is £7263, and the gross estimated rental is £9163. The soil of the lower ground is principally clay, and of the hills a light loam; the lordship is about equally divided between arable and pasture; and the principal landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (lords of the manor), and the Rev. T. C. Thornton (the lay impropiator). There are six hills in the parish, "one of which," writes Bridges, "called Whitewell Hill, affords a view of twenty spire steeples at once, and on a clear day extends the prospect to Higham Ferrers." Camden, Talbot, Morton, and other antiquaries place the Bennaventa of the Britons and Isannavaria of the Romans here, but Mr Baker appropriates it to Borough Hill, near Daventry. "Though we have no Roman antiquities now at Weedon," says Bridges, "it is certain that it was afterwards the chief seat of Wulphere King of the Mercians; which Mr Morton thinks a further argument of its having been formerly a Roman station, as many of these in after-times became the dwelling-places of Saxon princes. But if Bennaventa were the ancient name, how comes it to be now called Weedon? Mr Morton hath given a solution to this difficulty. Peada, the elder brother of Wulphere, and his immediate predecessor in the kingdom of Mercia, is by our old historians frequently called Weda. Supposing him, therefore, to have taken up his residence here, the place might in all probability be named from him, and Weedon be no other than a contraction from Weadaton or Weda's town." In Leland's time, a little from the south side of the churchyard, there stood "a faire chapel" dedicated to St Werburgh. This lady was the daughter of King Wulphere, and set over a monastery of nuns here by her uncle, King Ethelred, who succeeded her father in his kingdom. This monastery was subsisting in the age of Bede, but was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. By digging in the upper part of the ground called the Ashyards, to the south of the church, the foundations of old buildings have at different times been discovered, and large wall stones taken up. These, in all probability, were the ruins of St Werburgh's monastery, and of King Wulphere's palace. According to Mr Baker, "Ethelred King of Mercia converted the royal palace of his brother and predecessor, Wulphere, at Weedon, into a monastery, under the superintendence of his niece Werburgh. She had in her infancy vowed to devote her life to religion, but was prevented from professing herself by Wulphere her father. Relieved from this obstacle by his death, she and her mother

took the veil in the Abbey of Ely; but at the earnest entreaty of her uncle Ethelred, she returned into Mercia, and for the fame of her piety was elected to preside over the four nunneries of Trentham and Hanbury in Staffordshire, Repton in Derbyshire, and Weedon in Northamptonshire. She spent much of her time at Weedon, and it was here that the miracle recorded of her in Cresy's 'Church History' was performed. The corn in the neighbourhood having suffered much from the inroads of wild geese, she remonstrated with, and forbade them ever to revisit her demesnes; to which command they paid implicit obedience, and in Bridges' time it was the popular belief that no wild geese were ever seen to settle or graze in Weedon field." Drayton, when speaking of the course of the Nene, alludes to this legend. He says:—

"She falleth in her way with Weedon, where, 'tis said,
St Werburgh, princely born, a most religious maid,
From those peculiar fields by prayer the wildfowl drove."

She died at Trentham towards the close of the seventh century, on the 3d of February, on which day her festival was celebrated. She was buried at Hanbury, from whence her body was translated in 875 to the Abbey of Chester, which was dedicated to her as its patron saint, and where in the cathedral, formerly the abbey church, her shrine now serves for the base of the episcopal throne.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey, Hugh de Grentemaisnil held 3 hides of land in Weedon, which he had in exchange for Watford. There were 17a. of meadow, and 12a. of wood, with the mill, of the yearly rent of 40d., and the whole had been valued at 40s., but was then advanced to 50s. Soon after the Conquest, Roger de Thebovit gave a moiety of this manor to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy; and before the close of the reign of Henry II. the whole of Weedon was in the possession of the monks of Bec. This monastery was built in 1034, in the valley of Bec, by Harlewin, son of Augor and Hillors, descended from the Danes, who became its first abbot. Sir William Dugdale and Dr Tanner make Weedon Priory a cell of the Convent of Bec; but it is certain that it was a parcel of the Priory of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which was the only cell to the Abbey of Bec in England. Henry II. granted considerable privileges, such as sok, sak, thol, and thew, infangthef, the goods and chattels of all their tenants who should be sentenced to die or lose a limb in any of the king's courts, and all americiaments whatsoever. He exempted them from the payment of all toll passage, stallage, &c., and gave them a right to judge and determine on cases of murder and manslaughter, wounding and maiming, blood, water, fire, &c.; all of which privileges were confirmed by Henry III. in the 37th year of his reign (1253), and in addition to which he granted them free warren in their manor of Weedon. "The memory of the privileges and immunities above mentioned," continues Bridges, "still subsists by tradition; a furlong in the Common Field is yet called Gallows-Furlong, and the stump of the gallows is visible, not far from the highroad." On the final suppression of the alien priories by Parliament in the 2d of Henry V. (1414), Weedon, with the other possessions of the Abbey of Bec, were escheated to the crown, and granted for life to Humphrey Earl of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460. It was then granted to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, near Windsor, by King Henry VI., in 1443, in augmentation of their endowment, and has continued in their possession to the present time. The whole lordship is copyhold except the impropriate rectory and vicarage estates, and the land purchased by the Board of Ordnance in 1803. The lands belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton are let on beneficial leases renewable every seven years. A court-leet is held occasionally, and a court-baron annually. A town or court house was built by subscription in 1637, but has long been disused for public purposes. The erection of the Royal Military Depot was commenced by Act of Parliament in 1803 for the Ordnance Department, and £100,000 was annually appropriated to the works till completed. It covers an area of about 125 acres of land; stands on the summit of a hill above the village of Weedon; and

contains barracks for 500 men, 200 horses, extensive armoury, storehouses, and magazines, capable of containing 800,000 stand of small arms, besides field ordnance and ammunition, an hospital, and workshops. The situation is very healthy, elevated, and pleasant, overlooking the vale of the Nene, and a rich agricultural landscape. Two field batteries, Royal Artillery, and a detachment of the line are generally stationed here. The Grand Junction Canal communicates with the storehouses, and the railway passes close to them.

The Village of Weedon is also called Weedon-in-the-Street, from its situation on the ancient Roman road, Watling Street; its distinctive epithet, "Bec," was derived from the circumstance of its ancient priory being established here as a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. Leland describes the village as "a praty thoroughfare sette on a playne ground, and much celebrated by carriers, bycause it stondeth hard by the famose way there comunely caullid of the peeple Wathelinge Streete. And upon this the tounetlet is caullid Weedon-on-the-Streete. The tounetlet of itself is meane, and hath no market, and the paroche chirch is as meane." The village at present is large and straggling, and is divided into Church or Lower Weedon, and Upper Weedon, the latter being a few furlongs west of the former. It is situated about 4 miles S.E. from Daventry, 8 miles west from Northampton, and 68 from London by road. The Grand Junction Canal and the London and North-Western Railway pass through it, the latter having a principal station here, distant from London $69\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and from Birmingham $42\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The railway is here carried through a tunnel 509 yards in length. The Northamptonshire police force have a station here, built in 1870 at a cost of about £1500. It is a white brick building, in which the present force reside, which comprises a superintendent, a sergeant, and one constable.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, and is a spacious structure, partly in the Norman and partly in other styles of English architecture, consisting of a nave and side aisles, porch and chancel, with a tower containing five bells. The tower was built before the Conquest, and is probably a Saxon one. On its north and south sides are Norman-arched belfry windows, with a Norman loophole; and there are in each front two rows of corbel heads, four in each row. The body of the church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1823; and the chancel was rebuilt and furnished in 1863, as a memorial to the Rev. Geo. Watson, the late vicar. The west door has a good flat-headed arch with spandrels, under a flat hood moulding; and an organ was erected in 1866 by subscription at a cost of £120. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Weedon, rated in the king's books at £11, and its gross income is now worth £300 per annum. The Rev. T. C. Thornton of Brockhall is the patron, and the Rev. John S. Winter, M.A., vicar. The impropriate rectory consists of 248a. 3r. 3p., awarded by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of great tithes. The vicarage received an augmentation in 1739 of £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, with which 8 acres of land were purchased in Hardingstone, and the commissioners also allotted 72a. 3r. 33p. in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes. A chantry was founded here, but the date or name of the founder is not known. In 1535 its revenues were rated at 106s. 8d. per annum. *The Vicarage House*, a respectable residence, stands a little south-west of the church.

Weedon was constituted a separate deanery in 1871, and comprises the following parishes, viz., Brockhall, Bugbrooke, Dodford, Everdon, Farthingstone, Floore, Harpole, Hayford Lower, Kislingbury, Litchborough, Stowe-Nine-Churches, and Weedon.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1792, is a stone building capable of seating about 500 hearers, and to which is attached a small burial-ground. The minister is paid from the interest arising from the sale of 20 acres of "brakes or bushes" left to the Independents of Weedon and Floore, which were sold to Mr Grant of Litchborough for £1200. Out of this sum the minister's house and five cottages were built, and the remainder (£460) is out at interest, altogether

producing about £40 per annum. The *Wesleyan Methodists* also have a small chapel here, which was erected in 1811.

The *Free School* was founded and endowed in 1712 by Nathaniel Billing of London, vintner, and a native of Weedon. He devised the whole of his real and personal estate to be converted into money after the decease of his wife, in trust, to erect or purchase a schoolhouse here for teaching gratis 20 poor children born in Weedon, to read, write, cast accounts, &c., and he directed his executors to lay out the remainder of the money in purchasing land in or near the said parish, which land and school he appointed should be conveyed to the master and wardens of the Vintner's Company in London, in trust that his nephew, Nathaniel Billing, and every succeeding master, should receive the whole rents and profits of the land to be purchased to his and their sole use and benefit, the master for the time being keeping the school in good repair, and finding and providing for each of the 20 boys a kersey coat or a coarse cloth of whitish colour, and red buttons and button-holes, a flat cap with a white tuft on the top and white ribbon round each of the caps, and a pair of shoes once in every two years, which things and apparel he ordered should be under the keeping of the master for the time being, whereby they might appear decent at church on Sundays and holidays; and the testator appointed that once in every two years the boys in the school able to write, read, and cast accounts, should be discharged therefrom, having their clothes with them, and such other boys as the master for the time being, by the advice of the minister and churchwardens of Weedon Beck should elect, should be admitted into the school, to be taught and clothed in manner aforesaid, whereby the charity would be more general to the poor inhabitants of the parish. In pursuance of the will, a dwelling-house for a master and a school were erected in Weedon, and an estate for the support of the school was purchased in the parish of Everdon, which consists of three closes, containing together about 42 acres. The land is let by the master for the time being, and now yields about £105 a year, but subject to a charge for land-tax, amounting to £5 a year. The school-house and school are repaired from time to time by the master. Twenty boys are instructed without charge in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the principles of the Church of England, and they attend the church on Sundays with the master. The number is always kept full, and the master has other scholars, paid for by their parents. The school was rebuilt in 1863 by subscription at a cost of £800, and the benefits of the charity were extended to a larger number of poor children.

There is a school for girls and a teacher's house contiguous to the Free School, which was erected in 1860 at a cost of £950, to which an infant school has been added in 1870 at a further cost of about £100.

The other *Charities* of the parish are—the dividends of £76 Old South Sea Annuities, left in 1736 by the Rev. John Rogers, alternately for the use of the Free School and the poor of the parish; the interest of £50 left by Thos. Judkins in 1719, to the poor of the parish; the interest of £50 bequeathed by George Bliss in 1780, to the poor shoemakers of this parish for ever; the interest of £50 which was left by John Freeman, and invested in £80 3 per cent. consols, to be distributed to the oldest poor persons who attend at church regularly; the poor's land, consisting of about 3 acres, allotted in lieu of a right of cutting furze, which lets for about £13 per annum; and the church land, 3 acres, lets for about £11 per annum, and applied by the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.

Post, Money-Order, and Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—Albert Coles, postmaster. Letters arrive from all parts at 7 and 9.25 A.M., and are despatched to all parts at 8.15 A.M., to Daventry at 9.15 A.M., and to London and the South at 2.50 P.M., and to all parts at 9.30 P.M. On Sundays arrive at 7 A.M., and despatched at 9.30 P.M.

Adams Mrs Eliz., ironmonger,
grocer, tallow chandler, and
sub-stamp distributor
Allin Jno. maltster and butcher

Andrews Mrs Ann
Arlidge Samuel, photographer
Baillie John, superint. of police
Barker Thomas, baker

Beasley Jno. barrack-sergeant
Billing Hy. maestr. of Free School
Boys George, tailor
Boys Thomas, tailor

Bullett Mrs Elizabeth
 Butlin Richard, stationmaster
 Capell Rd. grocer & ironmonger
 Carter Benjamin, beerhouse
 Carvel Miss Jemima T. beerho.
 Clarke Edward Pearson, stationer and newsagent
 Clear Mrs Mary Ann, shopkpr.
 Coles Albert, draper, post-office
 Coles Hy. Riches, manager and secy. for Weedon Gas Co., bailiff of manor of Weedon, and rate collector
 Cook Mrs Sarah
 Drake William, shopkeeper
 Easy George, beerhouse
 Forsyth Chas. inland rev. officer
 Garrood Gilbert, clock repairer
 Gibbins John Archbold, timber merchant and farmer
 Green Amy, straw-hat maker
 Green Geo. baker and shopkpr.
 Green George, blacksmith
 Gudgeon Richard, blacksmith and shopkeeper
 Gudgin John, beerhouse
 Gudgin William, shoemaker
 Hadland Joseph, butcher
 Hare Arthur, armourer
 Herbert Mr Thomas
 Howard Thos. carpenter, &c.
 Humphrey Mr Ralph
 Hutchinson Miss Emma, teacher of girls' school
 Judkins Miss Car. *Lawn Villa*
 Kidsley Francis, mail-cart driver
 Lyne Mrs Harriet, schoolmrs.

Malsbury Thomas, saddler
 Meacock Thos. baker & grocer
 Mead Mrs Mary Ann, beerhouse
 Moors Henry, beerhouse
 Muddiman William, shoemaker
 Muddiman Wm. jun. hairdresser
 Murdin Wm. John, shoemaker
 Phipps Mr George
 Phipps John, plumber & glazier
 Pinfold Wm. brick & tile manuf.
 Rainbow Wm. Oliver, watchmkr.
 Reynolds Robert, parish clerk
 Reynolds Robert, jun. shoemaker and sexton
 Roberts Edmund, builder
 Shannan Miss Mary, teacher of infant school
 Smith Chas. grocer and draper
 Smith Mrs Eliz. brewer, maltster, wine and spirit merchant, *Dodford Brewery*
 Smith Mr John
 Smith Thomas, butcher
 Stretton Mr Martin
 Stretton William, carpenter, builder, and shopkeeper
 Swann Fred. Billingham, surgeon, *Stowe Nine Churches*
 Thwaites William Skillbeck, brazier and tinner
 Warr John, shopkeeper
 Watson Noah, auctioneer and valuer, *Globe Hotel*
 Watson Wm. coal merchant, and registrar of births and deaths for Weedon district
 Webb Mr John
 Weddell Rev. Jno. Egddell, M.A.

Wells Mrs Susannah
 Winter Rev. John S., M.A. vicar
 Wynne George Hugh, tailor

Farmers and Graziers.

Allin Thomas, *South Villa*
 Allin William
 Barge Christopr. *Manor-House*
 Bromwich Mrs Clara
 Earl Samuel
 Goff Joseph (and butcher)
 Humphrey Mrs Elizabeth
 Tarry Thos. & Jas. (& butchers)
 Wareing John (and baker)

Fire and Life Offices.

British Prudential (life), Henry Billing
General (life and fire), Edward P. Clarke
Manchester (fire), Hy. R. Coles
Western (life), Wm. Watson

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Admiral Nelson, William Allin
Duke William, Miss Mary Wall
Fox-and-Hounds, Chas. Lockett
Globe Hotel (posting and commercial), Noah Watson
Horseshoe, James Bliss
Maltsters' Arms, Sam. Hadland
New Inn, Mrs Eliz. Humphrey
Old Crown, William Hopley
Plume-of-Feathers, Mrs Eliz. Wallis
Red Lion, Edmund Osborn
Wheat Sheaf, Geo. Nightingale
White Hart, Mrs Sar. Whiting

Carriers to all parts.—London and North-Western Railway, and Grand Junction Canal.

Carriers to Northampton.—Thomas Howard and Richard Shortland, on *Wed.* and *Sat.*

WELTON PARISH

Is bounded by Long Buckby on the east; on the north by Watford, from which it is divided by the Watling Street way; on the west by Braunston; and on the south by Daventry, from which it is divided by the Grand Junction Canal. It contains 1896 acres, and its population in 1801 was 485; in 1831, 600; in 1841, 635; in 1851, 642; in 1861, 592; and in 1871, 530 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3650, and the gross estimated rental £4171.

The soil is principally a strong loam, and the chief owners are Col. Richard Trevor Clarke (lord of the manor), and Alfred Seymour, Esq. of Norton Hall. The lordship is well supplied with springs, and there is some good limestone, and excellent brick and tile clay in the parish. The Grand Junction Canal is continued on to Braunston by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, where it joins the Oxford Canal.

Manor.—Osborn held 3 hides, wanting 1 virgate, of land in Welintone, of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., and 8a. of meadow, and the whole, which in the Confeſſor's time had been the frehold of Baldwin and valued at 20s., was now rated at 40s. Leuric, the Saxon proprietor, held half a hide and 1 virgate in Welton and Thorpe of the Countess Judith at the same time. This was valued at 8s. In the reign of Henry II., William de Novo Foro held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 2 small virgates here of the fee of Leicester; Hugh de Leycester had $5\frac{1}{2}$ small virgates of the fee of Birkhampstead, which were held by the monks of Daventry, and

Richard Mallore had 2 small virgates. The descendants of this William de Novo Foro are not known. In the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward I. (1290), Philip de Montgomery levied a fine of this manor; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), John Mallore was lord of Welton. In the male line of this family it continued for some time, and then descended to Margaret, daughter of John Mallore, and wife of Thomas Peyton, Esq. From this gentleman's grandson and successor it was purchased, in the second of Richard III. (1485), by William Catesby, Esq. of Ashby St Ledgers, who levied a fine of it in the same year, and from whom it was named Catesby's Manor. Sir William Catesby (for he was afterwards knighted) was beheaded at Leicester after the battle of Bosworth-field, and being attainted of high treason in 1485, his manors of Welton, with several others, were granted in 1489 to Sir David Owen, in tail-male. From him this manor descended to his grandson, Henry Owen, Esq., who sold it in the fourteenth of Elizabeth (1572) to Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley, who afterwards alienated it to the family of Newport of Welton. John Newport, Gent., sold it in 1647, together with the impropriate rectory, to William Adams, Esq. of Charwelton. In this family it continued till 1804, when Samuel Miller Adams, Gent., alienated it to John Clarke, Esq., son of John Plomer, Esq., who by Act of Parliament in 1775 adopted the name and arms of Clarke on succeeding to the estates of that family under the will of his maternal great-uncle, Richard Clarke, Esq. John Clarke, Esq., was succeeded at his death in 1805 by John Plomer Clarke, at whose death in 1826, his brother, Richard Clarke, became possessor; and he was succeeded in 1829 by his son, the present lord, Colonel Richard Trevor Clarke of Welton Place.

The manor in Welton belonging to the Daventry Priory was valued in 1525 at £7, 10s. 2d. per annum, and passed with the other possessions of that house to Cardinal Wolsey's College, Oxford. Leicester Abbey had the annual rent of a water-mill at Welton (43s.), at its dissolution, which was sold by the crown to John Franke.

The Village of Welton, which is very respectable, is situated on a steep declivity about 2 miles N.E. of Daventry, 12 N.W. from Northampton, and 2 from the Crick Station of the London & North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to St Martin, and which has been recently restored, stands on rising ground near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, with a pinnacled tower containing five bells. The whole building, except the tower, is in the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. The church was restored in 1866-67 at a cost of from £400 to £500. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Daventry, rated in the king's books at £7, but its value at present is about £210. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor; and the Rev. Daniel Darnell, M.A., is the present incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 196a. 19p.; the vicarage of 60a. 11. 5p., granted by the commissioners in lieu of vicarial tithes; and 3a. 3r. 14p., in lieu of an annual payment of £3, 16s. 8d. out of certain lands. In ecclesiastical matters Welton was originally a parochial chapelry to Daventry.

There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here, built in 1830: it will hold about 100 people; and the Rev. Israel Drakeford of Northampton is the minister. There is also a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1858, which will seat 140 hearers.

The National School was built by the late Mr Clarke, and is supported by voluntary subscription, and money arising out of the *Charity Land*, consisting of 58 acres, a small close, and a garden, which lets for about £130 per annum; and the rents are applied to the relief of the poor, to the school, and other purposes.

Welton Place, the seat of Col. R. T. Clarke, is a handsome mansion, situated near the church, on the southern side of a bold, abrupt hill, on a terrace commanding a fine prospect of the town of Daventry and the adjacent country. The hill rising behind the house is ornamented with forest trees and shrubs, and near its base is "Mickle Well," in a curious ancient vaulted cave, which is so called,

perhaps, from its never-failing abundance. It feeds several fish-ponds, &c., within the grounds.

Churchill House, formerly the manor-house, stands at the entrance to the village, and is the commodious seat of Henry Haig, Esq.

Antiquities.—Mr Baker tells us that in the year 1778, in a close called Stone-pit Field, then belonging to John Clarke, Esq., a “rudely-formed sepulchre,” probably a cist, was discovered about two feet below the surface, within which were deposited two skeletons of small stature, having two brass *fibulae*, and a number of beads lying near the throat and wrists. Between the skeletons was an urn, and a spear now mouldered to fragments, with four or five small Roman coins, one of which appeared to be of Constantine the Great, and another of Flavia Fausta, his empress. The urn, which is in the possession of Colonel Clarke, is of a dark colour, nearly black, and the beads are of amber, glass, and jet, varying in size, shape, and colour. A small Roman coin of Barbia Orbiana, last wife of the Emperor Alexander Severus, was dug up in the churchyard some years since.

Post-Office.—Edward Bleaney, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Daventry at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.10 P.M. The nearest money-order office is Daventry.

Bachelor Thomas, tailor
Benjamin Caleb, shopkeeper
Benjamin Geo. vict. *Red Lion*
Billingham John, dairyman
Bleaney Edward, schoolmaster,
post-office
Brown Andw. trav. tea dealer
Brown Richard, baker
Clarke Henry, parish clerk
Clarke Col. Richard Trevor,
Welton Place
Darby Thomas, wheelwright
Darnell Rev. Danl. M.A. vicar
Eagleton The Misses Harriet
Augusta, Katharine, Anna
Maria, and Emily Frances

Fathers John, coal dealer
Frost Thos. higgler and shopkr.
Green Geo. brick & tile maker
Gregory Mrs Isabel, shopkeeper
Gregory John, coal dealer, &c.
Haig Hy. Esq. *Churchill House*
Harris Mrs Elizabeth, vict.
White Horse
Harrison William and Henry,
blacksmiths
Howard Miss Susannah, baker
Howard Wm. Darby, wheel-
wright
Pearcy Mr Thomas
Robbins Mr Samuel
Robbins Mr Thomas

Smith Martin, dairyman, &c.
Smith Thos. boot & shoe maker
Watson Miss Margaret, *Welton*
House

Farmers and Graziers.

Gilbert William
Hands John
Johnson Thos. Turner, *Welton*
Place
Lee Thomas
Oakley Thomas
Robbins Thomas and Samuel
Stockley William
Watson Boswell, *Welton House*
Winterton Thos. *Welton Grange*

Carriers.—John Gregory, on *Monday* to Daventry, and on *Saturday* to Rugby; and Martin Smith, on *Wednesday* to Daventry, and on *Saturday* to Northampton.

CHIPPING WARDEN HUNDRED,

Situated in the south-western part of the county, is bounded by the hundred of Fawsley on the north, on the west by the counties of Warwick and Oxford, on the south by the hundred of King's Sutton, and on the east by that of Greens-Norton. Its figure is partly triangular, comprising an area of 21,370 acres.

Chipping Warden is called in Domesday Book Warredon, Warradone, and Wardune, and its first lord after the Conquest was Guy de Reinbuedcurt, a Norman noble, who was also lord of the manor of Warden, which was bestowed upon him by the Conqueror himself. The hundred and manor afterwards passed to the Foliois, the Latimers, and Griffins, and by course of succession down to John North, Esq. of Wrixton Abbey, Oxfordshire, the present lord. (See Chipping Warden parish.) The hundred courts are still held at Chipping Warden. This hundred is divided into nine parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the population in 1871, with the number of houses, rateable value, and the gross estimated rental, and the area of each parish, according to the rate-books:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Aston-le-Walls	1000	30	1	...	62	58	120	£ 2,148	£ 2,287
Appletree, <i>hamlet</i>	680	14	1	...	34	29	63	1,074	1,200
Boddington, Upper.....	1,733	95	4	...	200	208	408	3,230	3,774
Boddington, <i>Lower</i>	1,304	72	2	...	145	155	300	2,530	2,838
Byfield	2,906	226	14	2	435	405	840	5,546	6,540
Chipping Warden	1,910	109	6	...	223	257	480	3,293	3,664
Edgcott	1,274	15	1	...	43	53	96	2,463	2,725
Eydon	1,570	132	15	...	206	271	531	3,463	4,161
Greatworth	848	51	3	...	116	93	209	1,989	2,341
Sulgrave	1,955	134	10	...	298	276	574	3,852	4,550
Woodford	2,651	183	14	...	384	358	742	4,267	5,057
Farndon West, <i>hamlet</i>									
Hinton, <i>hamlet</i>									
	17,831	1,061	71	2	2,146	2,163	4,363	33,855	39,137

CHARITIES OF CHIPPING WARDEN HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1711.	Poor's Land and Benefaction Fund	Aston-le-Walls parish	£6 0 0
	Poor's Land	Boddington parish, poor	12 15 6
1740.	Dr Maynard (£100)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
1774.	Dr Knowler (£50)	Ditto, ditto	2 10 0
	Donor unknown (£15)	Ditto, ditto	0 17 0
1791.	William Miller (£50)	Ditto, ditto	2 10 0
	Richard Wainman (£90)	Ditto, ditto	4 10 0
	George Cosbrook	Ditto, ditto	0 2 6
1758.	Richard Lamprey (rent)	Ditto, ditto	3 0 0
	48 pecks of wheat annually	Byfield parish, poor	
	Poor's allotment	Ditto, ditto	35 0 0
1522.	Thomas Shaw (causeway land)	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0
1693.	Samuel Greenwood (rent)	Ditto, school	2 14 6
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£100)	Ditto, Sunday-school	2 17 6
1725.	Thomas Edwards (£10)	Ditto, bread to poor	0 10 0
1467.	Wm. Smart (town estate)	Chipping Warden parish	80 0 0
1694.	Deering's Charity	Greatworth parish	20 0 0
1722.	John Hodges (rent)	Sulgrave parish, bread to poor ...	4 0 0
	Ditto	Ditto, school	4 0 0
	Walker's Gifts	Ditto, poor	3 4 0
1794.	John Haycock (rent)	Ditto, ditto	2 0 0
1763.	Robert Gardner (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor	7 16 0
	Ditto	Ditto, school	5 0 0
	Ditto	Ditto, the trustees	1 1 0
1776.	Ditto (£500)	Ditto, apprenticing a poor boy, &c.	25 0 0
	Thomas Ash (£5)	Ditto, poor	0 5 0
	Donor unknown (£3)	Ditto, ditto	0 3 0
1670.	Henry Musters (rent)	Woodford parish, ditto	3 5 0
	Poor's Estate	Ditto, ditto	5 6 0
1612.	John Gardner (£20)	Ditto, ditto	4 0 0
	Donor unknown (£5)	Ditto, ditto	0 5 0
	Church Land	Ditto, ditto	0 16 6

£269 2 6

ASTON-LE-WALLS PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Appletree, and part of the grange or reputed manor of West Warden, is bounded on the north by Boddington, on the east by Byfield, on the south by Chipping Warden, and on the west by

Claydon and Cropedy in Oxfordshire. The East and West Junction Railway passes through this parish, which contains 1000 acres. Its population in 1801 was 225; in 1831, 240; in 1841, 252; in 1851, 254; in 1861, 221; and in 1871, 183. The rateable value of the parish is £2148, and the gross estimated rental £2287. The land varies from a strong loam to a sandy soil, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. Wm. H. F. Plowden, Esq. (lord of the manor), and Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Estone, as it is written in the Domesday Book, or Aston, Aston-le-Walls, or Aston-in-the-Walls, as it is variously written in later records, contained six hides of land, which were held by Malger of Geoffrey de Mandeville. These six hides were then valued at £5, though in the Confessor's reign they were rated only at 5s. "This Geoffrey de Mandeville," writes Bridges, "was distinguished by his valour in the battle of Hastings, and after the victory was richly rewarded by the Conqueror. Besides the lordships he gave him, seven of which lay in Northamptonshire, he made him Constable of the Tower of London, and continued him in that post during life." In the reign of Henry II., the lordship of Aston, with the hamlet of Apeltre, contained seven hides, and was held by William de Bologna of the successor of Geoffrey de Mandeville. In the second year of the reign of Edward I. (1274), Robert de Sutton died seized of this manor, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Richard, his son, was certified to be lord of Aston and Apeltre. With the family of Sutton it continued for many generations, and in the twenty-second of Henry VIII. (1531), Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, levied a fine of it. This nobleman was succeeded by Sir John Dudley, Knight, who in the thirty-second of the same reign obtained a grant of the manor of Appletree, which before the dissolution of the monasteries belonged to the monks of Chacombe, in this county, and the manor of West Warden, in Bedfordshire, all of which, with the manor of Aston, passed from him in marriage with his daughter to John Butler, Esq., second son of Ralph Butler, Esq. of Sabridgeworth, in Hertfordshire. From John Butler, Esq., this manor descended lineally to his great-grandson, Alban Butler, Esq., who died in 1617, and his estates passed to his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Plowden, Esq. of Plowden, in Shropshire. William Plowden, Esq., great-grandson to Francis, we are told by Mr Baker, "was a colonel in King James II.'s guards, whose fortunes he followed into Ireland and France; but after a short residence at the court of St Germain's, was, through the interest of his wife's uncle, the Duke of Shrewsbury, and the Countess of Sunderland, permitted to return to England and take possession of the family estates, his three elder brothers having died without issue. From his presumed attachment to the countess originated the song of 'Plowden of Plowden Hall,' by Wycherley, the comic poet. He rebuilt the manor-house at Aston, and lived there a few years; but being a Catholic, he became an obnoxious man to the violent Whigs of the neighbourhood, particularly to a Colonel Montague, who then resided in the present Lord Guilford's house, at Chipping Warden; and not having taken the oath of allegiance to King William, his six coach-horses, by virtue of an act recently passed against nonjurors, were seized on entering Banbury, and impounded by a magistrate, being worth above five pounds each. He immediately quitted Aston in disgust, and it has been deserted by the family ever since." The estate continued in the possession of the family, and now belongs to William Henry Francis Plowden, Esq. of Plowden Hall, Shropshire, who succeeded his father, William Plowden, Esq., in 1869.

The Manor-House, now a farmhouse, stands west of the church. Traces of its original splendour are still visible.

The Village of Aston-le-Walls is situated in a wooded valley about eight miles north-east from Banbury. Bridges tells us that "the town is reported to have been formerly larger, and foundation walls have been dug up towards Apeltre."

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, consists of a nave and side aisles,

south porch, chancel, and a low tower containing three bells and a clock. The chancel is entered under an open arch, and the altar is ascended by three high steps. In the south wall are stone seats for the priest and deacon, and a double piscinæ. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £600 per annum. In the north wall of the chancel is the monumental effigy of an ecclesiastic, under an arch, and in the nave are brasses and a marble slab to the memory of the family of Butler. The patronage is vested in the President and Fellows of St John's College, Oxford, who purchased it in 1720 from William Plowden, Esq., the then lord of the manor, and the Rev. Henry Thorpe, M.A., is incumbent. The rectory consists of 140 acres of land, and moduses of £174, 1s. 6d. from Appletree, and £24, 10s. for that portion of West Warden which is within this parish.

The Rectory House stands near the centre of the village.

The Catholic Chapel, which stands at the south-east end of the village, was built and endowed by Edmund Plowden, Esq., in 1826, and was opened in July 1827. The windows are partly filled with stained glass; the altar-piece is a representation of our Saviour crucified between the two thieves. The chancel is separated from the body by a handsome screen, surmounted by the rood, bearing the figure of our crucified Redeemer. There is a small gallery at the west end, in which there is a harmonium. Near the chapel is the presbytery, and there is a day-school attached to the chapel, built in 1873 by the trustees of the late Wm. Plowden, Esq., and supported by his son, the present lord of the manor. The Rev. William Hammond is the priest.

APETREE or APPLETREE is a hamlet forming the south-western division of this parish, the rateable value of which is £1074; the gross estimated rental is £1200. It contains from six to seven hundred acres, of which Lord Overstone, Thomas Horley, Esq., Captain Severn, and the Rev. Henry A. Holden are the principal proprietors. Appletree being a member of Aston, its manorial history is included in it. This hamlet supports its own poor.

Biography.—The Rev. Alban Butler, a learned Catholic divine, was the second son of Simon Butler, Esq. of Appletree, and born here in 1710. For extent of possessions and splendour of descent, his family once vied with the noblest and the wealthiest of the land, but were reduced to slender circumstances at the time of his birth. His grandfather was a Protestant, and according to the tradition of the family, was the confidential agent of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Warrington in inviting the Prince of Orange to England. The subject of this notice, when about eight years old, was sent to the English College at Douay, Mr Holman of Warkworth undertaking to defray the expenses of his education; "and no student was more humble, more devout, more exact in every duty, more obedient or mortified." After completing the usual course of studies he received holy orders, and after making a tour through Europe as tutor and companion to three young noblemen, members of the illustrious house of Talbot, he was appointed to a mission in Staffordshire, and here he brought to a conclusion his great work on the "Lives of the Saints." It was first published in London in 1745, in 5 vols. 4to; a Dublin edition appeared in 1780, in 12 vols. 8vo; an Edinburgh edition in 1800; a London stereotype edition in 1815; and another edition in the same number of vols. in Derby in 1842. He was a perfect master of the Italian, Spanish, French, Latin, and Greek languages, and possessed some skill also in those of the East. He was elected President of the English College of St Omer's, and Vicar-General to the Bishops of Arras, St Omer, Ipres, and Boulogne; and after a life of the most exemplary piety, he died on the 10th of May 1773, in the sixty-third year of his age. A "Treatise on the Movable Feasts," written by him, has been since edited by Mr Challoner; three volumes of his "Discourses" have been published under the superintendence of Mr Jones, and an "Account of his Life and Writings" has been published by Mr Chas. Butler of Lincoln's Inn, his nephew, who erected a handsome monument to his memory in the chapel of the English College at St Omer.

WEST WARDEN hamlet, containing one farmhouse, is situated partly in this and partly in the parishes of Chipping Warden and Woodford. This estate formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire, prior to the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Post-Office.—Letters received here through the Leamington post-office.

Budd Misses Susanna, Ann, and Mary
Hammond, Rev Wm. (Catholic)
Thorpe, Rev. Henry, M.A. rector

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * reside at Appletree.)

*Archer Benj.
*Astel John and William
Budd Henry

Carpenter Edward
Haslewood Thomas
Johnson Daniel, *Red Hill*
Mattingley Thos. *Manor-House*
Phillips John

BODDINGTON PARISH.

This parish includes the two lordships of Upper and Lower Boddington, and is bounded by Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, on the west, Stoneton on the north, Byfield on the east, and Aston on the south. It contains 3037 acres, and its population in 1801 was 476; in 1831, 662; in 1841, 675; in 1851, 926; in 1861, 750; and in 1871, 708. The rateable value of the parish is £5760, and its gross estimated rental £6612. The soil of the lower grounds is clay, that of the upper a sandy loam; and the lordship is about equally divided between arable land and pasture. The principal proprietors are Earl Spencer (lord of the manor); George Fessey Wills, Esq.; Leaman James, Esq.; Arthur H. Hursby, Esq.; and Miss Cleaver. About 80 acres of the great reservoir for the Oxford Canal is within this parish.

Manor.—One of these lordships was the freehold of Turi before the Conquest, and at the time of the Domesday survey belonged to the Earl of Morton, to whom Leuvin was under-tenant. It then consisted of 2 hides of land, which had been valued at £5, but was reduced to £4. The other lordship belonged to Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, nephew to the Conqueror, and contained 1 hide; it was held by one Robert, and had been rated at 30s., but was then advanced to 40s.; this had been the freehold of Aschill in the Saxon times. In the reign of Henry II., Fulk Paynel held 2 hides here, one of which was of the fee of Chester; William Meschin held 1 hide, and there was one hide of the fee of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Robert de Felton and Robert Paynel were lords of Boddington. In the 20th of Richard II. (1397), Sir John de Felton died seized of this manor, which had descended to him from his ancestors. Sir Edmund Hastings, Knight, died in the 27th of Henry VI. (1449), seized of both manors, and left them to William Hastings, his son, from whom they descended to Sir Roger Hastings, and of him were purchased by Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton. In this family they continued to the present time, but the manor-house was sold in 1706, by the Countess-dowager of Sunderland, to Mr John Smith, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, and is now reduced to a farmhouse. The priories of Clatercote, Catesby, Tickford, Chacomb, and the Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem had each possessions here.

The Village of Upper Boddington stands on an eminence about 9 miles S.W. of Daventry, 14 N. by W. from Towcester, 10 N. from Banbury, and contains several respectable houses. The lordship has an area of 1733 acres, of the rateable value of £3230, and its gross estimated rental is £3774.

LOWER BODDINGTON contains 1304 acres; its rateable value is £2530, and the gross estimated rental amounts to £2838. The village is situated in a valley about a mile south of Upper Boddington, and both maintain their own poor separately.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a handsome structure, seated on a hill at Upper Boddington, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and an embattled tower containing five bells and a clock. In the chancel is a very curious old wooden chest. The living is a rectory in

the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £20, and now valued at £900 per annum, in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Edward Townsend Sale, B.D., is the rector. The rectory consists of 490a. 2r. 33p. of land, and a rate tithe of 11s. 5½d. yearly, in lieu of all tithes and moduses whatsoever. *The Rectory House*, a handsome residence, stands a little north of the churchyard.

A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected at Upper Boddington in 1865.

The School, erected in 1870, at Upper Boddington, is endowed with about £20 a year, being the amount of the interest of several benefactions, for which 20 children are taught free.

Lapworth's Charity, consisting of 18a. 19p., yields about £30 per annum, which is expended on the poor of the parish.

UPPER BODDINGTON.

Post-Office.—Wall-Box. Cleared at 4.50. P.M., letters *viâ* Leamington. The nearest money-order office is Byfield.

Amos Thomas, gardener
Archer Thos. shoemaker and parish clerk
Ariss George, boot and shoe-maker
Ariss Wm. wheelwright, &c.
Bunting Mark, blacksmith and shopkeeper
Fairbrother George, tailor
Gilbert Benjamin, shoemaker
Herritage Wm. baker & farmer

Hull Thomas, butcher, &c.
Marriott James, tailor
Marshall Mr James
Mold Edwin, carpenter
Mold Thomas, carpenter
Sale Rev. Edward Townsend, B.D., rector
Wills George Fessey, Esq.
Wilson Mrs Sarah Ann, vict.
Plough
Wimbush William, tailor

Farmers and Graziers.

Andrews Richard
Band John Oliver, *Spella House*
Band Thomas
Gardner Thomas
Green Robert
Hammond William
Hill George Selby
Middleton Clarke
Miller Richard
Miller Robert
Sanders Thomas

Carriers.—William Bradshaw, to Banbury on *Monday* and *Thursday*, and to Leamington on *Saturday*; and Thomas Hull, to Banbury on *Monday* and *Thursday*.

LOWER BODDINGTON.

Betts James, baker
Betts John, wheelwright and shopkeeper
Betts Thomas, carpenter, brick and tile maker and farmer
Budd Mr John
Budd Richard, shopkeeper

Budd Robert, butcher and vict.
Carpenters' Arms

Farmers and Graziers.

Andrews Job
Borton James
Borton William

Budd William
Cooper John Weston
Fessey William
Fletcher Isaac
Goodwin William
Hammond John
Sear Amos

Carrier.—John Cherry, to Banbury on *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Thursday*.

BYFIELD PARISH.

This parish, which includes the small insulated hamlet or farm of Trafford, is bounded on the north by Charwelton, on the east by Hinton, on the south by Farndon and Aston-le-Walls, and on the west by Priors Marston in Warwickshire. It contains 2966 acres, and its population in 1801 was 842; in 1831, 952; in 1841, 1079; in 1851, 1060; 1861, 901; and in 1871, 840 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5546, and the gross estimated rental is £6540. The soil varies much in quality, but it is chiefly a red loam, and a light red and sandy land. The principal owners are—Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq. (lord of the manor), Mr William Bromley, Rev. Thomas Farebrother, Mr George Farebrother, Mrs Frances Coates, Mr George Hitchcock, Lord Rendlesham, the trustees of the late Mr John Harris, Mr Edmund Potter, Messrs Complin and Edwards, and Mr Richard Cleaver.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey Ivo held of Hugh de Grentemaisnil 2 hides of land here, which in the Confessor's time had been the freehold of three thanes, and rated at 2s., but was then advanced to 10s. By the same survey, Hugh Earl of Chester held of the king 8 hides in Bivield, and Robert de Rothelent held them of him. There was a meadow a mile in length and 8 furlongs in breadth, and the whole had been rated then, as before the

Norman invasion, when it was the freehold of Aschil, at £8. In the reign of Henry II. there were 8 hides in Byfield of the fee of Leicester; and in the 20th year of the reign of Edward III. (1347), John Mareschall of Hinton accounted for a fourth part of a knight's fee here as of the fee of William Longespey, John de St Andrew for a fourth part of a fee of the Honor of Leicester, and John de Verney for a third part of a fee held of the Lady Holland. In the reign of Edward III. the family of Parles held a manor here called Parles Manor, and which passed in marriage to John Comberford in the reign of Edward IV.; and besides this there were three other manors in Byfield, called St Ebrulf's Abbey Manor, Zouch or Verney Manor, and St Andrew or Gotham Manor. The Parles Manor passed from Thomas Comberford, Esq., in the 5th of Henry VIII. (1514), to William Fitzherbert. Sir Thomas Andrew of Charwelton in 1564 died possessed of this and another manor here, which he had purchased of Lord St John. These two manors have subsequently been blended together, and called Seawell's Manor, from the family of that name who purchased them. The whole of the manors passed through several intermediate possessors down to Thomas Carter, Esq., who died in 1835. It remained in his family until 1856, when it passed from the sister, the late Mrs Cartwright, to her son, Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq. of Edgcott House, the present possessor. None of the manor-houses are now standing.

The Village of Byfield, which is large and respectable, is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by S. of Daventry, 9 N.E. from Banbury, 13 N.E. from Towcester, 18 S.W. from Northampton, and 97 from London. The western part of it is called Westrop or Westhorp.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a large and handsome stone structure in the Decorated style, consisting of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, small transept called the Trafford aisle, south porch, and a lofty embattled tower, containing 5 bells and a clock, and surmounted by a spire. At each of the angles is an octangular turret, and the west front is ornamented with three niches having projecting canopies beautifully wrought. In the chancel are a sedilia and piscina, and the Trafford and north aisles also contain piscinæ in good preservation. The church was thoroughly restored in 1871 at a cost of £2500, raised by voluntary contributions. The beautifully carved old oak seats in the nave were restored, and the whole building furnished with open oak sittings of a similar character. The west arch was opened, a carved oak pulpit, resting on a stone pedestal, and a carved oak lectern and reading-desk erected. A leper's window in the chancel, near the reading-desk, was discovered during the restoration. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £28, and now worth about £1000 per annum, in the gift of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Henry Curgenven, M.A. The church land consists of 524a. 23p., allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Rectory House, which stands N.E. of the church, is a substantial stone building.

Here is an *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1827; and one belonging to the Primitive Methodists, built in 1849.

The National School is supported by subscription, by Government grant, and the school pence.

A *Reading-Room* was established here in 1871; it has a small library attached, and is supplied with the London and local papers and periodicals.

Charities.—The poor's land consists of 17a. 2r. 34p., which lets for £28 per annum. By ancient usage there are provided and given to the poor of Byfield and Westrop 48 pecks of wheat yearly by the rector. The custom is recognised and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1779, for the enclosure of the parish; and the specified quantity of wheat is distributed regularly on St Thomas's Day, by the rector and churchwardens, among the poor persons considered most proper objects of the charity. Thomas Shaw, in 1521, gave a messuage, with appurtenances, to repair the common church ways, and

for other charitable uses ; the charity now consists of 6 cottages, 10a. 2r. 26p. of land allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure. The Rev. Sir John Knightley, Bart., in 1802, left the interest of £100 to the Sunday-school. Mr John Lovitt in 1836 left the interest of £150 to the poor of this parish.

TRAFFORD is a hamlet containing one farmhouse and 325a. of land, which belongs to Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., D.L.

Post, Money-Order Office, and Post-Office Savings Bank.—Alfred Wm. Budd, sub-post-master. Letters arrive from Daventry at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Anthony Mrs Ann
Barnes Miss Susan, & Hopkins
Mrs Joyce, ladies' seminary
Barnes Mr William
Billson Mr Richard
Bottomley William, master,
National School
Bradshaw Richard, shoemaker
Brightwell Thos. Hy. maltster
& vict. *Rose and Crown*
Brown Rev. Chas. (Independent)
Budd Alfred Wm. grocer, P.-O.
Burton Benjamin, shoemaker
Bush Samuel, Amos, & Joseph,
grocers (who. and ret.), wine
and spirit merchts. and corn-
millers ; and agents to the
General Fire and Life Office,
and at *Banbury*
Claridge Richard, carpenter
Clarke Mrs Mary
Coates Mrs Frances
Curgenven Rev. Francis Henry,
M.A., rector
Dodd Charles, grocer
Durrant Benoni Pearson, wtmr.
Elliman John, miller
Eyles James, butcher
Eyles Rd. collar & harness mkr.
Eyles Rbt. colr. & harness mkr.
Eyles Thomas, painter, &c.

Flowers Edward, farm bailiff
Floyd James, shoemaker
Fowke Fred. Wm. M.D. surgeon
Freeman Fd. plumber & glzr.
Frost Samuel, vict. *New Inn*
Gardner Edward, tailor
Gardner Mrs Elizabeth
Gardner William, beer retailer
Hopley Mr Richard
Hutt Jas. carpenter & wheelwrt.
Johnson Charles, baker
Kerrod William, millwright, &c.
Lawrence John, stonemason
Lawrence Samuel, stonemason
Lawrence William, stonemason
Lord Mrs Elizabeth
Lord Robert, butcher & baker
Marlow Geo. rope & twine mkr.
Marlow George, parish clerk
Mason Thomas, blacksmith
Newcomb Samuel, vict. *Bell*
Newcomb Thomas, shoemaker
Owen Mr John
Oxley Jonas, chairmaker
Plummer George, plumber, &c.
Potter Mr Edmund
Saul George, cooper
Sedgwick Wm. draper & clothr.
and agent for the Manchester
Fire and Life Office
Seear Mr Thomas

Sewell Thomas, castrator and
beerhouse
Smith Henry, butcher & baker
Smith James, higgler
Smith Joseph, chimney-sweeper
Thornton Mrs Elizabeth
Thornton Thos. beerh. & higgler.
Townsend John, blacksmith
Wills Mr Henry
Yorke Mrs Caroline, milliner

Farmers and Graziers.

Barnes Edward
Billson Thomas Richard Jordan
(& maltster and corn-dealer)
Brightwell George
Brightwell Thomas Henry
Bromley John
Bromley William (yeoman)]
Cleaver Richard (yeoman)
Dodd William
Douglas Geo. *Trafford House*
Fancott Mrs Harriet
Farebrother George (yeoman)
Holdom Joseph
Howes Samuel
Lines William
Messenger Martin
Potter William
Saul John
Thornton Thomas
Whitmill Miss Hannah

Railway (East and West Junction).—G. Marshall, stationmaster.

Carriers.—Levi West, to Daventry on *Wednesday*, to Banbury on *Thursday*, and Leamington on *Saturday*. William Gardner, to Banbury on *Monday* and *Thursday*, and Daventry on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

CHIPPING WARDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Aston-le-Walls and West Farndon, on the east by Eydon, on the south by the river Cherwell, which divides it from Edgcott and from Wardington, in Oxfordshire, and on the west by Prescott, in the same county. The parish contains 1910 acres ; and its population in 1801 was 294 ; in 1831, 500 ; in 1841, 545 ; in 1851, 520 ; in 1861, 489 ; and in 1871, 480. Its rateable value is £3293, and the gross estimated rental is £3664. The soil is principally a red loam, and about half the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal proprietors are the Baroness North (the lady of the manor) and Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq.

Manor.—This lordship was held of the crown, by Guy de Reinbuedcurt, at the time of the Domesday survey. It then contained 2 hides and 3 virgates of land, which, with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 26s., and 20 acres of meadow, was rated at £8. It was the freehold of Testis, and rated at £5 before the Conquest. This Guy de Reinbuedcurt held 10 lordships of the Conqueror in this county, which were subsequently called the barony of Warden, from this lordship of Warden being the capital manor of the barony. Richard, his son, succeeded to his estates, and leaving no male issue, it was carried in marriage by his daughter Margery to Robert Foliot. In the reign of Henry II., Robert, son of

the said Robert Foliot, held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides here of the king *in capite*. He had issue a daughter, Margery, wife of Wyschard Ledet, to whom she carried the manor in marriage, and from whom it descended to his daughter, wife of Henry de Braybroc. This gentleman obtained a grant of a weekly market here, which in the 11th year of the reign of Henry III. (1226) was prohibited as injurious to the Bishop of Lincoln's market at Banbury, but in 1237, Gerard de Furnival obtained a re-grant of it. The steps and base of the market-cross are still remaining near the churchyard wall, the market itself having fallen into disuse centuries since. Morton is of opinion that Warden was a market town in Saxon times, and derives its name of Cheping from *ceapana*, to buy or cheapen. In the 11th of Edward I. (1283), John de Latimer died seized of this manor, which he held of the king *in capite* by the service of $2\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees, and an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Rockingham Castle. The yearly profits arising from it at that time amounted to £33, 6s. Thomas de Latimer, son of John de Latimer, was certified to be lord of the manor and hundred of Warden in the 9th of Edward II. (1316). The manor continued in the possession of the family of Latimer till the 12th of Henry IV. (1411), when Edward Latimer died without issue, and his estate descended to John Griffin of Braybrook, the grandson of his sister. In the 23d of Henry VI. (1445) this gentleman died seized of the manor of West Warden, and leaving no issue, he was succeeded by Nicholas Griffin, his nephew, from whom the manor and hundred of Warden descended, in the 6th of Henry VII. (1491), to Nicholas Griffin, his son and heir. Thomas Griffin, his eldest son and successor, received the honour of knighthood. In the 9th of Elizabeth (1567), Clement Catesby purchased this manor, with the advowson of the church, the hundred of Warden, and several other manors, for £2040; and from him it passed to Edward Griffin of Dingley, the younger brother of Sir Thomas, and Attorney-General to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and who died seized of it in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth (1569), and left it to Edward Griffin, Esq., his eldest son. In the 17th of James I. (1620), Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight, died possessed of this manor, hundred, and advowson, and from this family they passed in marriage to the second Earl of Halifax. This nobleman was succeeded in this estate by his daughter Lucy, first wife of Francis North, first Earl of Guilford. Their eldest son, Frederick Lord North, filled the arduous office of prime minister during the American war. In 1792, by the death of his father, Lord North succeeded to the earldom of Guilford, which has been successively enjoyed by his three sons. On the death of the ninth baron, who was third Earl of Guilford, the earldom descended to the male heir, and the barony became divided among his three daughters. The youngest of these died in 1835, and the eldest (who was Marchioness of Bute) in 1841, when the abeyance naturally terminated in favour of his second daughter, Lucy Baroness North. This lady married in 1835 John Sidney Doyle, Esq., who in 1838 assumed the surname of North, and succeeded to the barony in 1841. The manor is still in the possession of the Baroness, whose seat is Wroxton Abbey, Oxfordshire.

The Castle, or baronial residence of the ancient lords of Chipping Warden, stood south of the church, in the grounds between the entrance lodge to Edgcott and the mansion.

The Manor-House, now a farmhouse, stands east of the church, and was built by the Saltonstalls, in the seventeenth century.

Antiquities.—Black Grounds, near the village, is the site of the Roman station Brinavis. It was the intermediate station between Isannavaria (near Daventry) and Ælia Castra (Alcester, in Oxfordshire), and was situated on the Portway, the name by which this road, which diverged from the Watling Street, was designated. Upon ploughing these grounds, which comprise about 40 acres, and are called Black Grounds, as being of a darker colour than the other parts of the parish, several foundation and other hewn stones have been frequently met with, and many Roman coins have also been found on the spot. The Rev. G. G. Walford, the late rector, in an interesting notice of a recent discovery of Roman urns found here, which he communicated to the British Archæological Associa-

tion, and which was published in the *Journal* of that body, vol. v. part i., writes thus: "The south side of this Roman station falls with a deep slope from the vallum into a marshy piece of ground, being portion of a meadow below which is bounded by the river Charwell. During the month of January this marsh-land has been undergoing an extensive drainage. The cuttings, which are wide, and from three to seven feet deep, extend from the brow of the hill to the flat ground of the meadow. I have narrowly watched the progress of the work, and the result has been the discovery of the following articles: Fragments of Samian pottery embossed. No. 1. A fragment, four inches wide and three inches high. This appears to have been a portion of a much-prized bowl, from the great care taken in boring the holes for the rivets, which are so arranged as not to interfere with the ornamental figures. One compartment represents Apollo with his lyre, seated, with two circles at the angles. The other compartment, in the upper part, contains a semicircle in the angle, and a branch of a shrub, and a hare squatting. The compartments are divided by strings of small beads. The top is not embellished with the usual festoon and tassel border. No. 2. A fragment, three inches wide and three and a half high. The upper part of the design bears the festoon and tassel ornament. Of the design there remains the head, breast, and fore-legs of a stag running, and above, a lion entire, on the point of springing down upon him. No. 3. Three inches wide and two high. The lower part of this fragment comprises a part of the circle of the bottom; above it are the legs of two gladiators, the right foot of each resting on a square stone. In the angles are two circles of the plain bright Samian ware: No. 1 is a considerable portion of a very shallow dish, eight inches in diameter, and one and a half deep. The brim is ornamented with the ivy-leaf pattern. No. 2. The bottom of a bright Samian dish, with the potter's name in the centre—*SALIAPVS*. The other fragments, of which there are many, are too much broken to carry any interest with them. Of vases, I have large portions of three, which, when put together, are nearly entire: 1st. A buff-coloured indented vase, eight and a half inches high, and six and a quarter wide. No. 2. A buff-coloured bowl, eight inches in diameter, and five and a half high. No. 3. An elegant lead-coloured vase, seven inches in diameter, and four and a half high. No. 4. A black dish, the rim nine and a half inches in diameter, three and a half inches high. One of the drains cut through four skeletons, disposed with the heads to the west and the feet to the east. They were enveloped in bog, and do not appear to have been interred with the usual accompaniments of sepulchral vases; nor did the soil present any ashes or signs of cremation. They lay a few yards beyond the descent of the vallum, at the depth of five feet. One was the remains of a female, and just above the body a round ball or pebble of ironstone was met with, and immediately above it a small bronze finger-ring, perfectly plain. A large quantity of the bones of animals were also dug up—namely, the skull and other bones of horses; the jaw and tusks of a boar, entire; the jaw-bones and teeth of cows, sheep, and goats; portions of the antler of a stag; a cow's horn, and one which I conceive to be the horn of a goat. Large foundations were also cut through, and the stones removed; they were uncut, and presented nothing particular in their appearance. All the above articles were discovered in that part of the station which is called the *Caldwells*." In 1849, Mr Walford also discovered, in the lower part of the *Caldwell*, the foundations of a Roman building, a plan of which he forwarded to the Council of the Archaeological Society, who published it in their *Journal*. It consisted of two or three apartments, the bathroom, ashpit, &c.

Wallow Bank.—Of this vallum only a small portion in a garden at the north end of the village is left. Bridges says, "It is an earthen rampire at the north end of the town, pointing directly upon *Aston-in-the-Wall*. It is twenty-four paces in length, and hath a narrow ridge; the western side of it is almost perpendicularly steep, the eastern is gradually sloped; from the foot to the ridge of it is nine paces." Morton conjectures it to have extended from the *Charwell* below *Walton* to *Aston-in-the-Wall*, on the river *Leam*, a distance of about eight

miles, and to have been raised by the Romans as a fortification to secure their conquests from the frequent incursions of the native Britons, who inhabited the forests of Warwickshire.

Arbury, or Arberry Bank, the remains of an old entrenchment a little west of the village, is supposed by Morton to be either a camp of the West Saxons in their wars with the Mercians, or formed by the Danes prior to the battle of Edgcott, upon Danesmoor; but Mr Baker thinks it was neither a camp nor an enclosed entrenchment, "but a line of vallum, which, if not a component part of, certainly coalesced with Willow Bank."

The Village of Chipping Warden is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Banbury to Daventry, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of the former, and 10 S.W. from the latter town.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is a large stone structure in the Decorated style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and north vestry, and a pinnacled tower containing five bells and a clock. The interior is well paved and pewed; at the east end of the north aisle is the burial place of the lords of the manor; at the east end of the south aisle are three parallel seats under arches, and a little eastward of them a piscina indicating a chapel, and in the south wall of the chancel is another piscina. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £26, 10s., and now worth about £282 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lady of the manor, and the Rev. Bentick John Francis Doyle, B.A., is the incumbent, and the Rev. John Henry Pullin curate in charge. The rectory consists of about 117 acres, granted in lieu of glebe land and tithes. The lands of West Warden formerly belonged to the Abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire, and that portion situated in the parish of Chipping Warden pay tithe to the rector. The tithes of West Warden were commuted in 1839 for £34, 3s. 6d. The *Rectory House* stands north-west of the church. The *Wesleyan Methodists* have a place of worship in the village; and the *National School* was erected here in 1832 by the Baroness North.

STONETON, or STAINTON, is an insulated hamlet about 5 miles from Chipping Warden, and generally considered a member of this parish, being assessed with it in the land and assessed taxes and militia, but in every other respect independent of it. It contains one farmhouse, built on the site of the old manor-house in 1810, and about 700 acres of land. The manor-house was surrounded by a deep moat, which was fed by neighbouring springs. Bridges says, Stoneton is supposed to have been formerly a town, as the foundations of walls, in ploughing and digging up the ground, have sometimes been met with. Sir William Spencer levied a fine of the manor of Stoneton in the 23d of Henry VIII. (1532), and from him it descended, by the same title as Althorp, to his Excellency the present Earl Spencer.

Post-Office.—William Hawkes, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 9.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.40 P.M.

Austin John Wm., vict. <i>Griffin</i>	Hawkes Wm. carptr. shopkpr.	Farmers and Graziers.
Borton James, blacksmith	and post-office	Austin John William
Borton William, farrier	Lines Mrs Elizabeth, shopkpr.	Douglas John, <i>Manor-House</i>
Cooknell Samuel, genl. dealer	Lovell Reuben, tailor	Douglas John and William
Doyle Rev. Bentick John Francis,	Pullin Rev. John Henry, curate	Jessey John, <i>Stoneton House</i>
B.A., rector	Robinson William, blacksmith	Johnson Abrm. <i>Warden Hill</i>
Farquharson Geo. master 'National School	Taylor George, stonemason	Lambert Frederick (& maltster)
Gubbins John, sen. shopkeeper	Taylor Thomas, gamekeeper	Lovell Robert
Gubbins John, vict. <i>Rose and Crown</i>	Timms John, parish clerk	Messenger Edmund, <i>Warden Grange</i>
	Ward Thos., wheelwright	Wilson Daniel William
	Young Samuel, shoemaker	

Carriers.—John Gubbins, sen., and Henry Higham, to Banbury on *Mon. Thurs. and Sat.*

EDGCOTT PARISH.

The boundaries of Edgcott or Edgcote parish are formed by Chipping Warden on the north, by Culworth on the east, by Thorp Mandeville on the south, and by Wardington, in Oxfordshire, on the west. It contains 1274

acres ; its population in 1801 was 66 ; in 1831, 96 ; in 1841, 83 ; in 1851, 77 ; in 1861, 103 ; and in 1871, 96 souls. Its rateable value is £2463, and the gross estimated rental is £2725. The soil is principally a deep loam ; the greatest part of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the whole belongs to Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq. of Edgcott House, who is the lord of the manor.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Walchelin held 2 hides of land here of the Bishop of Constance, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and 6 acres of meadow, was then valued, as it had been formerly, at £4. In the reign of Henry II., Roger Murdock held these 2 hides of the fee of David Earl of Huntingdon ; and in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), Sir Thomas Murdock was lord of Edgcote. In the 20th of this reign (1347), Sir John Murdock accounted for one knight's fee in Edgcote, as held of John de Lewkmore of Harweden. Sir Thomas Murdock, his successor, levied a fine of it in the 6th of Richard II. (1383). In the 9th of Henry IV. (1409), John Lord Lovell of Titchmarsh died seized of this manor ; in the 11th of the same reign, Henry Prince of Wales was in possession of it, and after his accession to the crown in 1413, levied a fine of it. In the 14th of Henry VI. (1436), Richard Buckland died seized of it, and his relict left it to Richard Clarrell for two years, after which it was to pass to Rd. Whittingham, her grandson, in tail-male. Thomas Cromwell, Esq., the king's chief secretary, purchased this manor in 1535. "This distinguished but ill-fated favourite of a capricious monarch," writes Mr Baker, "was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey, and born there about the year 1498. His education was limited to reading, writing, and the rudiments of Latin ; but being of an enterprising turn, he visited the Continent, where he made himself master of the German, French, and Italian languages. Having the good fortune to rescue Sir John Russell, afterwards Earl Bedford, from a secret plot against him at Bologna, he is said to have been introduced by him, on his return to England, to Cardinal Wolsey, who employed him as his solicitor or confidential agent. In the hour of distress he did not desert his patron, but ably and successfully defended him in the House of Commons from the charge of treason. Through the intervention of his friend Sir John Russell, the king engaged him in his service ; and he speedily ingratiated himself with his royal master, by fostering his dispute with the Papal See, and rendering it subservient to his rapacity. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1531, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1532, Principal Secretary of State and Master of the Rolls in 1534. As a preliminary step to the suppression of the religious houses, he was this year appointed Visitor-General of all the monasteries throughout England. In the exercise of his inquisitorial power, his zeal was more conspicuous than his justice or humanity, but he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his royal master, and honours began to flow in rapidly upon him : he was constituted Lord Privy Seal on the 2d of July 1536 ; elevated to the peerage on the 9th of the same month, by the title of Baron Cromwell of Oakham, in Rutlandshire ; and on the 18th of the same month the new office of Vicar-General, or Vicerent, under the king, as supreme head of the Church, was conferred on him, or rather created for him ; in which capacity he presided in convocation, and took precedence of the archbishops. . . . Having been the chief instrument in suppressing the monastic orders, he shared amply in the spoil ; the king rewarding him with numerous manors and lands, parcel of the dissolved priories, in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Leicester. His rank kept pace with his wealth, for in 1537 he was installed Knight of the Garter, and in April 1540 raised to the dignity of Earl of Essex, and appointed Lord High Chamberlain. Aware of the virulence of his enemies, and of the inconstancy of his royal master's temper, he sought to strengthen his interest by engaging the king in marriage with the Princess Anne of Cleves, on whose gratitude for her elevation, and zeal for the Lutheran religion, he relied for powerful protection ; but his apparently politic measure hastened his ruin. The king, disgusted with his new consort, was determined on a divorce, and having transferred his affections, or rather his passions, to Catherine

Howard, abandoned Cromwell to her machinations, and on the 10th of June 1540, the deserted favourite was suddenly arrested at the council table by her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, and committed to the tower on a charge of heresy and high treason. The evidence adduced was not merely improbable, but absolutely frivolous; yet a bill of attainder against him passed the Houses of Parliament without permitting him to be heard in his own defence—a proceeding, however, which, though utterly unjust and unconstitutional in itself, was, as applied to him, a just retaliation for his having introduced the precedent in the cases of the Countess of Salisbury and others in the preceding session. He made the most humble and even abject appeals to Henry for mercy, in which he was warmly seconded by Archbishop Cranmer; but the king was inexorable, and he was brought to the block, on Tower Hill, the 26th of July 1540." After his fall, his lands were escheated to the crown, and in 1543 this manor was included in the dower to Queen Anne of Cleves. Upon her death it was granted by the king to William Chauncey, Esq., from whose descendants it passed to the late Thomas Carter, Esq. At his death in 1835, his sister, Miss Martha Carter, became owner of the manor, and at her demise in 1848 it passed to her sister, the late Mrs Cartwright, who died in 1856, and was succeeded by her son, Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., the present possessor.

DANESMOOR.—South of the village is a valley called Danesmoor, or Dunsmore, as it is commonly called, where, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, but history is silent on the subject. In the 9th of Edward IV. (1469) a sanguinary conflict also took place here between the partisans of that monarch and a body of insurgents, in which the former were defeated, and the Earl of Pembroke, with his two brothers, and eight other gentlemen, taken to Banbury and beheaded. The insurgents, or Yorkists, were estimated at about 20,000, and the king's troops between 17,000 and 18,000 strong; 5000 of the latter, it is said, were left dead on the field on that fatal day. The spot is marked by three small mounds in a triangular position.

The Village of Edgcott, which contains only a few scattered houses, is situated about 6 miles N.E. by N. of Banbury, near to one of the sources of the Cherwell and to the Oxford Canal.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and porch, chancel and north chapel, erected under the will of Dean Buckland for a priest to officiate in, and a tower containing four bells. The interior is well paved and pewed; there is neither arch nor division between the nave and chancel; on the south side within the altar rails is a piscina and a plain locker, and the east window is filled with stained glass, the gift of the late Thomas Carter, Esq. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £12, but now worth about £300 per annum. The advowson has been immemorially appendant to the manor; and the Rev. Arden Bayley, B.A., rural dean, is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for £341, 4s. 10d. In the church are several monuments to the Chauncy family. *The Rectory House* adjoins the churchyard.

Edgcott House, the seat of Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected in 1752 by Richard Chauncy, Esq. It is approached by a double balustraded flight of steps, and occupies a delightfully secluded situation, nearly on the site of the old manor-house. In the hall are several portraits of the Chauncy family. Charles I. and his two sons rested here on the night of the 22d of October 1642, on his way to Edgehill, in Warwickshire, where a pitched battle was fought on the following day between his troops and the Parliamentarians. The bed in which his majesty is said to have slept is still preserved in the present mansion. The king's army, consisting of about 14,000 foot and 4000 horse, encamped between the villages of Edgcott and Cropedy; and the Parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Essex, quartered at Keynton, between Stratford-on-Avon and Banbury. So obstinate and equal was the conflict next morning, that both sides claimed the victory.

Letters are received here through the Banbury post-office.

Cartwright Richard Aubrey, Esq. J.P., <i>Edgcott House</i>	Harrod Edward, gamekeeper Isham William, gardener	Griffin William, <i>Wardington</i> <i>Gate Farm</i>
Bayley, Rev. Arden, B.A., rector and rural dean	Farmers and Graziers.	Root Jonathan, <i>Edgcott</i> <i>Lodge</i>
Atterbury William, butler	Douglas Thomas Henry, <i>Traf-</i> <i>ford Bridge Farm</i>	
Bliss Joseph, steward & bailiff		

EYDON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Woodford, on the east by Canons Ashby, on the west by Chipping Warden, and on the south by Culworth. It contains 1570a.; and its population in 1801 was 484; in 1831, 630; in 1841, 647; in 1851, 621; in 1861, 576; and in 1871, 531. The rateable value of the parish is £3463, and the gross estimated rental £4161. The soil of the high ground is a sandy loam, and of the lower grounds a stiff clay with a little gravel. About two-thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. Here is an excellent stone for building purposes, and Redwell, one of the principal springs in the parish, is chalybeate. Viscount Valentia, the lord of the manor, the Venerable Archdeacon Clerke, Col. Henry Cartwright, and John Ivens, Esq., are the principal landowners. The Roman road from Bennaventa or Isannavaria to Brinavis passed through this parish.

Manor.—Hugh de Grentemaisnil held 2 hides of land here at the time of the Norman survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., with 2 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at 40s., but was then rated at 50s. In the reign of Henry II., Richard Fitz-Wale held these 2 hides of the fee of Leicester. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), Richard Wale was lord of the manor of Eydon; and in the 19th of the same reign John Wale levied a fine of the manor. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Richard Wale accounted for one knight's fee here of the Honor of Leicester. John Earl of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt, died seized of this manor in the 11th of Henry IV. (1410); his brother was created Duke of Somerset and Earl of Kendal, and married Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletsoe, by whom he had issue an only daughter, Margaret, the wife of Edmund Earl of Richmond, and mother to King Henry VII. By this means the manor of Eydon came to the crown, and continued in it till the 32d of Henry VIII. (1541), when it was granted to Sir John Cope of Canons Ashby. From the family of Cope is passed into the hands of John Browne, Esq., clerk of the Parliament, from whom it descended upon his decease in 1691 to the heirs of his daughter Martha. Sir Thomas Cave, son of Martha Cope, by her husband, Sir Roger Cave, Bart., of Stanford, sold this manor to his mother-in-law, Dame Mary Cave, second wife to Sir Roger; and on her decease in 1721 it descended to her son, Roger Cave, Esq., whose eldest son, William Cave, Esq., in 1750 sold it to Richard Williamson, Esq. This gentleman's children joined in conveying the manor to the Rev. Francis Annesley, who died in 1811, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. Charles A. Francis Annesley, at whose death in 1863 it passed to his late brother, Viscount Valentia of Bletchington Park, Oxfordshire, who died in 1864, and was succeeded by his grandson, Viscount Valentia, the present lord of the manor of Eydon. There was formerly a manor here called Wakelyn Manor, from the family of that name which held it, but it has long been united to the principal manor.

The Priors of St John of Jerusalem, Catesby, and Canons Ashby, and the Abbey of Wroxton, in Oxfordshire, had each possessions here.

The Village of Eydon is pleasantly situated on an eminence about 8 miles S.S.W. of Daventry, the same distance N.W. from Towcester and Banbury, and 10 north of Brackley. A fire broke out here on the 13th of August 1651, which consumed 26 houses, besides stables and out-offices, and 223 loads of corn and hay.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, is a stone structure, partly in the Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a square embattled tower, in which

is a peal of five bells. It was restored and enlarged in 1865, when a south aisle and south porch were added, in memory of the Rev. C. A. F. Annesley. The east window, a beautiful memorial one, in stained glass, to the Empson family, was erected in 1865 by the present rector, who also supplied in 1872 a handsome reredos of encaustic tiles. Several other windows in the chancel and north aisle are filled with stained glass, and the south aisle contains several mural tablets to the Annesley family. There is also in the chancel an ancient piscina in good preservation, and a mural tablet commemorative of the Rev. Francis Clerke, who was rector of this parish for 26 years; and the font, which is of Norman design, is very ancient. The benefice is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £16, 16s. 3d., but now worth about £420 per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown, and the Rev. Arthur John Empson, M.A., is the rector. The church land consists of 261a. 17p., allotted at the enclosure in lieu of all tithes, except about 30a. of old enclosure, which were commuted in 1847 for £14, 7s.

The Rectory House, pleasantly situated a little south of the church, is a commodious Elizabethan structure of stone, built by the present rector in 1857.

The Wesley Chapel is a small brick edifice, built in 1860, to which a Sunday school was added in 1871. The *Society of Friends* and the *Moravians* have each a place of worship here; the latter was built in 1810.

The National School, erected in 1854 by the late Mr Annesley, is supported by subscription, Government grant, and school pence.

Charities.—The Rev. Francis Clerke, late rector of Eydon, who died in 1853, left the sum of £500 to the poor of the parish; and his sister, Byzantia Clerke, who died in 1854, left £100. These sums were invested in the 3 per cent. consols, producing £624, 16s. 3d., and handed over to the Charity Commissioners. The annual interest, £18, 14s. 8d., is appropriated as follows, in accordance with the wills of the donors: School, £9, 7s. 6d.; clothing club, £3, 2s. 2d.; and to poor aged persons of the parish, at the discretion of the rector and churchwardens, £6, 5s. Sir John Knightley in 1802 left a sum of money, which was lodged in the 3½ per cent. consols, now yielding £191, 17s.; the interest, £5, 9s. 2d., is appropriated to the Sunday-school.

Eydon Hall, the seat of Viscount Valentia, and now the residence of Colonel Henry Cartwright, is a handsome mansion occupying a gentle eminence S.E. of the village.

Post-Office.—May Juge, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 10 A.M., and are despatched at 3.25 P.M.

Cartwright Colonel Henry, J.P.	Haynes William, corn miller	Smith Joseph Jarrit, boot and shoemaker, beer retailer, & farmer
<i>Eydon Hall</i>	Howard George, butcher	
Empson Rev. Arthur John, M.A., J.P., rector	Humphries Geo. blacksmith	
Coy Thos. carpenter & wheelwright	Juge May, grocer, butcher, and post-office	Taylor Robert, blacksmith & vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>
Dancer John, shopkeeper	Kench Thomas, painter and plumber	Walker George, tailor
Dodd Edw. clock & watchmkr.	Malsbury James, baker, grocer, and farmer	Whitton William, saddler and farmer
Foster John, pig dealer	Neblett Rev. Augustus, chaplain of Canons Ashby	Farmers and Graziers.
Franklin George, cooper	Osborn Mr Thomas	Ivens John (yeoman)
Franklin Richard, carpenter	Page John, surgeon	Ivens Martin (yeoman)
Garrett Mrs Mary Ann	Pamplet John, master National School	Lines Edward
Golby George, stonemason	Pettifer Thomas, farrier & graz.	Lines John
Golby Henry, stonemason	Smith Edward, tailor	Manning William
Golby Richard, stonemason		Thompson William
Gostick John, grocer, baker, and beer retailer		Turney George Scroggs

Carriers.—William Hunt and Abraham Adamson, on *Monday* and *Thursday* to Banbury.

GREATWORTH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Sulgrave, on the east by Hawes and Helmdon, on the south by Farthinghoe, and on the west by Marston St Lawrence. It contains 848 acres, and its population in 1801 was 207; in 1831, 214; in 1841, 184; in 1851, 135; in 1861, 157; and in 1871, 209. The gross estimated

rental of the parish is £2341, and the rateable value £1989. The soil of the upper grounds is a light loam, and of the meadows a stiff clay. The principal landowners are William Pulsford, Esq. (lord of the manor); Geo. Rush, Esq.; Corbet Whitton, Esq.; John Alexander Blencowe, Esq.; Messrs William Manning, John Cherry, and George B. Wilkinson. About three-fourths of the parish is in pasture; and it is intersected by the London and North-Western and the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railways.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, William Peverell held 2 hides of land in Greteworde of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror. In the reign of King Edward this was the freehold of Saulf, and valued at £4, but it was now rated at £3. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph de Keynes held 2 hides here of his own fee; and in the 4th year of the reign of Edward I. (1276), Roger de Leukmore was lord of Greatworth. In this family it remained till the reign of Henry VIII., when a fine was levied of it between Sir Edward Neville and Henry Draper, from whom it passed to Andrew Lord Windsor, one of whose descendants, Edward Lord Windsor, levied a fine of it in the 9th of Elizabeth (1567). The Pargiters, who resided here from the reign of Henry VII., subsequently acquired the manor; and from them it passed in marriage to Charles Howe, Esq., third son of Grubham Howe, Esq. of Langar, Nottinghamshire. This gentleman was the author of a work entitled “Devout Meditations; or, A Collection of Thoughts upon Religious and Philosophical Subjects.” In 1751, George Macaulay, M.D., and Leonora his wife, and Thomas Cooper, Esq., and Frances his wife (grand-daughters of Mr Howe), jointly sold this manor and estate to William Higginson, Esq., whose grandson, the Rev. William Montagu Higginson, sold it to William Pulsford, Esq. of London, the present proprietor.

The *Manor-House* was accidentally destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve 1793, and the site is now partly occupied by a farmhouse.

The *Village* of Greatworth is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence, commanding an extensive view of a richly wooded country, about 5 miles N.W. by N. of Brackley.

The *Church*, dedicated to St Peter, stands at the S.W. end of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and a square embattled tower, in which are three bells. The interior is well paved and pewed, and the chancel was re-roofed in 1869. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9, os. 5d., and now valued at £310 per annum. The Rev. Henry Dyke, B.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 38½ acres of glebe land, and the tithes of the whole lordship, which were commuted in 1845 for £280. The *Rectory-House* is situated a little south-west of the church.

The *National School*, erected in 1822, and enlarged in 1845, was founded on Lady Deering's Charity, and endowed with £22 a year, for which 22 children are taught free.

Lady Deering's Charity consists of a rent charge of £15 per annum, out of certain lands in Stutchbury, for the education of poor children. The *poor's land* consists of 4a. 3r. 26p., which lets for £20 present income per annum; and the *Church land*, 3a. 3r. 2p., yields an annual rent of £11, 5s.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive here through the Banbury post-office.

Chew Ed. master of Natl. Schl.	Humphries Jas. beerho. & car.	Jackson William
Dyke Rev. Henry, B.A. rector	Farmers and Graziers.	Manning William (yeoman)
Dyson James, shoemaker and	Adkins James (yeoman)	Roberts Richard Beauchamp,
parish clerk	Cherry William (and maltster)	<i>Cockley Hill</i>
Golby, James, sawyer	Cox Francis, <i>Greatworth Hall</i>	Turney George, <i>Manor-House</i>

Carriers.—James Humphries, to Banbury on *Monday* and *Thursday*, and to Brackley on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

SULGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Morton Pinkney, on the east by Weston-by-Weedon and Helmdon, on the south by Stutchbury, and on the west by Thorp Mandeville. It contains 1955 acres, of the rateable value of £3852, and the gross

estimated rental is £4550. Its population in 1801 was 414; in 1831, 576; in 1841, 560; in 1851, 604; in 1861, 565; and in 1871, 574. The soil consists chiefly of a strong clay, and the principal proprietors are the Hon. Colonel Henry Hely Hutchinson (who is lord of the manor), Viscount Valentia, and Messrs William Whitton, Robert Blencowe, Mrs Eagles, and several smaller owners. The greater part of the parish is in grass. The river Tove or Towe takes its rise from Holywell spring, in this lordship, and after passing through Towcester, flows towards Grafton Regis, where it forms the boundary between this county and Buckinghamshire, till it unites with the Ouse below Cosgrave.

"Westward of the church," writes Mr Bridges, "is a hill named Castle Hill, on which was formerly a castle. In the midway between Culworth and this town is about an acre of ground, fenced in with a hedge, called the old churchyard, where the church is supposed to have stood. Stones and bones have been dug up here, and it is preserved as consecrated ground, though never used unless privately by Roman Catholics." This castle or ancient mansion was formerly attached to one of the manors.

About a mile north of the village is a tumulus called Barrow or Burrow Hill. Morton tells us that no fewer than nine counties can be seen from this spot.

Manor.—Gilo, the brother of Anculf, held 4 hides of land here, and Hugh, Landric, and Othbert were his under-tenants, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. The estate lay within the soke of Warden, and was then valued at £7. This Gilo was progenitor of the family of the Pinkeneys, who held the barony of Weedon, of which Sulgrave was a member; he was founder of the Priory of Weedon Pinkeney. In the 22d year of the reign of Edward I. (1294), John de Monthault died seized of a manor here, which was held of Robert de Pinkeley by the service of a sixth part of a knight's fee. In the 4th of Edward III. (1331), the Prior of St Andrews, in Northampton, and Stephen de Trafford were lords of Sulgrave by the service of an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Windsor Castle. In the 20th of this reign (1347), Stephen de Trafford accounted for half a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the fee of Pinkeney, and this was henceforth called Trafford's Manor. In the 45th of the same reign (1372), Henry de Arderne levied a fine of it; and in the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), it was purchased of Robert de Arderne by Richard Danvers, Esq. of Culworth, who levied a fine of it in the same year. In this fine it is called the Manor of Netherbury, in Sulgrave. Here is also another manor which was formerly in the possession of William Pinkeney, and held by the family of De Elington. It continued in the male line of this family till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was carried in marriage to Robert Leeson, Esq. of Whitfield, with whose posterity it continued for several generations, and from whom it was called Leeson's Manor. About the year 1604 it passed from this family to the Crewes, and, with the Trafford manor, to John Hodges, Esq., in whom all the manors were proved to centre about the year 1764. The third manor, which was held of the Priory of St Andrew, was surrendered to the crown upon the dissolution of the monasteries, and in the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539) it was granted to Lawrence Washington, Gent., of Northampton. Robert Washington, his son and heir, conjointly with his eldest son, Lawrence, sold this manor in 1610 to Lawrence Makepeace, Gent., of the Inner Temple, London. Lawrence Washington, after the sale of his estate, retired to Brington, where he died; and his second son, John Washington, emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was grandfather of *George Washington*, the great American patriot (see page 161). Abel Makepeace, son of the purchaser of this manor, sold it in 1659 to Edward Plant of Kelmarsh; and Edward Plant of Overston sold it in 1673 to the Rev. Moses Hodges of Over Worton, in Oxfordshire. His son, John Hodges, in 1700, purchased the other manors of Lord Crewe's trustees; and on his decease they all centred in his brother, the Rev. Moses Hodges, who devised them under the general designation of the Manor of Sulgrave to his daughter Mary, who settled the reversion on her three sisters; all of whose shares became subsequently invested under their

respective wills in the Rev. Moses Hodges Bartholomew of Hardington, in Oxfordshire. Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson is the present lord of the manor, to whom it passed by purchase in 1836.

The Manor-House, now a farmhouse, stands at the east end of the village, and was formerly the residence of the Washingtons.

The Village of Sulgrave is 7 miles N.W. of Brackley, 14 S.W. of Northampton, and 7½ N.E. from Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is situated in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, south aisle, north and south porches and chancel, and a low embattled tower containing five bells. It was newly roofed, seated, and repaired in 1841 at a cost of £500, raised by a rate and voluntary contributions. At the east end of the south aisle is a brass to the memory of Lawrence Washington and his eleven children, bearing date 1564. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9, 17s., and now worth about £233 per annum. The Rev. William Harding, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 343a. 3r. 12p.; and the vicarage of 105a. 21p. allotted in lieu of vicarial tithes, and 1a. 2r. 11p. in exchange for the old churchyard. Viscount Valentia has the impropriate rectory. *The Vicarage House* stands a short distance west of the church; it has been improved and enlarged by the present vicar.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a small brick building, was erected in 1863; and the *Baptist Chapel* was built in 1844.

The School is endowed with £9 a year, and supported by subscription; twelve children are taught free; and an *Infant School* was opened in 1846, which is also supported by voluntary contribution.

Charities.—John Hodges, Esq., in 1722, left a rent charge of £4 per annum, to be distributed in bread among the poor, and £4 to the schoolmaster for teaching ten poor children. Robert Gardiner in 1763 left £14 per annum to be distributed as follow: £7, 16s. in bread to the poor; £5 to the schoolmaster for teaching six poor boys; £1, 1s. for an entertainment to the trustees; and 21s. to be laid up annually to defray the expense of new deeds, &c. He also bequeathed the interest of £500, to be disposed of annually on St Valentine's Day, as follows: 21s. to the minister for preaching a sermon on that day; 21s. to the county hospital; 15s. to entertain the trustees; £3 for clothing six poor boys; £9, 3s. to be distributed to the poor in beef; and £10 for apprenticing a poor boy; total £25. The interest of other bequests is also distributed to the poor annually on St Thomas's Day.

Letters arrive here through the Banbury post-office.

Boswell Thomas, baker
Burman Job, grocer, draper,
butcher, and farmer
Cakebread Thos. vict. *Six Bells*,
marbl. mason & gravest. engr.
Compton William, grocer and
beer retailer
Course Alfred, miller & farmer
Douglas George Cox, surgeon
East James, parish clerk
Franklin Mrs Mary, vict. *Three
Compasses*
Harding Rev. Wm. M.A. vicar
Hawkes Henry, shoemaker
Hawkins James, tailor

Jones Mrs Ursula Ann, rope
& twine maker & shopkpr.
Kilby Richard, blacksmith
Kinman Mark, harness maker
Reeve Geo. gardner & seedmn.
Smith John, shoemaker
Smith Mrs Sarah
Spence Mrs Ann Elizabeth, day
and boarding school
Taylor Rd. wheelwt. & builder
Thomas Miss, schoolmistress
Tyrrell Richard, shopkeeper
Welby Wm. bkr. butc. & grocr.
Wilcox John, beerh. & shopkr.
Wooton Isaac, bricklayer

Farmers and Graziers.

Cooke Henry Webb, *Manor-
House*
East William
Harris George
Henn Mrs Hannah
Henn Joseph
Malsbury John
Malsbury Joseph (yeoman)
Malsbury Joseph, jun.
Stuchfield James Roberts
Watts George
Whitton John
Williams George

Carriers.—Mrs Mary Franklin, to Banbury on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*; George Blackwell, to Banbury on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*, and Towcester on *Tuesday*.

WOODFORD PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets of Farndon and Hinton, is bounded on the north by Charwelton, on the east by Preston Capes, on the west by Byfield, and on the south by Eydon. It contains 2651 acres, and its population in 1801 was 629; in 1831, 827; in 1841, 846; in 1851, 800; in 1861, 735; and in

1871, 742. The rateable value of the parish is £4267, and its gross estimated rental is £5057. The soil is a light loam on the hills and a stiff clay in the valleys, and there are also limestone quarries in the parish. The principal proprietors are Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, Bart., Mr Rd. Walker Tew, Miss Caroline Hunt, Mr Samuel Bates, and Mr William Ward. The lordship is well supplied with springs, and the Roman road (Portway) from Bennaventa or Isanavaria (near Daventry) to Brinavis, in Chipping Warden, passed through it.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Hugh de Grentemaisnil held two hides of land here, and one Richard was his under-tenant. It had been the freehold of Baldwin before the Conquest, when it was valued at 40s., but it was then advanced to 60s. In the reign of Henry II., Osmund Bassett held two hides here of the fee of Leicester, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John Bassett was lord of the manor. In the 13th of Edward III., Thomas Boiden levied a fine of this manor, and in the 20th of the same reign accounted for three parts of a knight's fee here of the Honor of Winchester. It afterwards reverted to the Bassett family, from which it passed in the 14th of Richard II. (1391) to Thomas Earl of Stafford. In the 1st of Henry IV. (1399), Maud, the widow of John Lord Lovel, died seized of this manor; in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1529) it was in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton held it of the crown *in capite*. In the 6th of Elizabeth (1564), George Spencer, Esq., levied a fine of Woodford Manor to John Fountayne, and in the 41st of the same reign John Fountayne and others levied a fine of it to John Marryatt and others. Certain lands in Woodford and Sulgrave belonging to the Priory of St Andrew were granted in the 30th of Henry VIII. (1539) to Lawrence Washington, Gent., whose son, Robert Washington, Esq., in the 42d of Elizabeth (1600), levied a fine of lands here to Robert Spencer, Esq. of Althorp. Certain lands in this parish belonging to Canons Ashby Priory and Warden Abbey were granted after the dissolution to Sir John Dudley of Aston, Anthony Stringer, and John Williams. The Earl of Ellesmere is the present lord of the manor of Woodford Halse, having succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the Duke of Bridgewater, upon the decease of the Duchess.

The Village of Woodford stands on a slight eminence about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Daventry, 12 N.W. from Towcester, 12 N.E. from Banbury, and 13 N. from Brackley. It is supplied with water by a company formed in 1869. The water is conveyed through iron pipes from the top of a neighbouring hill to the village.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and south porch, and a low tower, in which are four bells. It is much dilapidated, but is about to be rebuilt at a cost of some £3000, nearly one-half of which sum has already been contributed. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £6, 10s., but now valued at £275 per annum. The advowson is in the crown, and the Rev. Harry Holdsworth Minchin, M.A., is the incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 228a. 2r. 10p., granted by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of the rectorial tithes; and the vicarage consists of 54a. 3r. 37p. in Woodford, 12a. 1r. 4p. in Farndon, and 18a. 1r. 38p. in Hinton, and the tithes of some old enclosure which were commuted in 1840 for a rent charge of £65. Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, Bart., is the lay rector of Woodford Halse, George Hitchcock, Esq. of Hinton, and G. Horne, Esq. of Farndon. The *Vicarage House*, a neat Elizabethan building, stands in the village.

The Moravians have a small chapel here, built in 1799, to which a house for the minister and a burial-ground are attached.

The National School was erected by Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, Bart., and presented to the parish in 1867. The school has been supported from the first by a voluntary rate of 4d. in the pound, two-thirds of which are paid by the landowners and one-third by the tenants. A sum of £170 has been spent on the master's house, which stands near the school.

HINTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing about 875 acres, of which Sir

Rainald Knightley, Bart., M.P. (lord of the manor), George Hitchcock, Esq., and Messrs Charles and Edmund Bromley are the principal owners. This manor passed from the Hintons to the De Brays; in the fifteenth century it was in the possession of the Catesbys of Althorp; in the 42d of Elizabeth (1600), Robert Catesby sold it to Erasmus Dryden, Esq. of Canons Ashby; from the family of Dryden it passed to the Hastings; and in 1712 it was purchased by Giles Knightley, Esq., and is now held by his descendant, the present baronet. The village is separated from Woodford by the Cherwell.

WEST FARNDON is another hamlet, forming the southern division of the parish. It contains 656 acres, of which Mr W. Hitchcock, Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq. of Edgcott House (the lord of the manor), Mr R. Checkley, and the rector of Wigan are the principal proprietors. The manor was in the possession of William de Farendon in the reign of Henry VIII.; in the 7th of Henry IV. (1419), Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, levied a fine of it, and after his decease in 1439, it descended to his three daughters. After passing through several intermediate possessors, it came into the hands of the second Earl of Halifax, whose son, the third earl, sold it to Richard Chauncy, Esq. of Edgcott, from whom it passed to Thomas Carter, Esq., from whose sister, the late Mrs Cartwright, it passed to her son, Richard Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., the present possessor. The population of Farndon and Hinton in 1871 is included in that of the parish. That portion of West Warden which is situate in this parish formerly belonged to the Abbey of Warden, in Bedfordshire.

Post-Office (Wall-Box).—Cleared at 4 P.M. Letters arrive through the Daventry post-office.

Alcock Geo. vict. *Hare & Hounds*
Barnes Joseph, carpenter
Bason Joseph, grocer
Buswell John, vict. *Fleur de Lis*
Coy Henry, wheelwright
Hines Mrs Charlotte, day-school
Humphries Thomas, draper
Hunt Miss Caroline
Jordan Thomas, shopkeeper
Kiteley Thomas, shoemaker
M'Connell, Jas. mason & buildr.
Marriott William, beerhouse

Miles Thos. grocer & butcher
Minchin Rev. Harry Holdsworth, M.A., rector
Scandrett Rev. John William (Moravian)
Scriven George, tailor
Smith Wm. Heygate, tailor & manager co-operative store
Tew Mrs Mary Ann
Ward John, blacksmith
Wood Hy. and Mrs Eliz. master & mistress Natl. School

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are yeomen.)

Alcock John
Bowles Thomas
Cherry Matthew, *Woodford Hill*
Douglas Owen
Ganderton William
*Tew Richard Walker
*Ward Wm. *Woodford Lodge*
West Mrs Elizabeth

Carriers.—George Alcock, to Banbury, *Thurs.*, & Northampton, *Sat.* Samuel Higham, to Daventry, *Wed. & Sat.* Wm. Marriott, to Banbury on *Mon. & Thurs.*, & Northampton, *Sat.*

HINTON.

Eden Caleb, baker
Goodman William, carter
Goodridge Wm. blacksmith & shopkeeper
Hitchcock Geo. Esq. *Hinton Ho.*

Johnson Wm. carpenter and wheelwright
Stone Leonard, grocer

Farmers and Graziers.

Alcock Samuel

Allin Thomas
Bromley Charles and Edward (yeomen)
Daniel Thomas

WEST FARNDON.

Douglas John, jun. *Hill House*
Lovell John

Thomason Edward
Thomason John

Haynes Edward, corn-miller

KING'S SUTTON HUNDRED.

THIS hundred, forming the south-western angle of the county, is bounded on the east by Greens Norton hundred, and a part of the county of Buckingham; on the north by Greens Norton and Chipping Warden hundreds; and on the west and south by the county of Oxford, from which it is separated by the river Charwell. Its greatest length from north to south is about eleven miles; its greatest breadth from east to west about the same distance; and it covers an area of 48,250 acres. At the time of the Conqueror's survey this was divided

into two hundreds, one of which was called the hundred of Sutton, and the other of Elbodestow or Abbodestowe. The hundred of Sutton comprehended the townships of Middleton, Thenford, Farninghoe, Purston, Newbottle, Sutton, Walton, Aynho, Croughton, and a part of Evenle; besides Finemere Scildeswelle and Hedham, in Oxfordshire, on the borders of this county, and Brime, then in the possession of Gilo, the brother of Auculf; and Abbodestowe hundred, the townships of Brackley, Hawes, Stean, Whitfield, Radson, Syresham, Helmdon, Stutchbury, Marston, Culworth, Thorp, Chacomb, and the other part of Evenle. It does not appear from the records how long this division subsisted. Emelina de Longespe was lady of the hundred of Sutton in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), and she was certified to hold the hundreds of Sutton and Aboldestowe, *sub nominatione Hundredi de Sutton*, in the third of Edward III. (1330). This hundred was granted with the manor of Sutton to Richard de Camville by the crown in the second of Henry II. (1156), and from this time forward they had both the same possessors till the manor was sold by the Earl of Derby to Robert Kenwrick, Esq., in the fortieth of Queen Elizabeth (1597), and the hundred alone transmitted to his posterity. It was held of the crown by the annual payment of £4 to the exchequer. King's Sutton hundred contains the market town of Brackley, and is divided into twenty-three parishes and nine hamlets, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres taken from the rate-book, together with the number of houses, population, rateable value, and gross estimated rental of each parish in 1871:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Aynho	2,255	134	2	...	300	320	260	£ 5,261	£ 6,175
Brackley, St James'	2,790	128	7	...	307	340	647	3,074	3,734
Brackley, St Peter's		385	17	4	831	873	1,704	7,322	8,677
Halse, <i>hamlet</i>	1,639	110	9	...	213	238	451	3,716	4,172
Chalcombe	2,005	130	...	...	292	300	592	2,851	3,381
Croughton	2,214	144	15	...	284	311	595	4,541	5,437
Culworth	2,984	120	6	...	296	293	589	3,983	4,688
Evenley	1,471	93	16	...	200	204	404	3,437	4,004
Farthinghoe	1,906	157	11	...	340	316	656	3,394	4,181
Helmdon	1,409	41	...	...	90	84	174	2,332	2,615
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	289	5	...	...	630	689	1,319		
King's Sutton	4,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,025	12,151
Astrop (part of), <i>ham.</i> .....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlton (part of), <i>ham.</i> .....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Purston (part of), <i>ham.</i> .....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton, <i>hamlet</i>	1,624	120	2	...	261	252	513	3,736	4,363
Marston St Lawrence	2,320	203	15	...	622	614	1,236	6,093	6,889
Middleton Cheney	1,645	105	...	...	244	253	497	3,627	4,262
Newbottle	1,225	28	1	...	61	59	120	1,455	1,717
Radstone	1,139	6	...	...	12	15	27	1,467	1,722
Stean or Stene	1,023	5	...	...	13	21	34	1,706	2,008
Stutchbury or Stutsbury	1,755	233	33	...	485	506	991	3,716	4,421
Syresham	873	30	2	...	56	75	131	1,866	2,223
Thenford	990	35	...	...	72	80	152	2,154	2,285
Thorpe Mandeville	2,258	128	3	2	329	298	627	3,494	3,806
Wappenham	1,760	5	...	...	19	18	37	2,205	2,603
Astwell, <i>hamlet</i>		7	2	...	21	21	42		
Falcutt, <i>hamlet</i>	9	1	...	...	20	22	42		
Warkworth	2,096	380	20	18	903	899	1,802	8,220	10,325
Grimsbury, <i>hamlet</i>		21	...	...	37	24	61		
Nethercote, <i>hamlet</i>	1,401	66	3	...	115	132	247	1,854	2,170
Whitfield	43,190	3,112	170	24	7,053	7,257	14,310	91,529	108,009

THE CHARITIES OF KING'S SUTTON HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary reports, with the dates, donors' names, and purposes, &c. See also the histories of the parishes.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
	— Cartwright (rent)	Ayno parish, grammar school ...	£20 0 0
1633.	Rd. Cartwright (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor	5 4 0
	Poor's Land	Ditto	4 0 0
1816.	John Baker (£5153, 6s. 4d.)	Ditto, six poor people and two annuitants	161 10 7
	Feoffees, or Charity Estate,	Brackley parish	250 0 0
	Robert Higgins (a cottage)	Ditto, school	1 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto, poor	2 10 0
1633.	Sir Thomas Crewe (rent)	Ditto, almshouses for six poor people	24 0 0
	Nathaniel Lord Crewe	Ditto, ditto	12 0 0
	Lyttleton Burton (£50)	Ditto, poor	2 10 0
	John Welchman (£100)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
	Catherine Moore (£5)	Ditto, lost	
1715.	William Lisle (£6 per annum)	Ditto, ditto	
	Rt. Wilkins (house and malthouse)	Ditto, ditto	
	William Pargiter (£9)	Ditto, ditto	
	William Ashby (£10)	Ditto, ditto	
	Bennett's, or Short's and Walker's } Charities (rent)	Chalcombe parish, poor	4 0 0
1633.	Rd. Cartwright (rent)	Croughton parish, poor	2 2 0
	Charity Estate	Culworth parish, poor, and apprenticing children	65 0 0
1795.	Martha and Fran. Rich (£65 a year)	Ditto, school	65 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson	Ditto, poor	1 0 0
1723.	Rev. Mr Jones (£20)	Helmdon parish, building a school	
1622.	Poor's Land, or Taylor's Charity ...	Middleton Cheney parish	84 0 0
1701.	John Barksdale	Ditto, church	2 10 0
1657.	Joyce Hall (rent)	Ditto, poor	6 0 0
1764.	Richard Garnet (£150)	Ditto, ditto	6 0 0
1633.	Richard Cartwright (rent)	Newbottle par., five poor widows	2 3 4
1795.	Mary Smith (£150, 3 per cent. consols)	Charlton township, poor	9 10 0
1688.	John Haynes (£100)	King's Sutton parish, poor	5 0 0
1633.	Richard Cartwright (rent)	Ditto, ditto	4 6 8
	Poor's Allotment	Ditto, poor and church	25 0 0
1751.	Margaret Willes (£100)	Ditto, poor and teaching four poor children	5 0 0
1813.	Ann Jenkinson (£3000 navy 5 per cents.)	Ditto, apprenticing children	94 10 0
1646.	Jane Leeson	Syresham parish, poor	1 0 0
	Poor's Allotment	Ditto, ditto	21 0 0
1778.	Alice Hammond (£200)	Ditto, ditto	10 0 0
1773.	Conquest Jones (£100)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
1775.	George Hammond (£300)	Ditto, teaching ten poor children	15 9 0
1692.	John Tooley (rent)	Thenford parish, poor	4 0 0
1704.	William Tooley (land)	Ditto, ditto	20 0 0
1610.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Wappenham parish poor	1 10 0
1761.	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	29 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Whitfield parish, poor	0 10 0
1708.	Thomas Lister (rent)	Ditto, apprenticing poor children	8 0 0
	Ditto	Ditto, poor	2 0 0
	School Land	Ditto, school	9 0 0
1796.	Poor's Allotment	Ditto, poor	20 0 0
			£945 5 7

AYNH0 PARISH

Occupies an elevated site, and is bounded on the north by King's Sutton and Newbottle, on the east by Croughton, and on the other points by Oxfordshire. It contains 2255 acres; its population in 1801 was 623; in 1831, 664; in 1841, 662; in 1851, 611; in 1861, 600; and in 1871, 620. The rateable value of the parish is £5261, and the gross estimated rental £6175. The soil varies from a deep to a light loam on a substratum of limestone. William

Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. The Oxford and Birmingham Branch of the Great Western Railway passes through this parish, where there is a station, and the Oxford Canal also intersects the parish. There are good quarries here, and the lordship abounds in springs, the principal of which are the Town Well, Friars Well, Puckwell, a strong chalybeate, and Painter's Well, a petrifying spring. The Roman road Portway from Bennaventa or Isannavaria (Borough Hill), through Brinavis (Chipping Warden), to Ælia Castra (Alcester near Bicester), passed through this lordship, entering it by the road through Walton grounds, into the lane running north of the village. "Crossing the turnpike to Buckingham," says Mr Baker, "its course is continued southward till it quits the county at Souldern, but it has been partially levelled and reduced to the narrow pathway, walled in, which intersects Mr Cartwright's park. In levelling the ground for this alteration, the workmen disinterred a skeleton, with the legs gathered up, and enclosed between four stone slabs placed at right angles, which is considered the most ancient mode of interment; similar discoveries have recently been made in the same direction by the side of the road to Bicester. Near the portion of the Portway north of the village, a groved brass celt was found in 1846, with a number of skeletons lying north and south. These are strong indications of residence anterior to the arrival of the Romans, and lead to the inference that the Portway in this district, as in some others, adopted the original trackway of the Britons."

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey Geoffrey de Mandeville held three and one-fifth hides of the king in Aynho, which with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and twenty acres of meadow, had been valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Asgar or Algar, at £6, but it was then advanced to £8. This Geoffrey de Mandeville attended Duke William to this country, and fought valiantly for him at the battle of Hastings, which gained him the kingdom. He was rewarded by the Conqueror with various lordships, several of which lay in this county, and was made Constable of the Tower of London. In the reign of Henry II. William de Mandeville held three hides of the crown in Aynho, and conveyed them, in exchange for other lands, to Roger Fitz-Richard. From him they descended to Robert Fitz-Roger, also called John de Clavering. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), John de Clavering was lord of this manor, and in the 17th of this reign, he obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the eve and feast of St Michael and the two following days. This John de Clavering was succeeded by his grandson Ralph de Neville in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), who, in the 20th of this reign (1347), accounted for one knight's fee in Aynho, as held of the fee of Mandeville. From the family of Neville it passed to the Arundels, and from them, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Roland Shakerley, of London, in consideration of the sum of £1060. It subsequently became subdivided between his successors, and in 1615 Shakerley Marmion, Esq., sold two-thirds of the manor to Richard Cartwright, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, for £5250. In the following year Mr Cartwright purchased the remaining third for £3000, of Sir Paul Tracy, Bart., and his son. This Mr Cartwright, in the 20th of James I. (1623), had a re-grant of the market and fair, with the addition of another yearly fair on the Monday and Tuesday after Pentecost. These fairs and the market have long since fallen into disuse. William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P., is the present proprietor.

The Village of Aynho is pleasantly situated on an eminence about six miles W.S.W. from Brackley, and the same distance S.E. of Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, stands at the east end of the village, and consists of a fine massive embattled tower, containing a peal of six bells and a clock with chimes, and a body of one pace. The tower is of ancient date, and in the Decorated style, and the body, which was rebuilt about 1723, is in the Grecian style. The interior is lofty and spacious, and neatly fitted up, and the building was re-roofed in 1862. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £25, 5s. 5d., and now worth about

! John was
- his son

£620 a year. William Cornwall Cartwright, Esq., M.P., is the patron, and the Rev. Frederick William Cartwright, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1792 for land, and an annual corn rent was commuted in 1844 for £150 per annum. The church contains several monuments to the Cartwright family. The *Rectory House* adjoins the north side of the churchyard.

An *Hospital* for the relief of poor and sick passengers, dedicated to St James and John the Apostles, stood at the west end of the village, and is supposed to have been founded by Roger Fitz-Richard and his son, Roger Fitz-Roger, in the reign of Henry II. It was endowed with certain lands by several benefactors, which now consists of 210 acres and a house, and was governed by a master, who was nominated by the lord of the manor, and instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln. In 1484 William Earl of Arundel gave it to Magdalen College, Oxford, on condition that mass should be offered for himself and his ancestors on the Arundel altar there, and after his death that an obit dirge and mass for his soul might be kept yearly for ever, and be recommended in their prayers at Oxford, and at St Paul's Cross, in London. The estate is let on lease to the Cartwright family, but the injunctions and pious intentions of the donors have long since been repudiated, or allowed to fall into disuse. The hospital is now a farmhouse.

Almshouses.—John Baker, glazier, of Oxford, in 1816, founded and endowed almshouses, in which are four poor men and four poor women. The men receive each 8s. per week, and the women 7s. The funds consist of £800, new 4 per cents., and £4352, 6s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols, producing about £161 per annum. The trustees erected a neat range of almshouses, consisting of eight separate dwellings, in 1822.

The Free Grammar School was founded and endowed with a rent-charge of £20 a year and a residence for the master, by Mrs Mary Cartwright, for which seven scholars are taught free. John Cartwright, Esq., gave to Brasenose College, Oxford, a rent-charge of £10 per annum, out of lands in Bloxham, to found two scholarships, for which boys from this school are more especially eligible. Mr Charles Davies is the present master.

The National School here was formerly a farm-building; it will accommodate 100 scholars, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the school-pence.

The other *Charities* are a rent-charge of £5, 4s., left by Richard Cartwright, Esq., in 1633, for bread to the poor; and the *poor's land*, about one acre, the rent of which is distributed at Christmas amongst the poor of the parish.

Aynho Hall, the residence of David Fullerton, Esq., is a handsome stone building of two fronts, situated at the northern extremity of a beautiful park, ornamented with extensive plantations. The old *Manor-House* was burnt down by the Royalists on their return from Naseby to Oxford in 1645. The present mansion contains some beautiful bronze figures and vases, and a fine collection of pictures, collected principally on the Continent by John Blackwood, Esq.

Eminent Men.—Shakerley Marmion, the poet and dramatist, was born in the manor-house here in 1602-3; and Sir Ralph Winwood, an eminent diplomatist and statesman in the seventeenth century, was a native of this parish.

Post-Office.—William Buckingham, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Banghan Edwin, wheelwrt. &c.
Bradshaw Mrs Catherine
Brown Mrs Ellen
Brown Miss Mary, day-school
Buckingham Wm. dairyman
and post-office
Bygrave Mrs Soph. beer retlr.
Bygrave Wm. vict. (coml. and
posting) *Cartwright Arms*
Cadd John, saddle & harness mr.
Cartwright, Rev. Fred. Wm.
M.A., rector

Davies Charles, master of gram-
mar school
Dowty John, grocer
Fullerton David, Esq. *Aynho*
Hall
Howe Rich. vict. *Gl. Western*
Arms, and posting-house,
coal merchant, goods and
parcel agent for Oxford and
Birmingham Branch of Great
Western Railway,
Lambert John, sawyer

Lambert William, sawyer
Lardner Mrs Sarah
Mayo Mr Richard
Merry Thomas, baker, butcher,
and surveyor
Millard Mr Charles
Millard James, dairyman
Oakey Robt. butcher and baker
Poole Rd. master Natl. School
Robbins Thos. thrashing-ma-
chine owner
Seccull John, stonemason

Skuce John, stationmaster
 Smith Matthew, carpenter
 Terry Joseph, draper
 Tuckey John, grocer
 Tuckey Thos. under-steward to
 W. C. Cartwright, Esq. M. P.
 Walton George, carpenter

Walton Mr John
 Watts Thomas, thrashing-machine owner
 Willes Rev. Geo. Edw. curate
Farmers and Graziers.
 Austin William Hewens

Borton Frederick
 Bygrave Mrs Mary
 Bygrave William (& maltster)
 Hawkes Samuel
 Patullo Brthrs. Aynho Warren
 Wilson Edwin Chris. Aynho
 Grounds

Carrier.—Frederick Borton, to Banbury, on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

BRACKLEY PARISH.

Brackley—so called from the fern, or brake, which formerly abounded in the lordship, and ley, or field—includes the parish of St James, Halse or Hawes, and the insulated woodlands of Whistley and Syresham Hatch. It is bounded on the north by Greatworth, Stutchbury, and Radstone, on the east by Whitfield, on the south by the river Ouse, which separates it from Evenley, and on the west by Hinton-in-the-Hedges and Steane. It contains 2790 acres; and its population in 1801 was 1420; in 1831, 2107; in 1841, 2221; in 1851, 2277; in 1861, 2383; in 1871, 2351 souls. The rateable value of St Peter's is £7322, and that of St James, £3074. The gross estimated rental of St Peter's is £8677, and that of St James, £3734. The soil is principally a deep strong loam; a great portion of the parish is in grass; and the principal landowners are Magdalen College, Oxford, the Earl of Ellesmere (the lord of the manor), John Locke Stratton, Esq., Mrs Malins, and Mr James Fairbrother. The lordship is well supplied with springs. The railway from Banbury to Buckingham passes through four miles and one furlong of the parish.

Manor.—Azor was the Saxon proprietor of the manor of Halse or Hawes, with its dependencies in Brackley and Siresham. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this manor consisted of 5 hides of land, 2 of which were in Hawes, 2 in Siresham, and 1 in Brackley, and they were held of the king by Earl Albericus. The whole, including a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., was then valued at £9. Besides these, the Earl held in Brackley 2 hides more, which were valued at £4. Albericus dying about the time of the survey, his lands were seized into the hands of the king, and granted to Robert de Mellent, created Earl of Leicester in the 3d of Henry III. (1219). This Robert, sometime before his death, took the habit of a monk in the Abbey of Preaux, in Normandy, and dying in 1118, his body was buried there, and his heart brought over and deposited at Brackley. He was succeeded by his son Robert, surnamed Bossu, who founded the noble abbey called De Pratis in the suburbs of Leicester, and granted to it the church of Brackley, the chapels of Siresham, and the tithe of the profits arising from his possessions here. Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, obtained a grant of Henry II. to hold a market at the town of Brackley on Sundays, but in 1217 it was altered to Wednesday. From this family the manor was carried in marriage to the De Quincis, Earls of Winchester, and in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), upon the death of Roger de Quinci without male issue, the town of Brackley was assigned to his youngest daughter, Elena, wife of Alan, Lord Zouch, of Ashby. It descended to his grandson of the same name, from whom it passed in marriage with his daughter Maud to Robert de Holland, who in the 9th of Edward II. (1316) was lord of the manors of Hawes and Brackley. Upon the death of Robert, his son, these manors descended to Maud, his daughter, the wife of John Lord Lovell. In the family of Lovell these manors continued till the 1st of Henry VII. (1485), when, upon the attainder of Francis Lord Lovell, his lands were seized into the hands of the king, and these manors granted to George Lord Strange, the eldest son of Thomas Lord Stanley, who set the crown upon the Earl of Richmond's head in Bosworth Field on the death of Richard III., after which he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Derby. This George was given up to the usurper, Richard, as an hostage for his father's fidelity, and narrowly escaped with his life. He died in his father's lifetime, and his son and successor, Thomas, succeeded to the Earldom of Derby upon

the death of his grandfather, in the 19th of Henry VII. (1504). Lady Frances, daughter of the fourth Earl of Derby, brought the manor and borough of Brackley in marriage to Sir John Egerton, second son of Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, advanced by James I., in 1616, to the dignity of Viscount Brackley. This Sir John was created Earl of Bridgewater by the same king. From him this property regularly descended down to Francis, the third and sixth Earl and last Duke of Bridgewater, on whose decease, unmarried, in 1803, the Marquisate of Brackley and Dukedom of Bridgewater became extinct, but the Barony of Ellesmere, Viscountcy of Brackley, and Earldom of Bridgewater, reverted to General J. W. Egerton, M.P. for this borough, and from him, on his death without issue in 1823, to his brother Francis Henry, the eighth Earl. Francis Charles Granville Egerton, third Earl of Ellesmere, the present proprietor, is the son of the second Earl by Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Cawdor; born 1847, succeeded in 1862, married in 1868 Katharine Louisa, third daughter of the second Marquis of Normanby; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1867; and is captain of the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry Cavalry. Residences—Worsley Hall, Manchester, and Bridgewater House, St James's, S.W. Heir, his son, John Granville Scrope, Viscount Brackley, born 14th November 1872. The Abbays of Leicester and Biddlesden had possessions in this parish.

THE TOWN OF BRACKLEY.

Brackley is a market town and ancient borough, near the S.W. extremity of the county, 8 miles W. by N.W. of Buckingham, 11 S.W. of Towcester, 9½ E. by S. of Banbury, 20 S.W. by S. of Northampton, 16 from Blisworth railway station, 21 from Oxford, and 63 miles N.W. from London. It is seated on rising ground, near the river Ouse, and consists principally of one wide street, nearly a mile in length, which contains many good houses, chiefly built of stone. It is divided into New and Old Brackley. New Brackley, which is the chief, contains 274 houses, and Old Brackley, which lies beyond St Peter's Church, has about 207, and consists of the consolidated parishes of St Peter and St James. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The town is well supplied with water and gas.

The Castle.—Here was formerly a castle, the original residence of the feudal lords, but it was deserted at an early period. Leland says, "There was a fayre castle in the southe-west end of the towne, on the left hand or ripe of the riveret. The site and hill where it stode is yet evidently sene, and berithe the name of the Castle Hill; but there is not seen any peace of a wauill stondinge."

The Manor-House. which succeeded the castle, has also disappeared, and the present plain building at the upper end of High-street, where the manorial courts were formerly held, is supposed to have been formed out of the offices.

Brackley, we are told by tradition, was a town of considerable importance in the Saxon times, until the Danes nearly destroyed it; this is not borne out by history, but Mr Baker tells us that "Brackley will be found his torically associated with the commencement of three of the most memorable civil contests in the annals of our country: the baronial wars in the reigns of the despotic John, and his imbecile son Henry; and the yet more eventful struggle between the parliament and the crown in the seventeenth century." In 1215, the tyranny of John having aroused the barons to resistance, they assembled at Stamford, with 2000 knights and a powerful army, in Easter week, and rendezvoused at Brackley on the following Monday. The king being at Oxford, despatched the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Pembroke to ascertain their claims. The barons delivered to them a schedule, founded on and comprising the ancient laws of the kingdom, and since known by the term of Magna Charta, which the king refusing in a fit of rage to confirm, the royal delegates returned to the barons at Brackley, who immediately marched to Northampton, and the boasted bulwark of English liberty was the successful result of this struggle. In 1264,

Henry III. and the barons having agreed to refer their differences to the arbitration of the King of France, the latter being dissatisfied with his decision, the king appointed a commission to treat at Brackley with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the barons adhering to him, for the security and peace of the kingdom; but the negotiation failed. In 1642, when the Royalists and Parliamentarians appealed to arms, the royal standard was raised at Nottingham on the 22d of August, and three troops of horse, amounting to about 200 men, under the command of Sir John Byron and his two brothers, were immediately despatched to Oxford. They reached Brackley on the 28th, and before they could obtain refreshment were attacked by the inhabitants and the country people, who pursued them, and completely routed them, with the loss of above 60 horse, and gold, silver, and valuables to the amount of from £6000 to £8000.

In August 1643 the Parliamentary army, to the number of 15,000 horse and foot, under the command of the Earl of Essex, the general in chief, rendezvoused on Brackley Heath on their way to Gloucester to resist the king's attack upon that city. Brackley was anciently one of those places where tournaments or military exercises of armed knights, to improve their strength and activity in war, were allowed to be held. The scene of those brilliant exercises was Bayard's Green, now corrupted to Bear's Green, an elevated piece of table-land on the south bank of the Ouse, and it became afterwards celebrated as a race-course, but the races have been long discontinued.

An Hospital, Chapel, and Cemetery, originally dedicated to St John, and subsequently to St James and St John, stood near the centre of the town. It consisted of a master and prior and several brethren, and was founded and endowed with an acre of land by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, about the middle of the twelfth century. Several other benefactors made grants to it, and here the poor were received and hospitably entertained. In Bridges' time the building was composed of two quadrangles, with several offices, but all have disappeared save a few detached traces of arches in the adjoining house, and the chapel, which consists of a broad low tower, and a nave and chancel of one pace. This was formerly the place of sepulture of the early lords of Brackley. The chapel was thoroughly restored in 1869, at a cost of about £1000, by an arrangement made between the present vicar and the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, to whom it belongs. The walls were renewed internally, the arches rebuilt, the windows were reglazed, a handsome reredos of stone and marble and an oaken altar-table erected, together with sedilia and new choir stalls of oak. It was seated throughout with chairs, and floored with encaustic tiles. The restoration was carried out by subscription raised by the vicar. In the year 1810, when alterations were being made in the chancel, two stone coffins were discovered in the walls—one of them contained the skeleton of a priest with a leathern girdle and buckle. On being exposed to the air the remains crumbled into dust. One of the coffins was buried, the other is used as a trough for cattle. The site of the ancient hospital was granted to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, at the time of its dissolution. There was another hospital and chapel, dedicated to St Leonard, for the reception of the sick and infirm, the site of which is now unknown, but, according to Leland, it stood at the northern extremity of the town.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the plague raged violently at Oxford, and the Fellows and Scholars of Magdalen College removed to this town, and resided in St John's Hospital.

This town, we are told by Leland, was adorned with three "goodly crosses of stone;" one stood at the south end of the town, another at the west, and the third, "very antique, faire, and costly, in the inward parte of the high streete. Ther be dyvers tabernacles in this, with ladys and men armyed," continues the same writer. This last-mentioned cross, which was 28 feet high, with an octagonal pillar in the midst, having images on the sides, was taken down in 1706, and the present town-hall occupies its site. This town was a great

mart for wool formerly; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes and bobbin lace.

The Town-Hall, a handsome building supported on arches, in the centre of the town, was erected in 1706, by Scroop Duke of Bridgewater, at an expense of £2000. The basement story is used as a corn-market. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on Wednesday after the 25th of February, 19th April, on the Wednesday after 22d June, and 11th October (a statute fair), and on the 11th of December.

Municipal Government.—The town is said to have been incorporated by Henry III., but the only evidence of a documentary nature which the corporation possessed of their corporate existence at the period of the parliamentary inquiry in 1835, consisted of the abstracts of two charters of James II. This borough, though possessing a mayor and other functionaries, has not been for many years a municipal institution, nor has it exercised any of the functions of town government within the memory of the present generation, nor is it considered capable of defraying the expenses of such an institution. The government of the town, though vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses, the mayor being regularly appointed by the lord of the manor, and sworn into office at his annual court-leet, and baron, and portmoot, on the Monday after 29th September, when other officers are also chosen, is entirely within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions at the police-station once a month. The present mayor of Brackley is John Cave, Esq.; and the aldermen are Messrs Edward Butterfield, Robert John Russell, Rev. Hugh William Smith, Isaac Bartlett, and Edward Taylor. Two or more of the following magistrates preside at the petty sessions:—R. A. Cartwright, Esq. (chairman); Hon. Percy Barrington; W. B. Barrington, Esq.; Sir William R. Brown, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. F. Campbell; A. T. C. Cartwright, Esq.; T. R. B. L. M. Cartwright, Esq.; Rev. A. J. Empson; Beville Ramsay, Esq.; and J. L. Stratton, Esq.

The County Court is held in the town-hall monthly, and comprises the following places, viz.:—Astell and Falcut, Aynho, Biddlesden, Brackley St James, Brackley St Peter, Brackley Hatch, Brackley Halse in Brackley St Peter, Charlton, Croughton, Crowfield, Culworth, Evenley, Eydon, Astwick in Evenley, Edgcott, Finmere, Farthinghoe, Greatworth, Hinton-in-the Hedges, Helmdon, King's Sutton, Astrop in King's Sutton, Purston Great in King's Sutton, Purston Little in King's Sutton, Marston St Lawrence, Mixbury, Westhorpe in Marston St Lawrence, Fulwell in Mixbury, Moreton Pinkney, Newbottle, Radstone, Steane, Sulgrave, Syresham, Stuchbury, Turweston, Thenford, Thorpe Mandeville, Westbury, Whitfield, and King's Hill in Whitfield.

The Police-Station, a neat stone building erected in 1851, has accommodation for an inspector and two constables, with a room for magisterial purposes, where the magistrates for the Division meet once a month, and four cells for the confinement of prisoners.

The Elective Franchise was conferred on this borough in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), and two members were returned by the 33 burgesses, until the Reform Act deprived them, or rather deprived the Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Bridgewater (whose influence predominated here) of their monopoly.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands at the N.E. extremity of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, and Lady chapel, under which is a crypt in good preservation, and a massive, square embattled tower, containing five bells. It was newly roofed and repaired in 1838, at a cost of nearly £2000. An organ was erected by subscription in 1844. In 1873 it was reseatd at a further cost of £600. The living is a vonsolidated vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £19, 1s. 6d., and now worth about £360 per annum. The patronage is cested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, is the vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1842 for a rent-charge of £238, and there are 78 acres of glebe. The Deanery of Brackley

is coextensive with the four hundreds of Warden, Sutton, Norton, and Towcester.

St James' Church formerly stood at the south end of the town, where the railway station now is ; it was taken down about forty years ago, and a small burial chapel erected, in which divine service was occasionally held during the summer months by the vicar up to 1869, when the College Chapel was restored.

The Vicarage House, in the Elizabethan style, stands north-west of the church ; it was rebuilt and enlarged by the present incumbent.

The Wesleyan Chapel, built in 1816, will accommodate about 500 hearers ; and there is in connection with it a day and Sunday-school, erected in 1863.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1836, on the Banbury road, is capable of seating about 300 persons.

The Magdalen College Grammar-School was founded and endowed in the year 1447 by William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with £13, 6s. 8d. per annum, for ten boys of the parishes of St Peter and St James. The school was reorganised in 1860 by the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, who raised the endowment to £100, and arranged that ten of the most deserving boys should annually be elected to school exhibitions, and be exempted from the payment of the ordinary school fees. The school is under the care of the Rev. F. S. Taylor, M.A., head-master : the course of instruction includes everything necessary for a good commercial education, and prepares boys for the higher classical schools.

The National School for boys, girls, and infants, was erected by subscription in 1871, at a cost of £2000 ; it will accommodate 300, and has an average attendance of 150.

The Library and Reading-Room was removed in 1871 to what was formerly used as the infant school, the use of which was given by the Earl of Ellesmere ; it is supplied with the London and local papers. Subscribers of 5s. per annum and upwards have admission at all times ; artisans, &c., pay 6d. a month. The Rev. Canon Thicknesse is the president. An *Amateur Choral Society* was established here in 1871 under the direction of a committee. The vicar is president ; the Rev. S. Angel-Smith, secretary ; and Mr John Kirby, of King's Sutton, musical director.

Almshouses for six poor aged widows were founded by Sir Thomas Crewe in 1633, and endowed with a rent-charge of £24, which was increased in 1721 by his descendant, Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, with an additional rent-charge of £12 per annum. The inmates receive each 10s. per month.

The other *Charities* are—The Charity estate, consisting of several cottages, lands, tenements, and rents, amounting to about £300, which is applied in repairing the churches, in money to the poor, and apprenticing poor boys ; Mrs Jane Leeson's gift of £2 per annum to the poor ; the interest of £50 bequeathed by the Rev. L. Burton in 1732 to the poor ; and the interest of £100 left in 1773 by John Welchman, Esq. of Brackley, for teaching four poor boys and four poor girls.

The Brackley Poor-Law Union comprises 29 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles, viz., Astwell and Falcu, Aynho, Biddlesden (Bucks), Brackley St James, Brackley St Peter, Croughton, Culworth, Evenley, Eydon, Farthinghoe, Finmere (Oxon), Greatworth, Helmdon, Hinton-in-the-Hedges, King's Sutton, Marston St Lawrence, Mixbury (Oxon), Morton Pinkney, Newbottle, Radstone, Steane, Stuchbury, Sulgrave, Syresham, Thenford, Thorpe Mandeville, Turweston (Bucks), Westbury (Bucks), and Whitfield. The *Union Workhouse* was erected on an eminence near the town in 1835, at a cost of £6000, and is capable of accommodating 200 persons. The average number of paupers in the house for the past year was 51, and the average weekly expense of each 3s. 5d. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of 32 guardians, and 13 *ex officio* guardians, of whom J. L. Stratton, Esq., is the chairman, Mr James Bartlett, vice-chairman, and Mr Arthur Weston, solicitor, clerk. Mr James and Mrs Eliza Ward are the master and matron, and the medical

officers are Mr J. Farmer, Mr W. Moore, Mr G. C. Douglas, Mr G. Waugh, and Mr Robert Barry Hocter. The relieving officers are Robert Heath, for Brackley district, and John Barrows, for Sulgrave district.

Eminent Men.—Samuel Clarke, the celebrated Orientalist, was born here in 1624, and died at Holywell, near Oxford, in 1669. Thomas Payne, an eminent bibliopolist of the very first reputation, was also born here in 1719, and died at Finchley in 1799.

HALSE or HAWES forms the north-western division of this parish. Its acreage, together with the population in 1871, are included in the return for the parish. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Andrew, the site of which is now occupied by a farmhouse.

WHISTLEY WOOD is an insulated member of Brackley parish, Radston-intervening; it lies about three miles north of the town of Brackley, and contains nearly 200 acres of woodland.

BRACKLEY HATCH, or SIRESHAM HATCH, is another insulated district of woodland, about five miles north-east of Brackley, on the road to Towcester, containing about 500 acres. At the Norman survey it was certified to contain two hides, and has always accompanied Hawes and Brackley.

BRACKLEY DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—William Hadland, postmaster. Letters arrive from London and all parts at 5.40 A.M. and 1.50 P.M., and are despatched to London and the South at 8.45 A.M.; to Banbury and Oxford at 12.55 P.M.; to Banbury and the West of England at 5 P.M.; to the North of England and London through, at 6.40 P.M.; and to London and all parts at 8 P.M. On Sundays they arrive from London and all parts at 5.35 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

ADLARD Benj. Townsend, mast. of Nat. school
Alcock Samuel, wheelwright and carpenter
Appletree Mrs Eliz. Banbury road
Austin William, tailor

BALFOUR James, travelling draper
Bannard Mrs Ann
Bannard Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper
Bannerman Mr George
Barnes Chas. Boorn, solicitr. (Weston & Barnes)
Barrett Benjamin, tailor
Bartlett Mrs Charlotte, linen & woollen draper
Bartlett Misses Emily & Louisa
Bartlett Isaac, farmer, *Halse*
Bartlett, Mrs Sarah
Bishop Elias, farmer, Brackley Hatch
Blaby Henry Goodwin, gardener
Blackwell Mrs Mary, milliner and dressmaker
Blackwell Robert, blacksmith
Blackwell Robert, photographer
Blencowe Mr Clement
Blencowe Nathaniel, wood-turner & gardener
Blencowe Mrs Sarah, confectioner
Blencowe Wm. brewer, maltster, & hop mercht.
Bonham Alfred, farmer, Brackley Hatch
Boote Thomas, cooper
Botterill Charles, police inspector
Bowerman David, slater and plasterer
Bowerman Mrs Zillah, vict. *Reindeer*
Boyles Charles, vict. *Locomotive*
Branson J. vict. *Green Man*, Brackley Hatch
Brickwell John, draper
Bucks & Oxon Union Bank, Mr Robt. Jno.
Russel, agent
Bull Mr Francis
Bull Geo. county court bailiff, *Burrell Hill*

Butcher Ben. town-crier and postman
Butcher Richard, boot and shoe maker
Butler Thomas, grocer
Butterfield Edward, farmer, *Halse*

CARTER John Opie, master of Wea. school
Carter Robert, butcher and grocer
Cave John, farmer and maltster
Cave John, joiner and cabinetmaker
Cave Wm. baker, butcher, and farmer
Chapman Edward Sibley, vict. *Plough*
Chapman George, vict. *Greyhound*
Chatwell Mrs Eliz. beerh. & shopkr. Banbury rd.
Clarke Mrs Jane & Son (John Goffe), iron-mongers, &c.
Clarke George Harry, coal merchant
Clarke Thomas, tailor
Coleman Samuel, manager
Coles Thomas, blacksmith
Colley Thomas, beerhouse
Collier John, surgeon
Course William, baker
Course Thomas, miller, *Brackley Mills*
Curtis Thomas & Co., drapers

DANIELS Wm. Gardiner, chemist and druggist
Durrant Eustace, watchmaker

ELLIS, William, vict. *Crown Hotel*, commercial & posting ho. and farmer
Evans John, coal and wood dealer

FAIRTHORNE Edw. Falkener, solicer. and miller
Farmer John, surgeon
Faulkner James, higgler
Faulkner John, vict. *Cross Keys*

Foxley Mrs Eliza
Franklin William, builder

GASKINS Wm. beerhouse, Banbury rd.
Gillet Jonathan Charles & Alfred, bankers,
and *Banbury*
Gilchrist Mrs Sophia Mary
Goodman James, farmer, *Staplegate Farm*
Green Alfred, bookseller and publisher of the
Brackley Observer, on Wednesday
Green John, boot and shoemaker
Grove John, parish clerk
Grosvener Captain, The Hon. Robert Wel-
lesley, *The Lodge*

HADLAND William, postmaster
Hall James, glass and china dealer
Harris Mr Thomas
Hatwell Henry, cooper & vict. *Horse & Jockey*
Hatwell John, farmer
Hawkins Henry, ironmonger and seedsman
Hawkins Mrs Mary Ann, strawbonnet maker
Hawkins Robert, tailor
Hawkins Wm. builder, painter, plumber, &c.
Hawkins William, tailor
Haywood William, boot and shoemaker
Hearn Mrs Elizabeth, butcher and grocer
Hearn Mrs Mary Ann, shopkeeper
Heath William, tailor
Heath Robert, relieving officer, and registrar
of births and deaths for Brackley district
Hocter Rt. Barry, M.D. surgeon (Moore & H.)
Holdom Edw. Golby, gardener & seedsman
Holland Henry, shoe mfr. h. *Buckingham*
Holton Henry Joseph, butcher and farmer
Hopcraft Alfred (exora. of), brewers, malt-
sters, wine & spirit mercha. & farmers
Hopcraft Alfred, Ernest, Frederick, & John
(exora. of Alfred)
Howard Stephen, carpenter
Hutton Mrs Elizabeth, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*

JARVIS Alfred, chimney-sweeper
Jellyman Aaron & Edw. shopkeepers
Jellyman James, rope and twinemaker
Jones Moses, coal dealer
Jones Richard, Esq. F.R.G.S.
Judd Isaac, higgler
Judge Frederick, marine store dealer
Judge Mrs Jane
Judge The Misses Mary, Sarah, & Martha,
booksellers, stationers, and fancy repository
Judge Richard Thos. corn merchant, maltster,
and farmer, *Hill Farm*, Halse
Judge Thomas, grocer

KILBURN John, brewer's traveller
King Daniel, wheelwright and carpenter

LESSEY Ambrose, grocer and haberdasher
Lindars William, farm bailiff
Lock John, haberdasher
Long John, cabinetmaker and upholsterer

MAINWOOD Mrs Susannah, earthenware dealer
Malins Mrs Lucy, St James' place
Mallett James Varney, tailor
Martin Wm. Henry, glass dealer & shopkr.
Mobbs Thomas, boot and shoe maker
Moore & Hocter, surgeons
Moore Walter (M. & Hocter)

Morris Mr Charles, Banbury road
Morris Benjamin, baker
Morris Mrs Eliza, Banbury road
Morton Alfred, cow leech
Munday George, tailor

NICHOLS John Shaw, coal merchant
Nichols Joseph, farmer, *Grange Farm*
Nichols William Henry, coachbuilder
Norris Thomas, painter and vict. *King's Head*
Norris Wm. painter and gravestone engraver

PAINE James, gardener and sexton
Painter Miss Mary
Palmer James, grocer
Pratt Mrs Mary

RAY John, vict. *Red Lion*
Reeve Mrs Mary, beerhouse, Banbury road
Richardson John, saddler, and sec. to Gas Co.
Russel Mrs Caroline
Russel Robert John, auctioneer, land agent,
and surveyor

SALMON Thomas, farmer, *Brackley Grange*
Shakespeare Thos. wheelwright and carpenter
Sharp Miss Eleanor
Shipham Mrs, school
Simms Edward, shoemaker
Sirett Henry, chemist and druggist
Slatter Thomas, grocer and hop merchant
Smith Rev. Hugh Wm. M.A. vicar of Biddleton
Somerton Charles, fellmonger and carrier
Stace Mrs Caroline, Banbury road
Storer Joseph, beerhouse
Strange Mr Samuel

TAYLOR Edw. farmer and grazier, *Brackley
Fields*
Taylor Rev. Frank Stanley, M.A., head-master
of grammar-school
Taylor Geo. Wm. farmer, maltster, brick and
tile maker, stone and lime merchant
Taylor Joseph, wheelwright and carpenter
Thicknesse Rev. Francis Henry, M.A. vicar
Tibbetta John Wilsheer, plumber and glazier
Timms Mrs Elizabeth
Timms Edward, boot and shoe maker
Trotman William, hairdresser and newsagent
Tucker William, butcher
Tuckey Henry, fishmonger and fruiterer

VICARS Samuel, butcher and shopkeeper
Vickers William, shopkeeper
Vickery William, grocer and beerhouse

WADDUP John, stonemason
Waghorn William, vict. *Bell*
Wallis George, stationmaster
Walah Mrs Sophia
Walah John, wine, spirit, & coal merchant,
and agent to the London and N.-W. R. Co.
Goods Depart.
Walton Mrs Rebecca, Banbury road
Walton William, baker
Ward James, master, Union Workhouse
Ward William, jobbing gardener
Weston & Barnes, solicitors
Weston Arthur (W. & Barnes), h. St John's pl.
Weston Mrs Maria
Weston Miss Mary Woodhouse, school

White Edward, beerhouse
 Whitehurst Francis, farmer
 Whitlock John, grocer and gardener
 Whitton Edward, saddler and clothier
 Wilkins John Stevenson, shoemaker
 Williams John, watchmaker

Winckles Joseph, hawker
 Wodhams Thos. shoeing and jobbing smith
 Wootton Allen, builder and contractor
 Wootton Mrs Elizabeth
 Wootton Thomas, farmer
 Wrighton John, boot and shoe maker

Academies and Schools.

Grammar, Rev. Frank Stanley
 Taylor, M.A. head-master
National, Benj. Townsend Ad-
 lard & Mrs Annie Spreadbury
 Montague
 Shipman Mrs
Wesleyan, John Opie Carter
 Weston Miss Mary Woodhouse

Attorneys.

Fairthorne Edward Falkener
 Weston & Barnes, Market sq.

Banks.

Bucks & Oxon, Union Bank
 (draw on London & West-
 minster); John Russel, agent
 Gillett J. C. & A. (draw on
 Glyn & Co. London); Joseph
 Saul, manager

Bakers.

Cave William
 Course William
 Morris Benjamin
 Somerton Charles
 Walton William

Blacksmiths.

Blackwell Robert
 Coles Thomas
 Wodhams Thomas

Bookellers & Stationers.

Green Alfred
 Judge Misses Mry. Sar. & Mar.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Butcher Richard
 Green John
 Haywood William
 Holland Henry
 Mobbs Thomas
 Timms Edward
 Wilkins John Stevenson
 Wrighton John

Brewers.

Elencowe William
 Hopcraft Alfred (executors of)

Builders.

Franklin William
 Hawkins William
 Wootton Allen

Butchers.

Carter Robert
 Cave William

Hearn Mrs Elizabeth
 Holton Henry Joseph
 Tucker William
 Viccars Samuel

Carpenters, &c.

Alcock Samuel
 Cave John
 Hawkins William
 Howard Stephen
 King Daniel
 Long John
 Shakespeare Thomas
 Taylor Joseph

Chemists and Druggists.

Daniels William Gardiner
 Sirett Henry

China, Glass, &c. Dealers.

Hall James
 Mainwood Mrs Susannah
 Martin William Henry

Coachbuilder.

Nichols William Henry

Coal Merchants.

Clarke George Harry
 Hopcraft Alfred (executors of)
 Nichols John Shaw
 Walsh John

Coopers.

Boote Thomas
 Hatwell Henry

Drapers (Linen and Woollen).

Balfour James (travelling)
 Bartlett Mrs Charlotte
 Brickwell John
 Curtis Thomas & Co.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bartlett Isaac, *Halse*
 Bishop Elias, *Brackley Hatch*
 Butterfield Edward, *Halse*
 Bonham Ald. *Brackley Hatch*
 Cave John
 Cave William
 Ellis William
 Goodman Jas. *Staplegate Farm*
 Hatwell John
 Holton Henry Joseph
 Hopcraft Alfred (executors of)
 Judge R. T., *Hill Farm, Halse*
 Nichols Joseph, *Grange Farm*
 Salmon Thos. *Brackley Grange*
 Taylor Edw. *Brackley Fields*

Taylor George, *Taylor's Lane*
 Weston Arthur
 Whitehurst Francis
 Wootton Thomas

Fire and Life Offices.

Atlas, Robert John Russel
County Fire & Provident Life,
 Weston & Barnes
Norwich Union, Alfred Green
Sun, George Bull, *Burrell Hill*
Royal Farmers, E. F. Fair-
 thorne

Gardeners.

Blaby Hy. Goodwin
 Blencowe Nathaniel
 Holdom Edward Golby
 Paine James
 Whitlock John

Grocers.

Bannard Mrs Sarah
 Butler Thomas
 Carter Robert
 Chatwell Mrs Elis. *Banbury rd.*
 Hearn Mrs Elizabeth
 Hearn Mrs Mary Ann
 Jellyman Aaron & Edward
 Judge Thomas
 Lessey Ambrose
 Martin William Henry
 Palmer James
 Slatter Thomas
 Viccars Samuel
 Vickers William
 Vickery William
 Whitlock John

Hairdresser.

Trotman Wm. (and newsgt.)

Inns and Taverns.

Bell, William Waghorn
Cross Keys, John Faulkner
Crown Hotel, posting and com-
 mercial, Wm. Ellis
Green Man, J. Branson
Greyhound, George Chapman
Horse and Jockey, Hy. Hatwell
King's Head, Thomas Norris
Locomotive, Charles Boyles
Plough, Edw. Sibley Chapman
Red Lion, John Ray
Reindeer, Mrs Zil. Bowerman
Wheat Sheaf, Mrs E. Hutton

Beerhouses.

Chatwell Mrs Elis. Banbury rd.
 Colley Thomas
 Gaskins Wm. Banbury road

Reeve Mrs Mary, Banbury rd.
Storer Joseph
White Edward
Vickery William

Ironmongers.

Clarke & Son (and seedsmen)
Hawkins Henry (and seedsman)

Land Agent and Surveyor.

Russel Robert John

Maltsters.

Blencowe William
Cave John
Hopcraft Alfred (exors. of)
Judge Richard Thomas
Taylor George William

Millers.

Course Thomas
Fairthorne Edw. Falkener

Milliners and Dress-makers.

Blackwell Miss Mary
Morris Miss Eliza, Banbury rd.
Pearson Mrs
Sergeant Miss Sar. Banbury rd.
Tooth Mrs Elizabeth Amelia

Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Hawkins William
Norris Thomas
Norris William
Tibbetts John Wilsheer

Saddlers.

Richardson John
Whitton Edward

Surgeons.

Collier John
Farmer John
Moore & Hooter

Tailors.

Austin William
Barrett Benjamin
Clarke Thomas
Hawkins Robert
Hawkins William
Heath Robert
Heath William
Mallett James Varney
Munday George

Watchmakers.

Durran Eustace
Williams John

Wheelwrights.

Alecock Samuel
King Daniel
Shakespeare Thomas
Taylor Joseph

Wine and Spirit Merchts.

Hopcraft A. (exors. of), (spirit)
Walsh John

Public Officers and Establishments.

Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Assessment Committee, Rural Sanitary Authority—
Arthur Weston

*Clerks to the Magistrates—*Weston & Barnes
*Clerk to Brackley Highway Board—*A. Weston
*Clerks to the Deputy-Lieutenants—*Weston & Barnes

*Clerks to the Commissioners of Taxes, Land Assessment, and Income—*Weston & Barnes

Coroner for the Western District of the County—
Arthur Weston

*Deputy Coroner—*Charles Boorn Barnes

*County Court Offices, Town-Hall—*J. P. Parry, Esq., Q.C., judge; Edward Falkener Fairthorne, registrar; F. W. Baker, high bailiff; George Bull, bailiff

*Inspector of Nuisances—*N. T. Wetherell, jun., Marston, St Lawrence, Banbury

*Gas Works—*John Richardson, secretary

*Inland Revenue Office (Crown Hotel)—*William W. Page, collector; George Morris, supervisor; Henry Spencer, excise officer

*Police-Station and Magistrates' Chamber, Banbury road—*Charles Botterill, inspector

*Stamp Office—*John G. Clarke, sub-distributor

Steward of the Manor and Borough of Brackley—
Arthur Weston

Steward of the Manor of King's Sutton—
Arthur Weston

Steward (Deputy) of the Manor of Turweston—
Arthur Weston

*Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—*Arthur Weston

*Deputy Superintendent of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—*Charles B. Barnes

*Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Brackley District—*Robert Heath
*Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Sulgrave District—*John Barrows
Town-Hall—in the principal street
Union Workhouse, Banbury road, James Ward, master

Carriers.

*London and North-Western Railway Company, to all parts—*John Walsh, agent; George Wallis, stationmaster

*Parcels Office, Crown Hotel—*Wm. Ellis, agent
Chas. Somerton, to Banbury on Mon. & Thur.; to Bicester and Oxford on Fri. & Sat.

Aaron & Edw. Jellyman, to Banbury on Mon. & Thur.; to Buckingham on Wed. & Sat.
John Elliott, to Northampton on Tues. & Fri.

Carriers who attend on market-days, &c., leaving the same afternoon, or as otherwise stated:—

Frederick Borton, to Aynho on Wednesday
Edward Cook, to Farthinghoe on Wed. & Sat.
Jas. Humphries, to Greatworth on Wed. & Sat.
James Archer, to Helmdon on Wed. & Sat.
William Watson, to Helmdon on Wed. & Sat.
Tarmen, to Hethe on Wednesday
James Bull, to Newbottle on Wed. & Sat.
Mrs Mary Franklin, to Sulgrave, Moreton, Pinckney, and Canons Ashby, on Wed.
William J. Allen, to Syresham daily
Joseph James, to Syresham on Wed. & Sat.
— Bucknell, to Culworth on Wednesday

CHALCOMBE PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Thorpe Mandeville; on the north by Wardington, in Oxfordshire; on the west by the river Cherwell; and on the south by Middleton Cheney. It contains 1639 acres. Its rateable value is £3716, and the gross estimated rental £4172; its population in 1801 was 438; in 1831, 499; in

1841, 488; in 1851, 506; in 1861, 468; and in 1871, 451 souls. The soil on the high grounds is a red loam, and on the lower fields clay and dark loam. About two thirds of the parish is in pasture; and Philip Wykeham Martin, Esq. (lord of the manor), Sir William Henry Cope, Henry Norris, Esq., and Colonel Parker, are the principal owners.

Manor.—Before the Conquest, Bardi was the Saxon proprietor of Cewcumbe, when it was valued at £10, but at the time of the Domesday survey one Godfrey held it of the Bishop of Lincoln. It then contained 4 hides of land, which, with 3 mills of the yearly rent of 16s., and 9 acres of meadow, were rated only at £7. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship was in the possession of Hugh de Anaf, or De Chacombe, the founder of the priory. His successor was Sir Robert de Chacombe, his son, from whom it descended, in the reign of Henry III., to Amabilia, his daughter and heir, wife of Gilbert de Segrave. From the De Segraves it passed in marriage to the De Mowbrays, Earls of Nottingham, and afterwards Dukes of Norfolk, and with them it continued till the 15th of Edward IV. (1476), when John, the fourth Duke of Norfolk, died, leaving an only child, Anne, who married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Norfolk, the second son of Edward IV. He shared the tragic fate of his brother, Edward V., and dying without issue, the estates devolved to the families of Berkeley and Howard, into which the two daughters of the first Duke of Norfolk had married. On the partition of the property, this lordship was allotted to John Lord Howard, in whom the Dukedom of Norfolk was revived by Richard III., who also created his son Earl of Surrey. The Duke and his son attended their patron to Bosworth Field, where, after the death of the king, they were taken prisoners, committed to the Tower, and attainted; and in the 3d of Henry VII. (1488) this manor, which was forfeited, was granted to Sir John Ryselly. The attainer against these noblemen was reversed in the following year, and Chacombe was exchanged by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, in the 25th of Henry VIII. (1534) with John (Vere) Earl of Oxford, for two manors in Norfolk. The manor of Chalcombe subsequently passed to the family of Fox, and Charles Fox, Esq., in 1810, died seized of the manor, priory, impropriate rectory, advowson of the vicarage, 550 acres of land, the reversion of about 550 acres, and a great part of the village. Fiennes Wykeham, his nephew and heir-at-law, purchased of the trustees of his uncle the manor, impropriate rectory, and about 200 acres of land, and in 1821 assumed the arms and surname of Martin in addition to Wykeham, on succeeding to the estates in Kent of General Martin, his kinsman. Philip Wykeham Martin, Esq., is the present possessor.

The Priory for Canons Augustin, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was founded by Hugh de Chacombe in the reign of Henry II., and endowed by him and others with lands, &c., in several places. At the time of its dissolution the revenues were worth £93, 6s. 3d. per annum; and in the 35th of Henry VIII. (1544), its site and demesne lands, with the rectory or parish church and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Michael Fox, Gentleman, of London, by whose descendants they have been incorporated with the manor.

Chalcombe Priory, the property of P. W. Martin, Esq., and now occupied by Mrs Cornwallis, widow of Major Cornwallis, is a handsome mansion, occupying the site of the religious establishment, a little north of the village.

The Village of Chalcombe, or Chacomb, is situated in a valley about 3½ miles N.N.E. from Banbury, and 8 N.W. from Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, in which is a peal of six bells. It was restored in 1856. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £7, 17s., endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; and the present gross income is about £280 per annum. The aggregate amount of vicarial tithes is £239, 5s., and the rent-charge for the impropriator's tithes, £199, 16s. Philip W. Martin, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. William Alexander Ayton, B.A., the incumbent. There was formerly a chantry in this church, which, in the 26th

of Henry VIII. (1535), was valued at £5, 6s. 8d. per annum. The *Vicarage House*, a neat modern edifice, is N.W. of the churchyard.

A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1816, to which a day and Sunday-school is attached. The *Primitive Methodists* have also a place of worship here.

The *National School* was erected by subscription in 1865. P. W. Martin, Esq., and the vicar are the principal contributors; it will accommodate 60 scholars.

Charity.—Walker's charity, a rent-charge of £2 per annum, and Bennet's, a similar rent-charge, are added to other moneys subscribed on the occasion, and expended in the purchase of a fat beast, which is divided amongst the poor at Christmas.

Post-Office.—William Capell, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M.

Ayton Rev. William Alexander, B.A. vicar	Prickett Thos. & Sons (Thos. & John), millers and farmers, <i>Huscle Mill</i>	Farmers and Graziers. Bennett John Bennett William
Cornwallis Mrs, <i>The Priory</i>	Rainbow Benjamin, tailor	Campion John, at <i>Thorpe Man-</i> <i>deville</i>
Adkins John, pig dealer	Reader Jno. shopkpr. & carrier	Chinner The Misses
Gibbard Charles, cattle dealer	Sabin Mrs Jane, schoolmistress	Gibbard Mrs Sarah, <i>Sales Hill</i>
Green Samuel, baker	Sewell Mrs, beerhouse	Hirons William
Hancox Ths. framework knitr.	Watkins Wm. Beale, carpenter	Hirons Wm. jun. <i>Castle Farm</i>
Owen Wm. Jno. Watts, shoe- maker	Watts Corbett, shopkeeper	Hollier Edward
Plumbe Thomas, wheelwright and blacksmith	Watts Jno. beerho. & shopkpr.	Hollier William
Porter Miss Eliza, mistress National school	Wilkins Fred. stonemason	Pearson John (yeoman), <i>Lodge</i> Westley, Wm. Michael
	Wilkins William, shoemaker	

Carrier.—John Reader, to Banbury, on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*.

CROUGHTON PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Charlton in Newbottle parish on the north, by Astwell in Evenley parish on the east, by Fritwell in Oxfordshire, on the south, and by Aynho on the west. It contains 2065 acres, and its population in 1801 was 301; in 1831, 450; in 1841, 472; in 1851, 582; in 1861, 580; and in 1871, 592 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2851, and the gross estimated rental, £3381. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the largest landowners are the Earl of Effingham, the lord of the manor; the executors of the late Mr Alfred Hopcraft, and Mr Edward Manning. Three fourths of the parish is arable.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Suetman held the fifth part of half a hide, and Osbern 1 hide and 2 parts of 1 virgate, of Geoffrey de Mandeville. The former was valued at 3s. and the latter at 30s. The Earl of Morton held 4 parts of half a hide here at the same time, which were valued at 20s. in the Saxon time, but now rated at 2s. only. The farmhouse or grange belonging to the Earl's land was situated in Evenley parish. In the reign of Henry III., Simon de Turville and others held this lordship, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316) Nicholas de Turville and Milo de Beauchamp were lords of Croughton. In the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), Thomas Ramsay, Esq., died seized of this manor, which he held of the king as of the Honor of Wallingford, by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. Thomas, his successor, died in the 16th of the same reign (1525), and left it to his daughter, from whom it passed to Nicholas Woodhull, commonly called Lord Woodhull. From the Woodhulls it passed to the family of Clarke of Weston, who held it of the king as of his Honor of Wallingford, and from the Clarkes to the Fermors of Tusmore, in Oxfordshire. The late William Fermor, Esq., devised it with his other estates to trustees in trust for Maria, wife of Captain John Turner Ramsey, who sold it in 1865 to the Earl of Effingham, the present proprietor.

The *Village* of Croughton is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Brackley, and 8 S.E. of Banbury. On the south side of the churchyard stands a venerable elm, much prized by the inhabitants, which measures about 32 feet round the trunk.

The *Church*, partly Norman and partly Early English, dedicated to All Saints,

stands south of the village, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, chancel, and low tower, containing three bells. It was rebuilt by the Rev. H. L. Bennett, the late rector. It is in a good state of repair, with open oak sittings and finials, and there is a very old staircase leading to the rood loft. The chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient rood screen; at the east end of the south aisle is a stained window to the memory of Lieut. Norman Ramsay, who died in the Crimea in 1855. An organ by A. Church of Banbury was placed in the chancel in 1869. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £15, 3s. 6½d., and now worth about £650 per annum. The Rev. John Lister, M.A., is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 305 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes; and also the tithe of 6 acres of meadow, and 4½ acres of the first cut of grass in Croughton Meadows, in the parish of Aynho. The *Rectory House* adjoins the north side of the churchyard.

The Wesleyan Methodists and *Wesleyan Reformers* have places of worship here. In a field called Chapel Close stood formerly a small chapel, which was appropriated to the Hospital of St James and St John in Aynho.

The National School was erected in 1842 on the glebe land, by the late incumbent, and enlarged in 1866 by the present rector; the average attendance is about 120.

Charity.—The poor's land consists of 15a. 2r. allotted in lieu of cutting furze, &c., and now let out in 72 allotments to the poor, who pay 2s. for each allotment.

Eminent Men.—Rev. Robert Friend, a distinguished scholar, eldest son of the Rev. William Friend, rector of this parish, was born here in 1667. He was head-master of Westminster School in 1711, canon of Windsor in 1729, and prebend of Westminster in 1731. He published an edition of Cicero's "Orations" in 1724, and died in 1751. John Friend (brother to Robert), an elegant writer, and a most eminent physician of his day, was born here in 1675. He was professor of chemistry at Oxford, and published his lectures in Latin, under the title of "Prælectiones Chymicæ," with a dedication to Sir Isaac Newton. He also wrote and published "The History of Physic, from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," the first vol. in 1725, and the second in 1726. This work was reprinted in 1727, and again in 1750, and has been translated into the Latin and French languages. He was physician to the Prince of Wales and Queen Caroline; he died in 1728, and was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire.

Post-Office.—Jacob Burnam, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Brackley at 8.15 A.M. and at 3 P.M., and are despatched at 4.10 P.M.

Burman Jacob, harnessmaker
Collins Thos. and Miss Sarah,
teachers of National school
Jones Frederick, baker
Judd Edward, shoemaker
Judd William, shoemaker
Judge Geo. vict. *White Horse*
Lambert Jesse, grocer
Lister Rev. John, M.A. rector
Lord Joseph, butcher
Lovell Mrs, carpenter

Manning Edward, surgeon
Mansfield Chas. wheelwright
Payne Benj. marine store deahr.
Payne Miss Mary, shopkeeper
Ramsay Beville, Esq. J.P.
Croughton House
Robinson George, blacksmith
Taylor Alfred, blacksmith &
agricultural implement mkr.
Turner Charles, beerhouse
Taverne Louis, miller & farmer

Troke Edw. vict. *Blackbird*
Wootton Jarv. stonemas. & bld.

Farmers and Graziers.

Berridge Samuel, *Manor-House*
Chambers James
Hawkins Thomas & Charles
Hawkins Wm. (& asst. ovrr.)
Hobbs Henry
Tubb John, *Pimlico Farm*

Carriers.—Benjamin Payne, to Banbury, on *Thursday*, and Bicester on *Friday*; and Mrs Mary Morris, to Banbury, on *Thursday*.

CULWORTH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Eydon, on the east by Morton Pinkney, on the south by Sulgrave, and on the west by Thorp Mandeville and Edgcott. It contains 2214 acres; and its population in 1801 was 532; in 1811, 564; in 1821, 581; in 1831, 606; in 1841, 713; in 1851, 685; in 1861, 652; and in 1871, 595 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4541, and the gross

estimated rental, £5437. The soil varies from a light sand with a substratum of limestone to a loam and clayey land, and the principal landowners are Percy Henry Crutchley, Esq. (lord of the manor), Mr John Sabin, Mr George Whitton, Mrs Hill, Messrs E. and R. Cardwell, the executors of the late Charles Fairbrother, Mr George Berner, and a few smaller owners. The white pavingstone of this lordship was formerly used alternately with the blackstone of Byfield for paving floors in imitation of black and white marble. A valuable bed of very "hard, loose" stone, which makes excellent lime and cement, and is susceptible of a fine polish equal to marble, is found on the estate of Mr George Whitton, as is also ironstone of a superior quality, and which is now about to be worked. This ore is found by analysis to contain $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of iron.

Berry Mount Hill, a circular mount surrounded by a deep ditch in a close north of the churchyard, is supposed to be the site of a castle erected by one of the feudal lords in King Stephen's reign.

Manor.—Osbern held $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land here of Geoffrey de Mandeville at the time of the Norman survey; before the Conquest it was the freehold of Asgar, and was then valued at £3. In the reign of Henry II., William de Coleworth held 2 hides and 4 small virgates here, and Othner 1 hide. This manor continued in the possession of the Coleworth family for several generations, and in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), Richard de Coleworth obtained a grant of a weekly market to be held here on Saturday, and an annual fair, to commence on the eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (7th December), and end on the day after the feast. This market was confirmed in the 47th of Edward III. (1374), but the fair was removed to the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula; but both have been long discontinued. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Roger Missenden was lord of Culworth by purchase, and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347) his son and successor, Roger, accounted for one knight's fee here of the fee of Pinkeney, and half a knight's fee as held of the fee of Hereford. In the 2d of Henry V. (1415), Robert Charingworth levied a fine of this manor. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Danvers family, and from them in moieties to Martha and Frances Rich, of Sunning Hill, Berkshire, from whom it passed to G. H. Crutchley, Esq., who died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Percy Henry Crutchley, Esq., the present possessor. Canons Ashby Priory and Warden Abbey, in Bedfordshire, had lands in this parish. The *Manor-House*, long the residence of the Danvers family, is in the centre of the village, and now in a dilapidated state.

The Village of Culworth extends nearly a mile along the brow of an ascent, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Banbury, and 8 north-west from Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is situated in the upper part of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, south porch, and embattled tower containing five bells and a clock. It was partly restored in 1842 by the late rector, and the restoration was carried out in 1858, when a fine organ by Walker of London was added. The chancel windows are of stained glass, those on the south side representing "The Transfiguration," "Resurrection," "Walk to Emmaus," and "The Ascension." The former of these was erected to the memory of Mrs Spence by her son, the then rector; the other in 1857 by the parishioners to the Rev. John Spence, who was curate and afterwards rector of this parish from 1816 to 1852. There are two stained windows in the south aisle, one representing "Christ blessing little children," the other "Peter walking on the sea." One of these, in memory of Captain Prout, who was drowned at Buenos Ayres, was erected by his sister. In the same aisle is a monumental arch supposed to be the tomb of Robert de Coleworth; there is also a piscina and aumbrey; the pews are of oak, and the pulpit, which is of the time of James I., is beautifully carved. There are several other monuments in the church—one in the chancel to the D'Aurers family is very handsome. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, and now valued at about £780 per annum, in the gift of and held by the Rev. Charles Hill, M.A. The impro-

priate rectory and vicarage united consist of 23a. of glebe land, and the tithes, which were commuted in 1841 for a rent-charge of £700.

The Rectory House, which stands near the church, is a commodious and handsome stone building, partly in the Elizabethan and partly in the Early English styles, and was built by the present rector in 1854.

The School is endowed with £80 per annum, arising from an annuity of £65, charged on lands here, settled in 1795 by the Misses Rich; and £500 3 per cent. consols, purchased with the savings of income. The school is free to all the poor children of the parish above the age of six years. Mr Henry Ambler is the present master.

The Infant School was erected and endowed with the interest of £1000 in 1848 by the Rev. John Spence, the late rector. The children are educated up to six years of age; in the school is a tablet erected by the inhabitants to the memory of the founder.

A Baptist Chapel stands in the centre of the village, and was built in 1842; and the Moravians have a chapel, erected in 1810.

Charity.—The charity estate consists of 32 acres, which lets for about £65 per annum. It is expended in bread, coal, and clothing for the poor, and in apprenticing poor children.

Post and Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—Miss Ellen Gibbs, postmistress. Letters arrive from Banbury at 10 A.M., and are despatched at 4.5 P.M.

Ambler Hy. masterNat. school
Arnett Wm. carpnr. & par. cl.
Arnett Edwin, M.D. & surgeon,
Culworth Hall
Carvill Charles, stonemason
Cave John, plumber, painter, &
vict. *Red Lion*
Cherry Mrs Martha, butcher
Collins Mr Thomas
Cotterill Thos., wheelwt. & bldr.
Elkington Mrs Rebecca
Faulkner Mrs Caroline, butcher
and farmer
Freeman Geo. shoemr. & beerho.
Gascoigne John, blacksmith
Gibbs Mrs My. Ann, dressmkr.
Gibbs Mr Samuel
Harris Mrs Sophia
Hartley H. Urban, miller and
threshing-machine owner,
Culworth Mill

Hawkes James, shoemaker
Hill Rev. Chas. M.A. rector
Humphrey Rev. Algernon Guise
Pargiter, preparatory school
Ibberson Wm. Covey, grocer
and draper
Lever Mrs Elizabeth
Linnell Mrs Sarah
Lovell Geo. stone & lime mercht.
asst. oversr. & assr. of taxes.
Lovell Wm. carpnr. & wheelwrt.
Merry John, grocer and baker
Minchin Miss My. mstrs. inf. sch.
Moss William, shoemaker
Parish James, vict. *Horseshoe*
Wadham Miss Ann, shopkeeper.
Ward Mrs Selina, baker and
beerhouse
Ward Mr Walter
Webb Thomas, grocer & baker

Wells Thomas, tailor
Yates Mrs Ann, beerret. & shopk.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bannard Thomas
Cotterill William
Hartley Frederick
Inge Ambrose Henry, *Black-bird Hill*
Jessop George
Lovell George
Page Rd. *Culworth Grounds*
Potter William
Pratt Isaac
Sabin James
Sabin John (yeoman)
Watts Caleb
Whitton George (yeoman), *Culworth House*

Carriers.—James Parish, to Banbury on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday*; Nehemiah Bricknell, to Banbury on *Monday and Thursday*, and to Brackley on *Wednesday*.

EVENLEY PARISH.

Evenley, or Imley, is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, which separates it from Hinton; on the north-east by Brackley; on the east by Mixbury, in Oxfordshire; on the west by Croughton; and on the south by Tusmore, in Oxfordshire. It contains 2984 acres; its rateable value is £3983, and the gross estimated rental £4668. The population in 1801 was 369; in 1831, 506; in 1841, 487; in 1851, 489; in 1861, 525; and in 1871, 589. The soil is principally a light loam on limestone, and the largest landowners are the Hon. Mrs P. S. Pierrepont (lady of the manor), and Magdalen College, Oxford. The greater part of the lordship is arable. At the Three-shire Pit, near the Mill Ford, is the point of junction of the parishes of Turweston, Evenley, and Mixbury, in the counties of Buckingham, Northampton, and Oxford. Several Roman coins were found in 1826 in a field near the river Ouse, called Addington's Meadow, in the direction of Brackley.

Manor.—Otbert held 2 hides of land here of Walterius Flandrensis, at the time of the Norman survey; one William held 1 hide here of the Earl of Morton,

and Gilbert 3 virgates of Earl Albericus at the same time. The whole was then rated at £4, 10s. In the reign of Henry II., one of the lordships of Evenley contained 1 hide and 1 small virgate, and was held by Robert Fitz-Osbert of the fee of Leicester; and the other was in the possession of Alous de Merke, and contained 2 hides wanting 1 virgate. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), John de Wahul, descendant of Walterius Flandrensis, died seized of 2½ knight's fees here, which he held of the king *in capite*. In the 4th of Edward III. (1321), William de Weston died seized of a third part of this manor, which he held of John de Wahul; and in the following year William de Apeltre was lord of the whole manor. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), William Stutesbury died seized of this manor, and his son William levied a fine of it in the 6th of the same reign. From this family it passed to the Lisles, and by one of them sold to William Price, Esq., at whose decease it was purchased by Francis Basset, Esq. His son sold it in 1786 to George Rush, Esq., of whom it was purchased in 1790 by Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq., whose daughter Georgina in 1807 carried it in marriage to the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, fifth son of Charles, first Earl Manvers, and it has recently passed to Colonel Campbell. The Abbey of De la Pre, near Northampton, had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Evenley is built in the form of a square, enclosing a large green, adorned with some fine elm-trees, and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. It is seated on elevated ground about 1 mile S.W. of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to St George, is a handsome structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, organ-chamber, vestry, and square tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing five bells and a clock with chimes; the latter was presented by the late vicar. The church was rebuilt in 1864, at the expense of the Hon. Mrs Pierrepont, in memory of her late husband. The chancel is separated from the nave by a rood screen which stood in the former structure. The east window is of stained glass by Hardman of Birmingham; and in the north transept is another to the memory of the late Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, placed there by Colonel Campbell and his lady. The reredos is very handsome; the arcade is ornamented with shafts of Devonshire marble, the centre arch containing a cross of green alabaster, the others, two on each side, are angels carved in alabaster. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, augmented by Queen Anne's bounty with £400 to meet private donations, rated in the king's books at £7, but now worth £182 per annum. The great and small tithes were commuted in July 1840 for £285—viz., the rectorial, the property of the President, Fellows, and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, the patrons, for £218; and the vicarial, £67. The impropriate rectory has also 356 acres in Evenley, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure, and 160 of old enclosure at Astwick. The vicar has 87a. 36p. of glebe in addition to the tithes. The Rev. Edward Worsley, M.A., is the present incumbent. A chantry was founded and endowed in this church in 1333, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, by William de Apeltre. *The Vicarage House*, erected in 1834, is pleasantly situated west of the church.

A Day and Sunday School was built in 1834 by the Hon. Mrs Pierrepont, and has lately been considerably enlarged, and a master's house erected; it is supported by Colonel Campbell, Government aid, and the school-pence.

Evenley Hall, the seat of Colonel Campbell, is a fine stone mansion situated on an eminence between Brackley and Evenley, in a well-wooded park, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country.

Eminent Men.—Sir Creswell Levinz, second son of William Levinz, Esq., was born here in 1627; appointed to the office of attorney-general in 1679, and afterwards a justice of the common pleas. He published reports of cases in the various courts, in French, in 1702.

Baptista Levinz, D.D., youngest brother of Sir Creswell, was also a native of this village. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1684–85; became a prebend of Winchester in 1691, and died there in 1692–93.

Astwick and *Plowman's Furze* form the south and west sides of this parish. The former place contains about 670 acres, the latter about 500 acres, and the whole belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford. The village of *Astwick*, now consisting of a few scattered houses, is situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of *Evenley*. "It appears," says Bridges, "to have been formerly a large town, as may be seen from the ruins, which are called the Old Town. There was formerly a manor-house, the site of which is now overgrown; but there is still remaining a moat full of water, 150 paces long and 10 yards wide." In 1848 several stones were found laid as if forming a stone descent or staircase. *Plowman's* or *Plummer's Furze* is a single farmhouse.

Post-Office at Henry Green's. Letters arrive from Brackley at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.50 P.M.

Boughton Mrs Eliza. baker
Boughton Mr Joseph
Burrows Wm. Jno. schoolmstr.
Cadd Daniel, vict. *Red Lion*
Campbell Col. *Evenley Hall*
Collison Robert, stonemason
Dolton James, steward to Col. Campbell

Finch Jno. wheelwrit. & carpr.
Green Henry, shoemaker
Hawkins Stephen, beer retailer
Hearn John, wheelwright
Hulatt Wm. beer & flour retail.
Prue George, shopkeeper
Southam Mrs Eleanor
Worsley Rev. Edw. M.A. vicar

Farmers and Graziers.

Andrews Thomas
Lord John, *Astwick*
Painter Hy. h. *Finmere, Oxon.*
Railton John Hill
Rogers John, *Plowman's Furze*

FARTHINGHOE PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Marston St Lawrence and Greatworth on the north, by Steane and Halse in Brackley on the east, by Newbottle and Astrop on the south, and by Purston, Middleton Cheney, and Thenford on the west. It contains 1471 acres, of the rateable value of £3437. Its population in 1801 was 348; in 1831, 456; in 1841, 409; in 1851, 416; in 1861, 316; in 1871, 404 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £4004. The soil is principally a strong loam and clay; but the south side of the parish is a red sandy land and limestone. About three fourths of it is in permanent pasture, and Alfred Rush, Esq., the lord of the manor, is the principal proprietor. Ouse Well, a spring on the glebe land about a mile E. of the village, is the source of the Ouse. It directs its course to Brackley from this parish, thence to Huntingdon and St Ives; being augmented by the Cam above Ely, and the lesser Ouse below, it enters the estuary S.E. of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. A spring in Red-well-head Close is chalybeate.

Manor.—The king held three hides of land in Farninghoe of Earl Albericus at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There were twenty acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued at £10, and was then rated at £7. In the reign of Henry II. these three hides were held of the fee of Leicester. Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, was the successor of the Earls of Leicester; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Robert de Holland was lord of Farthinghoe. The manor afterwards passed to the Bereford family, with which it continued till the 2d of Henry VI. (1424), when it passed to Thomas, son of Sir Philip Seynteler, brother of Elizabeth, wife of Baldwin de Bereford, who died without issue. William Lord Lovell was the superior lord of the fee at this time. In the 18th of Henry VII. (1503), John Mauntell died seized of this manor, which he held of the Earl of Derby, as of his manor of Brackley, by fealty, and an annual payment of sixpence. The estates of John Mauntell, Esq., grandson of the said John, were confiscated for murder in 1541, and this manor was granted to Geoffrey Dormer, Esq., who had previously purchased a manor here belonging to the Abbey of Leicester. This latter estate was given to the abbey by the Earl of Leicester in the reign of Edward II., and at the dissolution of that house in the reign of Henry VIII., to Richard Andrew, and Leonard Chamberlyn, Esq., who sold it in the same year to Mr Dormer. His son William alienated lands to the amount of £1000, and his son John sold the manors, advowson, and remainder of the estate to Francis Cheyne, Esq., who in the 41st of Elizabeth (1599) levied a fine of them to Robert Dillon, Esq. John, his son and successor, alienated his

estate here to the Egertons in the reign of James I., and from this family it lineally descended to the Earl of Wilton. George Rush, Esq., purchased the manorial estate and advowson in 1789; and his grandson Alfred, of the same name, is the present proprietor.

The Village of Farthinghoe stands on the crown of a hill about 4 miles N.W. of Brackley, on the turnpike road from that town to Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, is situated at the N.E. side of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing a clock and five bells. The church was restored in 1871, when open deal sittings, a new pulpit, lectern, reading-desk, altar rails, chancel stalls, and south porch were erected. A gallery was removed, and the west end thrown open, when a handsome Norman arch was discovered. There are two piscinas—one in the chancel, and one at the east end of the south aisle. A small organ was added in 1871. At the east end is a stained glass window to the memory of Mrs Stratton. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £16. The rectory consists of about 100 acres of glebe; and the tithes were commuted in 1841 for a rent-charge of £428, 8s. 10d. The value of the living is now about £620 a year. Alfred Rush, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Francis Litchfield, M.A., incumbent. A chantry was founded here for a priest to teach and instruct freely the children of the parish, but when or by whom left is unknown. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome monument to the memory of George Rush, Esq., who died in London in 1803. There are three *almshouses* in the village, erected by Mr Thomas Amphlett, and endowed by him with the interest of £150, at 3 per cent., which is equally divided between them.

Biography.—Philip Thicknesse, Esq., an author and eccentric character, was son of the Rev. John Thicknesse, and born here in 1719. He was intended for the medical, but embraced the military profession, and was engaged in active service from 1735 to 1746. He published "Observations on the Customs and Manners of the French Nation," &c., "A Year's Journey through France and Spain," Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, and "A Year's Journey through the Pais Basor Austrian Netherlands." He died suddenly on the journey from Boulogne to Paris in 1792.

Post-Office at Thomas Boswell's. Letters arrive from Brackley at 7.25 A.M. and 1.50 P.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.; on *Sundays* at 9 A.M.

Allitt Thomas, shoemaker
Austin Mr William
Blackwood Hon. & Rev. Wm.
Farthinghoe Lodge
Baldwin Augustine, tailor
Belcher Jas. farmer & vict. *Fox*
Boswell Thomas, baker, shop-
keeper, and post-office
Bull Thomas, stonemason
Chatwell William, shoemaker
Cook Edward, carrier

Curtis Mr Daniel
Curtis William, butcher
Fathers Ben. shopkr. & beer retl.
George Miss Elizabeth
Heritage Jno. btchr. & beerho.
Litchfield Rev. Francis, M.A.
J.P. rector
Lovell Edward, carpenter
Roberts Edward, blacksmith
Roberts Misses Ellen & My. Ann
Robinson Rev. Arthur Edw.
M.A. curate

Starkey Mr Thomas
Taylor Philip, blacksmith
Wilkins George, baker

Farmers and Graziers.

Bliss John
Eldridge James Golby
George Augustine
Locke John
Nicholas John Robert

Carrier.—Edw. Cook, to Banbury on *Mon.* and *Thur.* and to Brackley on *Wed.* and *Sat.*

HELMDON PARISH.

Helmdon has Plumpton and Weedon Lois on the north, from which it is divided by Allybrook, Wappenham and Radston on the east and south, and Stutchbury and Sulgrave on the west. It contains 1906 acres. Its population in 1801 was 421; in 1831, 512; in 1841, 551; in 1851, 603; in 1861, 602; and in 1871, 656 souls. Its rateable value is £3394, 4s., and the gross estimated rental is £4181, 5s. The soil is generally a strong clay, subsoil freestone. Two thirds of the parish is in grass, and there are about 40 acres of woodland. The largest landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford (lords of the manor); Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr James Fairbrother,

Mr John Adkins, Mr Edwin Wrigton, Mr George Thomason, and Mr William Farmer. Helmdon was long celebrated for its extensive freestone quarries, but they have not been worked for architectural purposes for many years except in the locality. Lace-making is carried on here extensively.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey the Earl of Morton held four hides of land in Helmdon. In the Confessor's reign it was the freehold of Alwin and Goodwin, and was valued then, as in the following reign, at £6. William de Torevill held these four hides of the fee of Leicester in the reign of Henry II., and in the 52d year of Henry III. (1268), Simon de Turville was lord of Helmdon. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Nicholas de Turville was lord of this manor, and dying without issue male, his inheritance descended to Sarah his daughter, wife of Robert Lovett of Liscombe, Buckinghamshire. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Robert his son accounted for one fee here as held of the Honor of Leicester. In the reign of Henry V. we find three distinct manors in Helmdon, called Overbury, Netherbury, and Minnicourt, or Middlebury manors. The first was in the possession of Thomas Moore, Esq., early in the reign of Henry VIII. In the 5th of the same reign (1514), Anne, the widow of John Cope, Esq., died seized of Netherbury manor, which she held of Thomas Moore, Esq., as lord of Overbury. In the 20th of this reign (1529) Mrs Moore was lady of Overbury, Mrs Heneage of Netherbury, and Thomas Crispe, Esq., of Middlebury manor. These manors passed through several intermediate possessors, and the manor of Overbury (the principal one) is now the property of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, Oxford; Netherbury was in the possession of the Emylies for several generations, and is now in the possession of the successor of Mr Vincent Shortland of Oxford; and the third manor passed from the Crispes and Coles to the family of Fairbrother.

The Abbey of Biddlesden had also a manor here, which at the dissolution was granted to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer, who sold it to Richard Mayho, *alias* Nichols. Henry his son sold it in 1552 to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, the present proprietors. Canons Ashby Priory had lands here, which passed with the Biddlesden Abbey estate to Magdalen College.

Worcester College manor-house, which has just been thoroughly restored, is now a farmhouse standing west of the church, and the other manor-houses cannot be distinguished.

The Village of Helmdon, which is a mile in length, is situated partly in a valley about 5 miles south of Brackley, 18 miles east of Northampton, and 10 west from Banbury. In Bridges' time there were 104 families and 43 freeholders here. A monthly market for the sale of live and dead stock is held here; and the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway passes through, and has a station in the village.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, standing in an elevated situation at the south end of the village, is a stone structure in the Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and north and south porches, chancel, square tower ornamented by a spire, and containing a peal of six bells. The tower was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1823 at a cost of upwards of £500; the south porch was rebuilt in 1841, and the north porch in 1860. In the south wall of the chancel are a sedilia and piscina in good preservation. An organ was placed in the church in 1870. A new stained chancel roof was inserted in 1872 by the late rector, Rev. C. F. Heydon. In preparing flues for the church two very solid stone coffins were recently found in the south aisle, in what is supposed to have been the manor chapel. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £13, 11s., and now valued at £300. The patronage is vested in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and the Rev. Frederick Barnes, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 59a. 9p. of glebe land, and a rent-charge of £160 per annum in lieu of tithes.

The Rectory House, a stone building on the north side of the church, was erected in 1856. In the porch is a chimneypiece, the date and initials of which excited much disputation amongst the antiquarians of the last century. Dr Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, contended that the true reading of the date is "An. Do. M. 133;" whilst others state it, variously, to be 1133, 1233, 1533, and 1535. The initials, W. R., following the date, are referred by some to William Reynolde, the rector from 1523 to 1560. In the churchyard is a large yew-tree, which measures 28 feet round its trunk.

The National School, with a master's residence attached, was built in 1853, and enlarged in 1872 by the addition of an infant school; it will accommodate 100 scholars. The infant school was built by subscription on land given by Mr John Adkins.

Post-Office at John Franklin's.—Letters from Brackley at 9 A.M., and returned at 3.40 P.M.

Adams Slater, surgeon
Barnes Rev. Fred. M.A. rector
Barrows John, relieving officer
Dawes Rd. wheelwt. & carptr.
Fairbrother Mr James
Franklin Emanuel, shopkeeper
Franklin John, baker, grocer
Franklin Miss My. Nat. schlmrs.
Gibbs William, beerhouse
Golby Mr Job
Gorham Chas. mast. Natl. school
Hopkins Thos. shoemaker
Howard Henry, blacksmith
Humphrey Martin, stonemason
Isham Miss Mary Ann, shopkr.

Jeffrey Edw. John, butcher and
vict. *Cross*
Labram Daniel, vict. *Chequers*
Liddington Mr George
Marriott Mr Thomas
Mayo Fred. shoemakr. & draper
Osborn Charles, baker
Pratt John, beerhouse
Sadler Mr William
Smith Mr John
Stanton George, cattle dealer
Stevens Chas. stationmaster
Taylor Thos. wheelwright, car-
penter, and builder
Thomas Thomas, baker
Wooding John, blacksmith

Wrighton Mrs Susannah

Farmers and Graziers.

Adkins Jno. Salmon (yeoman),
The Grange
Archer James
Bayliss Wm. Augustine
Bazley Mrs Hannah
Cockerill Robert
Farmer Wm. *Stocking's Farm*
Farmer Wm. (yeoman)
South Henry (yeoman)
Strange Richard
Thomason George (yeoman)
Thomason William
Weston Henry Alfred

Carriers.—Edward John Jeffrey, to Banbury on *Mon.* and *Thur.*, Towcester on *Tues.*; William Watson, to Banbury on *Mon.* and *Thur.*, and Brackley on *Wed.* and *Sat.*

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Brackley, on the north by Steane, on the west by Newbottle, and on the south by Charlton and Evenley. It contains 1409 acres, and its population in 1801 was 177; in 1831, 173; in 1841, 171; in 1851, 150; in 1861, 178; and in 1871, 182 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2332, and the gross estimated rental £2615. W. C. Cartwright, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor, and the principal proprietor of the soil, which varies in quality, and the greater part of which is arable. In ancient records this parish is called Hinton near Brackley, but now Hinton-in-the-Hedges, to distinguish it from Hinton near Woodford.

Manor.—In the Domesday survey Hintone is placed in the hundred of Foxley. It then contained two hides of land, which were held by Ernald of Geoffrey de Mandeville. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., and 16 acres of meadow, and the whole was valued at 70s., though in the preceding reign it was rated only at 30s. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was comprehended in Towcester hundred, and these two hides were then in the possession of Elias de Hinton. In the eighteenth of Edward I. (1290), Henry de Hinton held this manor of the Earl of Hereford, the lineal heir of Geoffrey de Mandeville. From the De Hintons it passed to John Lord Lovell, who died possessed of it in the ninth of Henry IV. (1408). In the family of Lovell it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when, upon the forfeiture of Lord Lovell, his estates reverted to the crown; and in the eleventh of the same reign (1496), this manor, with that of Steane, was granted to Sir Reginald Bray, to be held by fealty and the presentment of one red rose. His brother's daughter carried it in marriage to Sir William Sandes, afterwards Lord Sandes. In the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth (1572), Reginald Bray levied a fine, and died seized of it in the following year. Upon the partition of his estates between his five daughters, Sir Thomas Crewe became

the possessor of Hinton in right of Temperance his wife, fourth daughter of the said Reginald Bray. From him it descended in course of succession to Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, after whose decease in 1721 it devolved on his youngest daughter, Catherine, wife of Sir John Harper, Bart. of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. His grandson, Sir Henry Harper, sold it in 1748 to William Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., the late lord of the manor, from whom it passed to William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P., the present possessor.

The Village of Hinton-in-the-Hedges is situated partly in a valley about two miles east of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands at the west end of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, and a low Norman tower containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1869, when the chancel was partly rebuilt, and a new east window and two windows on the south side put in, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles; the nave was re-roofed, the church furnished with open oak sittings, and floored with Minton's tiles, and a new vestry erected. The chancel is separated from the nave by a handsomely carved rood screen. In the chancel is a brass, dated 1452, to Sir William Saunders. The font is ancient and curiously carved, and at the west end is a fine Norman arch. In the north aisle of the church are two ancient and very remarkable altar tombs of freestone, bearing the figures of a knight in armour and his lady in a loose robe, the knight's feet resting upon the body of a lion. There is no inscription or date, but it was erected evidently anterior to the reign of Henry IV. They have been attributed to Lord and Lady Lovell. Within this manor was formerly a chapel dedicated to St John. The living is a rectory with that of Steane, in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, and now worth £500 per annum. His Excellency the Earl Spencer is patron, and the Rev. George Dewhurst Atwood is the rector. The rectory consists of 302 acres, and a modus of £7, 9s. 8d. in lieu of tithes in Steane parish.

The Rectory House, which stands close to the church, is a stone building partly covered with ivy, and was erected in 1678. A new school has just been erected at the expense of Mr Cartwright and Earl Spencer, and is well attended.

Almshouses.—In the village are almshouses for two poor widows, endowed with from 25 to 30 acres, which let for about £30 a year. The poor inmates receive each 4s. per week, and the remainder, after defraying the expense of repairs, is applied to the apprenticing of poor children. Lady Arran left £100 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which, £4, is distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Human Remains.—Several human skeletons have been found from time to time in the garden of Hinton Grounds; and in 1848, whilst our agent (then collecting information for the first edition of the present work) was examining the spot, two others were discovered very near the surface.

{ Letters are received here through the Brackley Post-Office.

Atwood Rev. Geo. Dewhurst, rector	Mobbs John, blacksmith	Farmers and Graziers.
Horwood Mr Philip, <i>Hinton Ho.</i>	Stanton Miss Ellen, school-	Alkin Joseph
Horwood, the Misses Ann and	mistress	Bartlett Robert
Eliza, <i>Hinton House</i>	Steedon Shugborough Nevett, vict. <i>Crewe Arms</i>	Cherry Chas. <i>Hinton Grounds</i>

KING'S SUTTON PARISH.

King's Sutton, being an ancient demesne of the crown, was so called to distinguish it from the other Sutton in the county; it is bounded on the north by Warkworth and Middleton Cheney, on the east by Newbottle and Hinton, on the south by Aynho, and on the west by Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell. It includes Walton Grounds, and portions of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, which are situated partly in this and partly in Newbottle parish. It contains, with that portion of those hamlets

situated in this parish, 4348 acres. Its population in 1801 was 1021; in 1831, 1270; in 1841, 1662; in 1851, 1335; in 1861, 1350; and in 1871, 1319 souls. Its rateable value is £10,025, and the gross estimated rental £12,151. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light loam. Ironstone has been discovered here on Mr Lovell's property, and is now extensively worked. The greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture; and the principal proprietors are Mrs Willes (lady of the manor); Sir William Richmond Brown, Bart.; Charles Thomas Willes, Esq.; Wm. George Whittall Lovell, Esq.; Samuel Richard Lovell, Esq.; and Colonel North. The Oxford and Birmingham branch of the Great Western Railway extends over 33a. 1r. 2p. in the parish.

Manor.—Sutton contained three hides of land, which were in the possession of the king at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill worth 10s. 8d., a meadow of the value of 20s., and a market which yielded 20s. yearly. Besides these, Godwin the priest, and Ulwin, held of the king three and one fifth virgates; the Earl of Morton had the fifth part of a hide, and Hugh de Grentemaisnil had one and a half hides and the tenth part of a hide, and Hugh was his under-tenant. In the second of Henry II. (1156), Richard de Camville had a grant of this lordship and hundred, and was founder of Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire. From this family it passed in marriage to the Longspes, one of whom, in the thirty-sixth of Henry III. (1252), had a grant of a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the vigil, day, and morrow of St James the Apostle, both of which have long since fallen into disuse. From them it passed also in marriage to the Earl of Ulster, and in the fourth of Edward I. (1276), Emelina Countess of Ulster died seized of this manor and hundred of Sutton. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Emelina de Longspe, second daughter of the Countess of Ulster, was in possession of them; and after her decease, in the fifth of Edward III. (1332), they descended to her niece, Maud, wife of Robert de Holland. From this family they passed in marriage to John Lord Lovell; and with his descendants they continued till the attainder of Francis Lord Lovell, in the first of Henry VII. (1485), when they were seized by the crown. In the fourth of the same reign they were granted to George Lord Stanley, eldest son of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, with whose posterity they continued till the fortieth of Elizabeth (1598), when the manor was purchased by Robert Kenwrick, Esq., for £820. In 1735, George Kenwrick alienated it to Sir John Willes, the attorney-general, from whose grandson it passed in 1802 to his cousin, the late Rev. William S. Willes, whose son, the late William Willes, left it to his widow, the present possessor.

There was also a manor here called the Prebend Manor of Sutton, which the family of Longspe gave to the Priory of Burcestre, but the prebend was converted into a lay fee in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Manor-House, an ancient mansion, stands south of the churchyard. It is said that Charles I. was concealed here. It is now the residence of Mrs Willes; it contains a fine portrait by Jarvis of Lord Chief-Justice Willes, together with a good collection of family and other portraits.

The Village of King's Sutton is situated partly on an eminence, about five miles S.E. of Banbury, and six W. by S. of Brackley. On the 15th of July 1785, a fire broke out here, which in about three hours consumed forty houses and property to the amount of £3300. At the west end of the village is an excellent mineral spring.

The Church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is a large, handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles and porches, chancel, and a pinnacled tower containing eight bells, and surmounted by a beautiful spire. It was newly seated and repaired in 1842. The chancel was restored in 1866, under the auspices of Sir G. G. Scott, at the sole expense of Mrs Willes, as a memorial to her husband, the late William Willes, Esq. It contains an arcade in the Norman style, six arches on either side, with oak stalls for the canons. During these restorations a fine specimen of an ancient aumbry was discovered, and is once more in use. Handsome memorial windows to the deceased members of the Willes family have been erected by their surviving relatives; and a monument on the south side

of the church, representative of "Our Lord's victory over death," was erected by Mr F. Willes to the Freke family. The screen separating the chancel from the nave is a fine specimen of oak carving, designed by Sir G. Scott. The church contains a good organ by Walker of London. The chapelries of Buckingham, Horley, and Hornton are still attached to this church, and the incumbent of each receives an annual stipend from the rectorial manor of King's Sutton, in right of the office as chaplain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £5, 5s. 8d., but now worth about £140 a year. Mrs Willes is patroness, and the Rev. E. W. Urquhart, M.A., is the incumbent.

The Vicarage House, a stone building situated between the church and the school, was rebuilt in 1865 by the Rev. J. A. Bruce, the late vicar.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, established in 1820, to which is attached a Sunday-school. It was rebuilt in 1866. *The Primitive Methodists* have a place of worship here.

The National Schools, which are supported principally by subscription, Government grant, and school-pence, were erected in 1847, between King's Sutton and Astrop, and enlarged in 1871, and will accommodate 250 scholars.

A *Reading-room* is now in course of erection, at the expense of Sir William Richmond Brown, Bart. of Astrop House.

The other *Charities* are—the interest of £100 left to the poor in 1688; a rent-charge of £4, 6s. 8d. per annum (Cartwright's charity), which is expended on bread to ten poor widows; the poor's allotment of 10a.; the interest of £100 left by Dame Margaret Willes, to be divided between the master of the free school and the poor; Mrs Ann Jenkinson's gift of £3000 navy 5 per cents., for which are substituted £3150 new 4 per cent. annuities, producing an annual dividend of £126, which is expended, according to the will of the testatrix, in apprenticing poor children; and the church lands, consisting of 3a. 3r., and five cottages.

Biography.—William Lisle Bowles, A.M., the poet, author of "The Spirit of Discovery," "The Missionary," "The Grave of the Last Saxon," "Barnwell Hill, or Days Departed," &c., was born here in 1762, his father being the resident incumbent.

Tumuli, &c.—In the south extremity of this lordship are two tumuli, called the Two Lows, and on Highborn's hill is a third. Human skeletons have been found at various times in a field called Black Land's Piece, lying with their heads to the east, within rude cists of sarson stones. In 1825 a cinerary urn of unbaked clay, filled with burned bones and earth, was discovered, and near to it a small coin of the Emperor Adrian. A couple of yards from the urn were found three skeletons. In Lake Meadow and Barton are traces of an intrenchment; and at the enclosure a skeleton was dug up there. Numerous Roman coins of several emperors have been found at various times in this parish, as well as an ancient battle-axe and other articles.

ASTROP is a large hamlet in this parish, divided into Upper and Lower Astrop, one mile east of Sutton and west of Newbottle, and part member of both parishes. It contains about 1240 acres in this parish. Mrs Willes is lady of the manor. Sir William Richmond Brown, Bart., is the principal owner; born 1840; succeeded in 1864; married in 1863, Emily, daughter of Colonel W. T. B. Mountstevens; is Colonel of the Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; heir, his son, Melville Richmond, born 1866. The tithes of this hamlet were commuted in 1772 for 22 acres of land. Astrop Well, discovered by Dr Richard Lower, or Dr Willes, in 1664, and called St Rumbald's Well, was formerly much frequented for its mineral properties. Astrop, we are told by Mr Baker, at one time "could boast of a public ball every Monday, and breakfast, cards, dancing, and ordinary for ladies and gentlemen every Friday during the season. Its attractions began rapidly to decline about the commencement of the present century, and it is now completely supplanted by more fashionable rivals." Formerly two roads connected the villages of King's Sutton and Newbottle;

the one which passed through Astrop Park has been closed, in lieu of which the other has been greatly improved at the expense of Sir W. R. Brown, Bart.

The Village of Astrop or Easthorpe, which is partly in this and partly in Newbottle parish, stands about six miles S.E. from Banbury, and five miles west from Brackley.

Astrop House, the seat of Sir William Richmond Brown, Bart., is situated in a picturesque and well-wooded park. It is a fine stone mansion with two fronts, in the Italian style. It was erected by the Lord Chief-Justice Willes, and enlarged by the present owner by the addition of a north and south wing and a fine conservatory. At the south end the pleasure-grounds have been enlarged and beautified, and fish-ponds made facing the east front.

PURSTON, formerly called Prestone, is another hamlet, containing 620 acres, which is nearly equally divided between this parish and Newbottle. The lordship is chiefly in permanent pasture, and contains three farmhouses. Here was formerly a *Chapel*, the site of which is unknown. The tithes of that portion of the hamlet in this parish were commuted in 1848 for a rent-charge of £47, 15s. 10d. the vicarial, and £39, 2s. 6d. the rectorial.

WALTON hamlet, which contains 733 acres, is entirely in this parish. The soil is principally a rich loam, and nearly the whole is in permanent pasture. There was also a *Chapel* in this hamlet, dedicated to St Rumbald, who is said to have been born at King's Sutton in 662.

Post, Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—Mr John Dagley, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 8.5 A.M., and at 3.30 P.M., and are despatched at 3.30 P.M.

Baker Mr George, *Astrop*
Bell Mrs Ann, *Laurel Cottage*
Bellam Wm. cattle dealer
Blake Miss Fanny, beerhouse
Bowham Chptr. baker & shopr.
Brown Sir Wm. Richmond,
Bart. *Astrop House*
Busby John, shopkeeper
Butler John, maltster and vict.
Three Tuns, Astrop
Carroll Thomas, hawk
Cave Wm. painter & plumber
Cole Miss Elizabeth
Cooper Richard, shoemaker
Co-operative Co. grocers & provn.
dlrs.; Thos. Jennings, mangr.
Dagley John, grocer & draper
Dalton Mr Wm. *Astrop*
Fathers Rt. builder & vict. *Bell*
Fortuam Mrs Elizabeth
Fortuam Mr John, *Spa Villa*
Gardner Wm. Hy. butcher
Gibbons Charles Wm. tailor
Goffe William, tailor
Good Edwin, mastr. Nat. school
Green John, shoemaker
Gregory Charles, beerhouse
Gregory Mr Edward
Gregory Mrs Susanah
Harper Mrs Mary

Hurst Thomas, blacksmith
Jeffrey Wm. Collins, farmer
Jerrams John, shoemaker
Jerrams Natl. drainage contr.
Johnson Benj. shoemkr. *Astrop*
Kirby John, professor of music
Kirby Thomas, carpenter
Leggett Henry, gardener and
farm bailiff, *Astrop*
Lovell Mrs Elizabeth
Lovell Samuel Richard, Esq.
Morgan Mrs Fanny, plumber &
vict. *Three Tuns*
Mumford Mr Thomas
Paine Ths. wheelwrit. & carptr.
Parsons Mrs Mary
Phillips John, stationmaster
Scarsbrook Frs. baker & grocer.
Simpson William, carpenter
Smith Geo. wheelwrit. & carptr.
Taylor Jno. shoemkr. & parish cl.
Taylor Samuel, saddler, &c.
Tibbetts Jeremiah, grocer, draper,
and coal merchant
Tomes Mrs Ann
Unthank Capt. Clement Wm.
Joseph, *Astrop*
Urquhart Rev. E. W. M. A. vicar
Waugh Geo. surgeon, M.B.
Weaver Daniel, carptr. & baker

Willes Mrs Sophia, *Manor-House*
Willes William Aubrey, Esq.
Manor-House
Williams John, rat-catcher
Williams Wm. butcher & beerho.

Farmers and Graziers.

Cole Wm. *Purston*
Colegrove John, (& maltster)
Dagley Mrs Sarah Ann, *Astrop*
Fortuam John
Fortuam Wm. Edw. *Purston*
Gee John, *Purston*
Gregory Richard, corn miller,
King's Sutton Mill
Gregory Wm. (& assist. overseer)
Hall Chptr. *King's Sutton Lodge*
Harper William
Jerrams Joseph, *Astrop*
Mawle, Geo. *Astrop Hill Farm*
Parsons, James Edw. *Walton*
Grounds
Preedy Benjamin
Rogers Chs. Hry. *Walton Grnds.*
Spokes John, corn miller, *Twysford Mills*
Tibbetts Thomas, *Astrop*
Willifer John, *Bustin Farm*

Carriers.—Thomas Barber, to Banbury daily; William Collins Jeffrey, to Banbury daily; and Wm. Haynes, to Banbury on *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

MARSTON ST LAWRANCE PARISH

Is bounded by Thorp Mandeville on the north, Greatworth on the east, Farthinghoe on the south, and Middleton Cheney on the west. It contains 1624 acres, and its population in 1801 was 371; in 1831, 440; in 1841, 540; in 1851, 541; in 1861, 535; and in 1871, 513 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3736, and the gross estimated rental £4363. The soil of the upper land is a dark loam, and

the lower a strong clay; the greater part of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal landowners are John Alexander Blencowe, Esq. (lord of the manor), and Lincoln College, Oxford. About 255 acres in Middleton Cheney parish pay to the church and poor of this parish. In a ploughed field here some human skeletons, spear-heads, beads, &c., were discovered close to the surface.

Manor.—Merestone contained 4 hides of land at the time of the general survey, which Robert de Rothelent held of Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester. These 4 hides, with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s., and 24 acres of meadow, were then valued at £10. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph Murdack held this estate of the fee of the Earl of Chester. Ranulph Earl of Chester granted to the church of Lincoln certain lands here and in Warkworth of the yearly value of £30; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln were lords of Marston, Westhorp, and Warkworth. No mention is made of this manor from the reign of Henry III., when it was still in the same hands, till the 32d of Henry VIII. (1541), when the capital messuage of a manor, with the tithes of the said premises, and a mill lately belonging to the dissolved Carthusian monastery of Shene, in Richmond, Surrey, were granted to Thomas Blencowe, Esq. These possessions had been given by Robert de Rothelent to the monks of St Ebrulf, near Utica, in Normandy; but upon the suppression of the alien priories, were granted to the king's new foundation at Shene in the 3d of Henry V. (1417). In the Blencowe family these possessions continued to the present time. Upon the death of John Blencowe, Esq., unmarried, in 1777, the estates passed to his nephew, Samuel Jackson, Esq., who adopted the name and arms of Blencowe. He was succeeded by his son, the late John Jackson Blencowe, whose son, John Alexander Blencowe, Esq., is the present proprietor. Sir John Blencowe, successively Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Justice of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, was a member of this family, and lord of this manor; he was born here in 1642, and died in 1726. As an instance of his considerate and humane disposition, Mr Baker relates the following pleasing anecdote: "An old man whom he had employed in hewing stones lived to be above ninety years old, and for some time had daily spoiled the stones, instead of rendering them fit for use. Lady Blencowe perceiving it, desired the Judge to continue him his eightpence a day, and desire him to stay at home. 'No, no,' said the Judge, 'let him spoil on; he has a pleasure in thinking he earns his daily bread at fourscore years and ten, but if you turn him off, he will soon die with grief.'"

The Village of Marston, which is small, is situated in a low plain about 5 miles north-west of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to St Lawrance, stands at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north porch, chancel, and tower, in which are five bells and a clock. The interior was paved and pewed at a cost of £606 in 1829-30. The chancel is entered under a richly-carved Gothic screen; and in it are the sedilia, piscina, and a square locker. The altar-piece is of richly-sculptured oak. In the chancel are several monuments to the Blencowe family. The living is a vicarage united to the rectory of Warkworth, in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £20, and now worth £420 per annum. John Alexander Blencowe, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Blencowe, M.A., the incumbent. The vicarage consists of 81a. 3r. 10p. in Marston, granted in lieu of glebe and vicarial tithes; 7a. 1r. 26p. in Warkworth, in lieu of rectorial and vicarial tithes; and 39a. 2r. in Middleton, in lieu of vicarial tithes of that part of the lordship within this parish.

The Vicarage House is a neat residence near the church. In the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew-tree, which measures about 21 feet at the base and 23 feet from the ground, spreading its branches above 75 feet.

National School, erected in 1846 by the Rev. Charles Blencowe and J. J. Blencowe, Esq., and is now chiefly supported by the vicar and the patron.

Marston House, the seat of John Alexander Blencowe, Esq., is a handsome mansion situated a little N.E. of the church. In the house is a good collection of family portraits.

Biography.—Mary Leapor, an humble uneducated votary of the Muses, and author of two volumes of poems published in 1748 and 1751, was born in this village. Her father was gardener to Judge Blencowe, after which he removed to Brackley, where his daughter died of the measles in November 1746.

William Blencowe, third son of Judge Blencowe, was the first decipherer to whom Government allowed a salary. He was born in 1682 and died in 1712.

WESTHROP, or WESTROP, as it is called by the inhabitants, is a hamlet in this parish, about 1 mile N.E. of Marston, and adjoins the village of Greatworth. It contains one farmhouse and several cottages.

Letters are received here for and arrive through the Banbury Post-Office.

(Marked * reside at Westhrop.)

Blencowe John Alexander, Esq. <i>Marston House</i>	*Humphries Jas. shoemaker	Wheeler Jno. machinist, black smh. & thresg.-machn. owner
Blencowe Rev. Ths. M.A. rector	*Lord James, tailor	Wheeler Wm. corn miller
Barrett Rbt. wheelwt. & carptr.	*Lord Robert, tailor	
Bartett Mrs Sarah, school-mrs.	Mayo Thos. Warwick, shop-keeper	Farmers and Graziers.
*Bazeley Robert, shoemaker	Russell Frederick, beerhouse	*Adkins William Salmon
*Bazeley William, shoemaker	Shepard Thomas, blacksmith and butcher	Boswell William, <i>Costow House</i>
*Chester John, blacksmith	Weatherall Nathaniel Thomas, sanitary inspector (Brackley Union)	Cherry John (and steward)
*Golsby Joseph, shopkeeper		Chester James
*Gulliver Jesse, butcher, shop-keeper, and farmer		Kilby Jno. <i>Marston Hill Farm</i>
		Osborn John

Carrier.—Edward Russell, to Banbury on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

MIDDLETON CHENEY PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Chacombe on the north, by Thenford on the east, by Newbottle on the south, and by Warkworth on the west. It contains 2320 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1153; in 1831, 1415; in 1841, 1410; in 1851, 1315; in 1861, 1259; and in 1871, 1236 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6093, and the gross estimated rental £6889. The soil is principally a rich red loam; about two thirds of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal proprietors are—John H. Horton, Esq. (the lord of the manor); Charles Brickwell, Esq.; Messrs James Jones, Robert Croome, Joseph Law, and the rector. About 950 acres in Warkworth, called Middleton Tithing, pay to the poor and church rates of this parish, and to the highways of Warkworth.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Earl of Morton held 2 hides of land here, which before the Conquest had been the freehold of Almar and Saulf, and was rated at 50s., but was then advanced to 60s. Hugh held 2 hides here of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, which were valued at 40s. at the same time, and had been the estate of Godrick in the preceding reign. Besides these lands, Robert de Rothelent held 4 parts of 2 hides here of Hugh de Abrinces, Earl of Chester, and these were afterwards three distinct manors of the several fees of Morton, Grentemaisnil, and Chester. In the reign of Henry II., Simon Chendicit held 2 hides here of the fee of Berkhamstede; William de Meschin, 1½ hides and a small virgate of the fee of William de Curcy; and the 4 parts of 2 hides were held by the monks of St Ebrulf, to whom they were given by Robert de Rothelent. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315) the Bishop of Rochester and the Prior of St Ebrulf, in Normandy, were lords of the manor. The manor called Lower Middleton is still vested in the bishopric of Rochester, and is demised on lease for three lives. There are 530a. of copyhold held of this manor, and the custom is, that where it descends to females, the elder sister inherits, and tenements only pay a heriot of the best beast upon death or alienation. On the suppression of the alien priories, the manor belonging to the Abbey of St Ebrulf was transferred by the king to the Carthusian convent of Shene, at Richmond, Surrey; and after the dissolution to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer. It was afterwards alienated to Hugh Taylor, who sold it to the Holmans of Warkworth; and in 1799 Francis Eyre, Esq. of Warkworth, sold it to William

Horton, Esq., of London. John H. Horton, Esq., is the present possessor. Canons Ashby Priory had possessions here.

The Village of Middleton Cheney or Chenderit, so called from its ancient lords, situated on the highroad to Brackley, from which town it is distant 6 miles N.W., and 3 N.E. of Banbury, is divided into Upper or Church Middleton, and Lower Middleton. Petty sessions for this division of the hundred are held monthly in the police-station, a stone building erected in 1856, and where the Highway Board also hold their meetings.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored in 1865; it is a spacious building, partly in the Decorated and partly in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chapel and chancel, and a pinnacled tower, surmounted by a handsome spire, and containing six bells and a clock. The porch is of very peculiar and almost unique construction; it is entirely of ashlar stone, the roof having no other material than stone about it. The spire has been three times struck with lightning, "and it is remarkable," says Mr Baker, "that the electric fluid each time escaped at the east window of the north aisle. The first time was on the 18th December 1720, when some of the stones and iron were carried beyond the parsonage into what is now called the glebe. The second time, 13th June 1794, fragments of the stones were thrown against the opposite house, near the corner of the churchyard, south of the spire. The third time, 28th June 1797, smoke issued out of the upper apertures of the spire as from a furnace." The chancel is entered through a handsome screen, and the whole structure is very beautiful. The east window and two windows in the north aisle are filled with stained glass, and in the chancel is a brass to the Rev. Ralph Churton, A.M., who was thirty-nine years rector of the parish, and who published "*Bampton Lectures*," and several letters, sermons, discourses, &c. In the chancel is a cinquefoil-headed piscina in good preservation, and there is also a singular double locker or place for the sacred vessels. A new organ was presented to the church by Thomas Hunt, Esq., of the Holt, in 1871. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £31, 11s. 3d., and now worth about £470 per annum. The rectory consists of 214a. allotted in lieu of glebe land and the tithes of Middleton, and 126a. in lieu of the tithes of that portion of Warkworth parish called Middleton Tithing. The patronage is vested in the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rev. William Edward Buckley, M.A., is rector. It was formerly the custom here to strew the church in summer with hay, gathered from a part of Ash Meadow given for that purpose, and the rector found straw in winter. The *Ratory House*, a good stone building, was restored and enlarged by the present rector in 1855.

The Baptists have a chapel in Upper Middleton, which was rebuilt in 1806; attached to it is a house for the minister, and a Sunday-school, erected in 1870. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, a brick building, with Sunday-schools attached, was erected in 1867. The *Primitive Methodists* have also a place of worship here.

National Schools, with master's residence attached, were erected in 1815, and rebuilt in 1856, when a girls' school was added at the expense of the present rector, the landowners, and parishioners, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. These schools will accommodate 120 boys and 80 girls.

The Charities of the parish are—Taylor's charity, consisting of about 19a., which lets with an acre of church land for about £84 per annum, which sum, except £2, 10s., the value of the church land, is distributed to the poor; a moiety of Hall's charity, consisting of about 1a. and some tenements, which lets for about £12 per annum, divided between the poor of the parishes of Middleton and Cropedy; and Garhett's charity, which consists of £200 3 per cent. consols, purchased with £150, bequeathed in 1764 by the Rev. Richard Garnett, rector of the parish, the dividends of which, £6, are annually distributed in clothes to the poor children attending the National School. Mr Garnett also left £50 for

the erection of an altar-piece. The poor have also nearly an acre of land, and a cottage, which was received in exchange for a small piece of ground in the pig-market in Banbury. The late Miss Mary Ann Horton founded and endowed 6 almshouses here in 1863, and 3 in 1867, for labourers aged 60 years and upwards, or their widows, who had been employed on her estates; and she left £1000 3 per cent. consols in 1869, the interest of which is given to the poor of the parish at Christmas.

Battle.—On the 6th of May 1643 a battle was fought in the town-field here, between the Royalists, commanded by the Earl of Northampton, and the Parliamentarians, in which the latter were defeated, according to Mr Baker, with the loss of 217 killed, above 300 taken prisoners, 416 muskets, 150 pikes, and nearly 500 swords. The Earl only lost 3 men; 46 soldiers were buried here on the following day.

Post, Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—Richard Braggins, postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury per messenger at 7.45 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Armstrong Wm. blacksmith & agricultural-implement mkr.	Hatten Mr George	Shepherd Miss Hannah
Bazeley Mr Robert	Heydon William, shoemaker	Shrewsbury Wm. flour dealer
Bonham Jno. beerhouse	Hunt Thos. Esq. <i>The Holt</i>	Simpkin John, stationmaster, <i>Farthinghoe Station</i>
Braggins Rich. tailor & P.O.	Iley William, tailor	Smith Mrs Elizabeth Ann
Braginton Jno. shoemr. & beerh.	Jarvis Thos. baker and butcher	Smith Thos. brick & tile maker,
Buckley Rev. William Edward,	Jeffs Edward, parish clerk	beer retailer, and shopkeeper
M.A. rector	Jeffs Elijah, shoemaker	Tuckey Jon. wheelwt. & carptr.
Bustin Edw. collar & harnes. mr.	Jerrams Richard Saunders,	Tyler John William, master of
Carter Fred. wheelwt. & blksth.	builder and vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	National school
Claridge Mrs Mary	Killpack George, gardener	Wilkins Miss Catherine B.
Cole Miss Ann	Kingston Mrs Mary	Williams John, beer retailer
Co-operative Soc. grers. & prov. dealers; Geo. Longe, managr.	Kingston Mr Richard	
Croome, Alf. mechanl. engineer	Locke James, baker	Farmers and Graziers.
Croome Robert Mr	Longe Geo. carpenter & joiner	(<i>Marked * are yeomen.</i>)
Dand Mrs Jane	Longe John, saddler, druggist, and shopkeeper	Barrett James
Dewar Jas. surgeon, <i>Middleton House</i>	Merivale John, shopkeeper	*Eldridge William
Dodwell Rev. Jabez (Baptist)	Palmer the Misses Emma and Hannah, milliners	Gibbard Wm. (and cattle dlr.)
Elkington Edw. thresh-machin. owner & vict. <i>Dolphin</i>	Penn Thos. coal dlr. & carrier	Goldby Frederic
Flowers Miss Mary	Phipps James, stonemason	*Goldby John Austin
Franklin John, cooper	Pinfold Charles, corn miller	*Jones James
Glover Miss Louisa, grocer &c.	Pinfold Robert, cottager	*Law Joseph
Grant Rev. Geo. (Independent)	Pinfold Thos. butchr. and dlr.	Law Richard
Grant Thos. painter & plumr.	Pinfold Wm. cattle-dealer and vict. <i>New Inn</i>	Locke Thomas
Hatten John Lee, baker and assistant overseer	Ping Mr Richard	Longe William
	Ping Wm. Tredwell, plumb. &c.	*Lord Benjamin
	Pratt Joseph, cottager	Richardson Mrs Mary
		Simmons John Thomas
		*Tomkins John

Carriers.—London and North-Western Railway Co., Farthinghoe Station, to all parts; William Penn and John Bonham, to Banbury on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

NEWBOTTLE PARISH.

This parish includes portions of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, the other portions being in King's Sutton parish, and is bounded on the north by Farthinghoe and Middleton Cheney, on the east by Hinton, on the south by Aynho, and on the west by King's Sutton. It contains, with its members, including about 315 acres in Astrop, 425 in Charlton, and 320 in Purston, 1645 acres. Its population in 1801 was 229; in 1831, 336; in 1841, 384; in 1851, 438; in 1861, 527; and in 1871, 497 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3627, and the gross estimated rental £4262. The soil of the arable land is light and brashy, and that of the pasture a strong clay. The principal proprietors are William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P. (lord of the manor); Sir William R. Brown, Bart.; John Marten Watson Harris, Esq.; the executors of the late Mr John Franklin—Messrs Owen, Cole, and John Haddon. From Newbottle hill is an extensive view, in which the three spires characterised

by the local adage of "Adderbury for strength, Bloxham for length, and King's Sutton for beauty," are prominent objects.

Rainsborough Camp.—Within the limits of Charlton, in this parish, is Rainsborough hill, the site of an ancient encampment, but whether it belonged to the Britons, the Romans, or the Danes, or has been used by each in turn, is a matter of conjecture. From its vicinity to the Portway Roman road from Isannavaria or Bennaventa (Borough hill) to Ælia Castre (Alcester), it may be presumed to have been a Roman camp. "The area," according to Mr Baker, "contains about 6 acres, and the whole circuit, including the fosse, about 11 acres. The inner vallum rises about 7 feet above the level of the area, and is 15 feet wide on the summit, and 24 at the base. The fosse is 13 feet deep and 60 wide. The outer vallum is traceable throughout, and in some parts strongly marked. The principal entrances are nearly opposite on the east and west sides, and there are slight indications of minor ones at the two other cardinal points." The hill is now surrounded with a stone wall, and the summit planted with fir and beech. Numerous Roman coins have been found here of late years.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Ivo held 6 hides of land here of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, which in the preceding reign had been the freehold of Baldwin, and valued at £4, but it was then rated at £6. In the reign of Henry II., Regis de Rynes held 6 hides and 1 small virgate here of the fee of the Earl of Leicester. In the 36th year of Henry III. (1271), John de Grey died seized of this manor; and in the 9th Edward II. (1315), Richard de Grey was lord of Newbottle. In the 10th of Henry VII. (1494), Henry de Grey levied a fine of this manor and that of Charlton, and died without lawful issue in the year following. In the 9th of Henry VIII. (1517), Henry Kebell, Esq., alderman of London, died seized of this manor; and from his posterity it passed by purchase to Sir George Raleigh, who alienated it in 1608 to Sir Robert Wilbraham, whose daughter Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Wilbraham. Elizabeth, the daughter of Ralph Wilbraham, Esq., his second son, married the Hon. Sackville Tufton, son of the Earl of Thanet, and his great-grandson, Sackville, the ninth Earl of Thanet, sold the manors of Newbottle, Charlton, and Purston, with the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Newbottle, to William Ralph Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, from whom they descended to his son, Sir Thomas Cartwright, who was succeeded in 1850 by William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P., the present proprietor.

The Manor-House, formerly used as a hunting-seat of the Earls of Thanet, stands north of the church, and is now the residence of Thomas Robert Brooke Leslie Melville Cartwright, Esq., J.P.

The Village of Newbottle consists of four scattered houses about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Brackley, and 7 south-east of Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St James, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and low tower, in which are two bells. It was restored in 1865, when open sittings and a new east window were added, and four lancet windows placed in the chancel, and in the south aisle a memorial window in stained glass, by Samuel Priestley Salisbury, Esq., to his wife and two daughters. A monument to John Creswell, Esq., who died in 1704. The busts of himself and his wife, executed in white marble, rest upon the projecting tablet; above is a shield bearing the arms of the family; and in the chancel is a brass to Peter Dormer, on which are engraved the figures of himself and his wife, and nineteen children. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, os. 10d., and now worth about £300 per annum. William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., M.P., is patron, and the Rev. William Noble is the present incumbent. The vicarage consists of the vicarial tithes of Newbottle, 22a. in Astrop, 34 in Charlton, allotted in lieu of the tithes of that portion of each hamlet situated in this parish; and the tithes of Purston, which were commuted in 1845 for a rent-charge of £159. The rectorial tithes of Purston were commuted at the same time for £22, 2s. 4d.

The Vicarage House, which stands south of the church, is a neat stone building erected in 1863, partly on the site of the old parsonage.

CHARLTON, two thirds of which are in this, and the remainder in King's Sutton parish. The village is large and pleasantly situated, about a mile south from the church. At the south end of the village is *Charlton Lodge*, the residence of Samuel Priestley Salisbury, Esq. Here was formerly a chapel, the site of which is now unknown. There is an Independent chapel in the village, erected in 1827, to which a Sunday-school is attached.

Charity.—Mrs Mary Smith bequeathed a sum of money to the poor of Charlton, with which £150 3 per cent. consols were purchased, and the dividend is applied in bread to the poor.

The National School, a stone building, with master's residence attached, erected by subscription and parliamentary grant in 1871, at a cost of upwards of £1000, will accommodate 100 pupils, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the school-pence. John Taylforth, master.

Post-Office, Charlton.—Daniel Mace, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Brackley at 8.50 A.M., and are despatched at 2.55 P.M.

Cartwright Thos. Robt. Brooke
Leslie Melville, Esq. J.P.
Manor-House

Noble Rev. William, vicar
Thornton Reuben, gamekeeper

Farmers and Graziers.
Bradshaw Robt. *Newbottle Farm*
Dagley Francis, *Forscleap Farm*

CHARLTON.

Harris John Marten Watson,
Esq. *Holly House*
Salisbury George Henry, Esq.
Charlton Lodge
Bayliss Jph. wheelwt. & carpnr.
Bloxham Jeremiah, beerhouse
Bloxham Thos. coal dealer, &c.
Bull Edm. stonemason & par. cl.
Bull James, beerhouse
Bull Richard, stonemason
Bull Thomas, butcher & dealer

Dent Mrs Eliza. shopkeeper
Elkington Thos. baker & grocer
Hopkins Mrs Sarah
King Mrs Ann, vct *Rose & Crown*
Marshall William, gardener
Mitchell Mark, shoemaker
Mobbs Mr James
Moss Benjamin, miller
Moss Mrs Hanh. baker & grocer.
Side William, carpenter
Spiers Francis, higgler

Taylforth Jno. master National
school
Warr Hannah, blacksmith
Weston Thomas, tailor
White Jno. Hy. vict. *Bell Inn*

Farmers and Graziers.
Haddon John (yeoman)
Hemming Thomas
Loggin Nicholas, *Charlton Ho.*
Woolgrove Wm. *Camp Farm*

Carriers.—James Bull, to Brackley on *Wednesday*, and Banbury on *Thursday*; Thomas Bloxham, to Banbury on *Thursday*.

RADSTONE PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Helmdon, on the east by Whitfield, on the south by Brackley, and on the west by Hawes in Brackley. It contains 1225 acres, and its population in 1801 was 128; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 189; in 1851, 168; in 1861, 168; and in 1871, 120 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1455, and the gross estimated rental, £1717. The soil is principally a stiff loam, and the whole parish belongs to the Wardens and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, the lords of the manor. The greater part of the parish is in grass.

Manor.—Hugh Earl of Chester held two hides of land here at the time of the general survey, which were rated at £5. In the reign of Henry II. these two hides were held of the fee of the Earl of Chester; and at an early period the manor of Rodeston was in the possession of the Earl of Albemarle, from whose daughter it passed by agreement to the crown, where it remained till the fifth of Edward II. (1311), when it was granted to John de Clavering for life. In the eighth of Edward III. (1335), William Trussell, the king's valet, held this manor; and in the tenth of the same reign, Anthony Lord Lucy obtained a grant of it from the crown. This nobleman was governor of the Castle of Carlisle, the town and castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Sheriff of Cumberland; and from him the manor descended to his son. In the first of Richard II. (1377), the Earl of Angos held Radstone, and it was afterwards in the possession of the family of De Melton. John Melton, Esq., in the reign of Henry III., sold it to John Bridges and Nicholas Lambert of London, of whom it was purchased by John Twistleton, who sold it in the seventh of the same reign (1516)

to Henry Kebell, Esq., alderman of London. His grandson sold it in 1572 to John Pascall, Esq., whose sons alienated it in 1588 to Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire. John Brown, Esq. of Eydon, purchased it in 1575, and his daughter Martha carried it in marriage to Sir Roger Cave of Stanford. Ambrose Holbech, Esq. of Mollington, Warwickshire, purchased it of the trustees of Sir Thomas Cave, and from him it descended to William Holbech, Esq., from whom it passed by purchase in 1870 to the present proprietors.

The Village of Radstone, which was formerly of importance, but now very small, is situated about two and a half miles north of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to St Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice in mixed styles of architecture; it was restored in 1861, and consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel and low Saxon tower, containing two bells, and in which is a small stained window. The east window is also of stained glass. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, certified at £6, and returned at £118. The patronage is vested in the lords of the manor, and the Rev. C. E. Thompson is the incumbent. The living was endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 from Queen Anne's bounty, for which thirty-four and a half acres of land have been purchased; and the impropiators, the lords of the manor, pay the curate £24 a year. *The Vicarage House*, which stands near the church, was enlarged in 1862.

The National School, a small brick building with stone dressings, was built in 1869 by the Wardens and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford: it was founded and endowed with £20 per annum, about sixty-six years ago.

Letters are received through the Brackley post-office.

Ayres Miss Hannah, schoolmistress
Manders William, shopkeeper
Thompson Rev. Charles Edward, M.A.
vicar

Farmers and Graziers.
Checkley George
Smith Charles James, *Cold Harbour Farm*
Ward Thomas

STEAN OR STEANE PARISH

Is bounded on the east and north by Brackley and Hawes, on the west by Farthinghoe, and on the south by Hinton. It contains 1139 acres, and its population in 1801 was 15; in 1831, 24; in 1841, 26; in 1851, 37; in 1861, 29; and in 1871, 27 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1467, 4s., and the gross estimated rental £1722. The soil varies very much; the lordship, which is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, has 66 acres of woodland. Earl Spencer is the lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish, which is divided for a short distance from Farthinghoe by the river Ouse, which passes through the lordship near the park.

Manor.—Gilo de Pinkeney held 2 hides of land here at the time of the general survey; there was a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., and these lay in the hundred of Alboldeston, and 4 parts of 1 hide belonging to this manor, which lay in the hundred of Sutton. The whole had been rated at 50s., but was then advanced to 60s. This manor continued with the family of De Pinkeney until the 29th year of Edward I. (1300), when the barony of Pinkeney was surrendered to the crown. Henceforth the manor of Stanes was held of the king. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), William de Beresford was lord of Stean, and with his descendants it continued till the 2d of Henry VI. (1423), when it passed to Thomas, son of Sir Philip Seynteler. In the 11th of Henry VII. (1495), Sir Reginald Bray obtained a grant of it, to be held of the crown by fealty and the presentation of a red rose, and dying without issue, left it to Margery, the wife of Sir William Sandys, afterwards Lord Sandys. From this family it passed to Sir Thomas Crewe, whose son and successor was raised to the title of Lord Crewe of Stenes. His eldest son succeeded him in the title and estate, and dying without issue male, in 1697 the dignity descended to his brother Nathaniel, fifth son of the first peer. This nobleman having entered the Church, was promoted to the See of Oxford in 1671, and translated to that of Durham in

1674. He died at Steane on the 18th September 1721, in the eighty-second year of his age. Henry Duke of Kent, who married the eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Crewe, was his successor. It came afterwards into the hands of Sarah Duchess-dowager of Marlborough, who devised it to her younger grandson, the Hon. John Spencer, father of the first Earl Spencer. It passed to the present proprietor, the fifth Earl Spencer, in 1857.

The Manor-House stood in a walled park of about 150 acres: the Duke of Kent occasionally resided here, but about 130 years since the kitchen and some of the inferior offices were converted into a farmhouse.

The Village of Steane though said to have been once a flourishing town, which was destroyed by the Danes, now consists of two farmhouses (one of which is the remains of the manor-house) and three dispersed cottages: it is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Brackley.

The Church or Chapel, dedicated to St Peter, is a small but beautiful structure, built in 1620 by Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Crewe. It is nearly square, without a tower, and the parapet is profusely decorated with small pinnacles. "Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham," says Mr Baker, "gave to this church the furniture of crimson velvet for the altar, reading-desk and pulpit used in the Chapel Royal at St James's, where he was Clerk of the Closet to Charles II., and also the Bible and Common Prayer-book used by the king himself, together with six other Common Prayer-books, splendidly bound, with the royal insignia of King William III. on the covers." In the north chapel, or cemetery of the Crewes, are several fine monuments of that family. The living is a discharged rectory annexed to that of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £5, 9s. 7d., and endowed with £200 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty. The Earl Spencer is patron, and the Rev. George Dewhurst Atwood, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for £7, 9s. 8d.

Letters arrive through the Brackley post, which is the nearest money-order office.

Goodman John, farmer, *Wall-Tree Farm* | Horwood Thomas, farmer, *Steane Park*

STUTCHBURY OR STOTESBURY PARISH.

This parish, which has neither church nor village, is bounded on the north by Weedon, on the east by Helmdon, on the south by Greatworth and Marston St Lawrence, and on the west by Sulgrave. The lordship contains about 1023 acres. Its population in 1801 was 30; in 1831, 29; in 1841, 21; in 1851, 38; in 1861, 23; and in 1871, 34 souls. Its rateable value is £1706, and the gross estimated rental £2008. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal landowners are Thomas Caldecott, Esq. (lord of the manor); John Alexander Blencowe, Esq.; John Wrighton, Esq.; the University of Oxford; and Corbet Whitton, Esq. This parish is situated five miles N. by W. of Brackley. The Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway passes through the parish. "There is a tradition," writes Mr Bridges, "that the town was destroyed by the Danes many ages ago; and as this part of the country was infested by them, possibly it might suffer, with Steane and Brackley, from the depredations they committed. But it is certain there were here both a manor and a town several centuries after the Danes were expelled."

Manor.—Hugh and Landric held two hides of land in Stoteberie of Gilo de Pinkeney at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a wood three furlongs in length, and two in breadth; and the whole was valued at 30s., but was then advanced to 40s. Osmund the Dane was the possessor in the previous reign. These two hides were given to the Priory of St Andrew at Northampton, by Simon de St Liz, upon its foundation in 1084; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315) the prior of that monastery was certified to be lord of the manor. After the dissolution, Stutchbury was granted out in parcels; part of it, with the manor of Sulgrave, was granted to Lawrence Washington, gentleman, and is

now in the possession of the present lord of the manor. Other portions of it were granted to Robert Sirwhitt, Esq., and John Molle, gentleman, of Northampton, and Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer, from whom they passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor, Thomas Caldecott, Esq.

The Church, long since demolished, was dedicated to St John, and a piece of ground called the churchyard still denotes the site. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the University of Oxford. This parish pays a modus of £5, 17s. 6d. per annum to the rector of Helmdon, who generally possesses this benefice.

Letters arrive through Banbury.

Neal Thomas and Edwin, farmers and graziers, and threshing-machine owners

Warren John Pearson, farmer and grazier, coal merchant, and cattle dealer

Wrighton John, yeoman

SYRESHAM PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Wappenham and Astwell on the north; Syresham Hatch, in Brackley, on the east; the river Ouse, which separates it from Biddlesden, in Buckinghamshire, on the south; and by Radston on the west. It contains 1755 acres: its population in 1801 was 587; in 1831, 895; in 1841, 889; in 1851, 1027; in 1861, 1047; and in 1871, 991 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3716, and the gross estimated rental, £4421. The soil varies from strong clay to gravel, and the principal proprietors are Nicholas Parry, Esq. (lord of the manor), Messrs Thomas Kendall and Thomas Barford, Mrs Timms, Lord Penrhyn, and Captain George Morgan.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Earl of Morton held half a hide of land in Sigresham, which had been valued at 20s., but was then reduced to 5s.; and Geoffrey held half a hide here of Gilo de Pinkeney at the same time, which was rated at 10s. Levenot and Leuric were the Saxon proprietors of these estates. Upon the foundation of the Abbey of Bittlesden, in Buckinghamshire, in 1147, the founder, Ernald de Bois, granted to it certain lands here which he had received from Geoffrey de Clinton. In the reign of Henry II., Thomas Sorell held 1½ hides of the Earl of Leicester and 1 small virgate, Gilo half a hide, and William Fitz-Allen 4 small virgates. In the 6th year of Edward I. (1227) every house in Siresham was found subject to the payment of one hen on Christmas Day and ten eggs at Easter to Elias de Fyngewick, bailiff of the forest of Whittlebury. In Bridges' time the payment was commuted to 6d. yearly, in lieu of the hen and eggs. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), John de Chetwood and the abbots of Leicester and Biddlesden were lords of Siresham and Wescote. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. the lands here which belonged to the Abbey of St Mary de Pratis at Leicester were granted to Anthony Stringer, Esq., and Sir John Williams, and from them they passed to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, the present lords, who hold a court baron for this manor, to which belongs 300 acres of copyhold here, about 310 acres in Whitfield, and 80 acres in Westbury, Buckinghamshire. The possessions of Biddlesden Abbey were granted to John Fox and Thomas Hall in the 36th of Henry VIII. (1544), and to John Doyle and John Seddamore in the year following. A great portion of the estate was sold in parcels, but the manorial rights now belong to Nicholas Parry, Esq.

The Village of Syresham, or Siseham, as it is commonly pronounced, is pleasantly situated partly in a valley about 4 miles N.E. of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to St James, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, south porch and square tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing five bells. It was resealed in 1809, and restored in 1868, when a new east window was added; two other windows and a new organ were placed in the chancel, the west arch was thrown open, and a small lancet window inserted in the tower. The living is a rectory in the Deanery

of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £13, and now worth £216 per annum. C. C. Dormer, Esq., of Rousham, Oxfordshire, is the present patron, and the Rev. Oswald Pattison Sergeant, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 24a. 26p. allotted in lieu of glebe lands, and a rent-charge of £120 in lieu of tithes. *The Rectory House* is situated in the village.

There is a stone brought from Whittlewood Forest, and now in possession of Mr Thomas Kendall, of Abbey Lodge, that is said to have been a favourite seat of King Richard II. when hunting in this district. Lace-making gives employment to a number of females in this parish.

A Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1846, which will accommodate 150 persons.

The National School is a brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1872 by subscription and a grant from the Committee of Council on Education; it will accommodate 180, and is well attended. It is endowed with £15, 8s. 4d. per annum, the interest of £300 bequeathed by the Rev. George Hammond in 1755, and £100 by Conquest Jones in 1773: in consideration of this sum 10 children are taught free, and the minister appoints them as vacancies occur.

The other *Charities* are the interest of £200 left to the poor by Mrs Alice Hammond in 1778; the rent of the poor's land, 9a. 3r. 20p., is £21 a year, and 20s. per annum left for them in 1646 by Mrs Jane Leeson.

CROWFIELD is a hamlet in this parish, containing two or three farmhouses and several cottages, about three-fourths of a mile from Syresham.

Post-Office.—John Markham, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Brackley at 9.30 A.M., and are despatched at 3.10 P.M.

Allan Mrs Elisha, baker	Linnell Mrs Sarah, brewer and beer retailer	Yates William, shopkeeper
Allan George, wood dealer	Markham John, bricklayer &c.	Farmers and Graziers.
Allan Geo. jun. wood dealer	Pargeter Jno. vict. <i>King's Head</i>	Barford Thomas (yeoman)
Allcock Charles, butcher, pig-dealer, and shopkeeper	Payne James, shoemaker	Batchelor John, <i>Crowfield</i>
Amos Thos. tailor, baker, and shopkeeper	Payne Jno. jun. shopr. <i>Crowfield</i>	Franklin Henry, <i>Langley Farm</i>
Amos William, collar and harness maker and beer retailer	Payne Mrs Mary	Griffith William (yeoman), and cattle dealer
Barford Jas. G. rate collector	Payne Thomas, cottager	Griffith Wm. jun. <i>Manor Farm</i>
Barnes Thomas, shopkeeper	Pollard George and Mary Ann, National school teachers	Kendall Ths. (yeo.) <i>Abbey Lodge</i>
Burman Thomas, shoemaker	Pollard John, shoemr. & shopr.	Kirby Edmund
Casey Ths. carpenter, <i>Crowfield</i>	Pollard William, shopkeeper	Linnell William
Craddock Fred. cattle dealer	Prickett Richard, shoemaker	Payne George
Dowsett Robert, vict. <i>Bell</i>	Roberts Mrs Ann, shopkeeper	Payne James
Franklin Rt. butcher & shopr.	Sergeant Rev. Oswald Pattison, M.A. rector	Rawlings Jas. <i>Syresham Fields</i>
French John, wheelwright	Thomas James, shopkeeper	Thomas James
Friday Geo. mason & bricklayr.	Thomas John, butcher, grocer, and farmer	Timms Jph. (and corn merch.)
Hinton William, postman	Whitman Richard, coal dealer	Wilkinson Edw. <i>Syresham Fields</i>
James Joseph, shopkeeper	Wilkins John, blacksmith	Wrighton William
James Mrs Sarah, baker	Wootton Frederick, beerhouse, and farmer, <i>Crowfield</i>	Fire and Life Offices.
Keasry Mrs Ann, draper	Wrighton John, farrier	<i>Liverpool, London, and Globe—</i>
Kirby Hy. John, baker & shopr.		George Pollard
Liddington, Mrs Ann		<i>West of England—</i> Josh. Timms

Carriers.—Richard Whitmore, on *Monday* to Banbury; Wm. Yates and John Webb, on *Thursday* to Brackley; William Allen and Joseph James, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* to Buckingham; Frederick Whitlock, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* to Northampton; John Webb and William Yates, on *Saturday* to Towcester; John Webb, on *Tuesday* to Towcester.

THENFORD PARISH.

Thenford, or Taneford, is bounded by Thorpe Mandeville on the north, Marston St Lawrence on the east, and Middleton Cheney on the south and west. It contains 873 acres; its population in 1801 was 155; in 1831, 231; in 1841, 155; in 1851, 132; in 1861, 131; and in 1871, 131 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1866, 7s., and the gross estimated rental £2223. The soil varies from a light to a strong loam; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture; and the whole, exclusive of forty-six acres, and about sixty acres belonging to the rector, is the property of John Edmund Severne, Esq.,

the lord of the manor. This lordship is remarkable for its luxuriant growth of trees; and south of Thenford House there is an extraordinary echo. "Without attempting a philosophical solution of the phenomenon," says Mr Baker, "the fact may be stated, that a person stationed about three hundred and eighty feet from the north front of the house, uttering a sentence not exceeding thirteen syllables, will hear it distinctly and audibly repeated. By advancing or receding, a nearly similar effect is produced, but the resonance is strongest and most perfect at the given distance."

Roman Antiquities.—From the fact of Thenford being on the line of road from Brinavis (Chipping Warden) to Ælia Castra (Alcester, near Bicester), and several fragments of Roman materials having been found here, it is the supposed site of an intermediate post between the two stations. In the two fields called Stone Green and Flaxlands, about half a mile east of the village, foundations of buildings, tesserae, coins, Roman pottery, tiles, portions of hypocausts, &c., have been discovered. In Seabridge Close several skeletons were discovered some years since, and a small drinking-cup near them, which is preserved by Mr Severne. An urn containing ashes was found in digging a grave in the churchyard, and in the field such squares as the Romans made their checkered pavements of, and also a medal of the Emperor Constantius. Morton thinks it not improbable that the church was built upon a burial-place of the Romans.

Arbury Hill, an oblong mount, rounded at the angles, but not encompassed by a fosse, is supposed by Morton to have been cast up by the Danes long before the fight at Danesmoor. Bridges thinks it was originally the work of the Romans, and without giving a decided opinion, is inclined to consider it of British origin, and that it primarily bore a relation to the two hills of the same name at Badby and Chipping Warden.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Maino held one hide of land of the king in Taneford, which, with a mill of the yearly value of thirtypence, was rated at its former value of forty shillings. In the reign of Henry II., Mainfelin de Wolverton, one of his descendants, held one hide here, and Robert Bassett another hide, of the fee of Wallingford. In the ninth year of Edward II. (1316), John Omnibou was lord of Thenford. In the reign of Edward III. it was in the possession of the family of Pabenham, and from them was called Pabenham's manor. In the sixth of Henry V. (1418), Sir Thomas Aylesbury died seized of it in right of his wife, who carried it again in marriage to the family of Chene, with which it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Chene, married Lord Vaux of Harwedon, whose son, William Lord Vaux, sold it to Fulk Wodhull, Esq., usually called Lord Wodhull. There was another manor here which in the fourth of Edward VI. (1550) came into the possession of Fulk Wodhull, Esq. In the ninth of Henry VII. (1493), William Somerton died seized of a third manor in Thenford, of which a fine was levied in the twenty-third of the same reign (1531) between Fulk Wodhull, Esq., grandfather of the purchaser of the first-mentioned manor, and William Cowley. Michael Wodhull, Esq., a bibliographer, a man of extensive learning, the author of an "Ode to the Muses," and several other poems; the translator of the first English version of "The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides," was the last of the male line of the great baronial family of Wahull or Wodhull, and lineal representative of Walter Flandrensis, the Domesday lord of several manors in this county. By will dated 21st August 1815, he devised Thenford and his other estate to Mrs Mary Ingram, after whose decease in 1824 they devolved, in pursuance of her will, on Samuel Amy Severne, Esq., from whom they descended to John Michael Severne, Esq., and from him to John Edmund Severne, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Village of Thenford, which is small, is situated about five and a half miles N.W. by W. of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient structure of

mixed styles, and consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, north porch, and square embattled tower, in which are five bells. In the south wall of the chancel is an old piscina in good preservation. The living is a discharged rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, and now worth about £130 per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown, and the Rev. Arthur Severne, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 61a. 1r. 16p., allotted in lieu of glebe and tithes. *The Rectory House* is in the village. *The School* was established in 1842, and is supported by Mrs Severne.

Thenford House, the seat of Mrs Severne, is a handsome mansion situated east of the village. It was erected by Michael Wodhull, Esq., in 1765, and is surrounded by extensive plantations. It contains a valuable library, and amongst the pictures is one from Vandyck of Charles I. dictating to Sir Edward Walker on the drum-head.

The Charities of Thenford are a rent-charge of £4 per annum, left by John Tooley in 1692; and William Tooley's charity, consisting of ten acres at Everdon, the rent of which, £20, is distributed amongst the poor, except a small sum annually retained towards apprenticing one poor boy belonging to the parish.

Letters are received here through Banbury.

Butler Mrs Mary, shopkeeper
French Mr John
Hancox Levi, farm bailiff
Hayward Miss Clara, schoolmrs.
Severne Rev. Arthur, M.A.
rector

Severne Mrs, *Thenford House*
Severne Walter M. Esq. *Then-*
ford House
Young Robert, gardener,

Farmers and Graziers.

Belcher John
Belcher John, jun.
Hawkes William
Sewell Thomas
Sharpe Samuel, *Hill Farm*

THORPE MANDEVILLE PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Culworth on the north, Sulgrave on the east, Marston St Lawrence and Thenford on the south, and Wardington, in Oxfordshire, on the west. It contains 990 acres, and its population in 1801 was 137; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 154; in 1851, 151; in 1861, 164; and in 1871, 152. The rateable value of the parish is £2154, and the gross estimated rental £2285. The soil is principally a light loam; the greater part is in pasture; and the principal proprietors are William Peareth, Esq. (lord of the manor), and Mr Henry Gibbard.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Ingelran held 2 hides of land in Torp, of Gilo de Pinkeney; in the Confessor's time it was the freehold of Osmond the Dane, and was valued at 40s., but afterwards advanced to 50s. This manor passed from the Pinkeneys to the family of Amundeville, or Mandeville, and by one of them it was sold, in the 18th year of Edward I. (1290), to the Fitz-Whitacres. In the 10th of Edward I. (1282), Richard de Mandeville had a grant for life of a weekly market and annual fair here, but these privileges were not renewed to the succeeding lords. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who must have held under the Whitacres, was certified to be lord of this manor. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of the family of Freebody, from which it passed to the Kirtons, with whom it continued for several generations. Bridges tells us that "Oliver Cromwell was related to the family of Kirton, and kept garrison here. The mounds which were thrown up on this occasion are still visible behind the manor-house." Thomas Gostelowe, Gent., of Wardington, in Oxfordshire, purchased the manor and estate of Thomas Kirton, Gent., and his grandson Richard sold them to the trustees under the will of Lucy Knightley, Esq., of Fawsley, 1723-24. Richard Jennens, Esq. of Weston by Weedon, purchased this manor of the Knightley family in 1742-43, and dying without issue in 1773, the lordship was assigned, in the partition of his estates, to Ann, his youngest sister, wife of William Peareth, Esq. of Unsworth, Durham, whose grandson of the same name is the present proprietor. *The Manor-House* stands east of the church.

The Village of Thorpe Mandeville, which is very small, is situated about seven miles north-west by north of Brackley, and six miles north-east by east of Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, erected about the thirteenth century, stands near the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and pinnaced tower containing three bells. The tower has a low roof, or what is locally termed a pack-saddle steeple. The interior has been tastefully fitted up since 1857. In 1872 the chancel was thoroughly restored by the Rev. W. T. Browning, when a carved oak pulpit and a reading-desk, stalls, altar rails, &c., were erected; and the east window and two other windows in the chancel were filled with stained glass. Many other improvements were effected by the rector. In the chancel are a piscina and a locker, and several mural tablets to the Humfrey family; and in the north aisle is a monument to a member of the Kirton family and his wife: the former, a common sergeant of the city of London, died in 1597, and the latter in 1601. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, 2s. 10d., and now valued at £370 per annum. The Rev. Robert P. Humfrey, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 178a. 1r. 34p., allotted in lieu of glebe and tithes. *The Rectory House* is a handsome building south-east of the church. In the churchyard is a very fine yew-tree.

The National School, built by subscription in 1864, is also supported by subscription, aided by Government grant and the school-pence.

Post-Office.—William Gardner, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Banbury at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.30 P.M.

Allett Miss Jane, farmer and vict. *Three Conies*
Browning Rev. William Thos. M.A. *Boarding School*
Gardner William Thos. parish clerk and post-office

Golby Jno. farmer & vict. *Maggie*
Humfrey Rev. Robt. Pargiter, M.A. rector
Scarr Mrs Mary, shopkeeper
Scarbrook Thos. blacksmith
Webb Mrs Harriet, schoolmrs.

Farmers and Graziers.

Campion John, *A. Chacombe*
Cooper Mrs Sarah
Gibbard Henry (yeoman)
Iven Tom

WAPPENHAM PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlets of Astwell and Falcote, and is bounded on the east by Abthorpe, on the north by Blakesley, on the west by Weedon Lois and Helmdon, and on the south by Syresham. It contains, with its hamlets, 4018 acres. Its population in 1801 was 477; in 1831, 458; in 1841, 641; in 1851, 519; in 1861, 566; and in 1871, 627 souls. The rateable value of the parish, with its hamlets, is £5699, and the gross estimated rental, £6409. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal proprietors are F. P. Wilson, Esq., Messrs James Fairbrother, J. A. Carruthers, R. W. Jones, and James Dover, and the executors of the late Lord Southampton, whose son is a minor, and to whom the manorial rights belong. The parish is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway passes through a part of the parish, and has a station about three-fourths of a mile from the village.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Gilo de Pinkeney held two hides of land here, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 4s., 5 acres of meadow, and a wood 11 furlongs in length and 6 in breadth, had been valued at 100s. in the preceding reign, when it was the freehold of Leuric and Siward, but was now reduced to £4. At this time, and in the hydarium of Henry II., Wappenham is entered under the hundred of Towcester, and in all documents since in the hundred of Sutton, though no reason is assigned for it. The manor continued in the possession of the Pinkeneys till the twenty-ninth year of Edward I. (1300), except for the space of ten years that it was in the hands of Hugh de Pateshull, Henry de Pinkeney having made a conveyance of it to him for that time, when Henry de Pinkeney sold it to John de Tyngewick. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de Boudon was lord of Wappenham. Robert de Arden died seized of this manor in the fifth of Edward III. (1331), and it descended to his pos-

terity, and passed from them in the eighteenth of Henry VI. (1439) to Sir Walter Lucy. In the fifth of Henry VIII. (1513), Sir Robert Corbet died seized of the manor of Wappenham, and from his family it passed in marriage to Sir Henry Wallop. Robert Wallop, Esq., sold the capital messuage or manor-house, and certain lands here, to Philip Holman, Esq. of Warkworth, for £1700 in 1650, and in the following year the Rev. Theophilus Hart purchased it. Having passed through several intermediate possessors, it was purchased of Dering Pargiter, Gent., in 1728-29, by the trustees under the will of the late Lucy Knightley, Esq. of Fawsley. In 1742, John Wodhull, Esq., purchased it, and from him it passed to Samuel Amy Severne, Esq. The heir of the late Lord Southampton is the present possessor.

A Chantry for six priests was founded here in the first of Edward III. (1330), by Gilbert de Middleton, Archdeacon of Northampton, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and All Saints, and endowed by him that divine service might be daily performed for his soul. The Abbey of Biddlesden and the Priory of Canons Ashby had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Wappenham is pleasantly situated about five miles S.W. from Towcester, ten S.S.W. from Blisworth Station, and about fifteen S.S.W. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and a pinnacled tower in which are four bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1851, when it was furnished with open oak sittings, new windows, &c., the gallery at the west end removed, and the west arch thrown open. There are three brasses in the church—one to Thomas Billing, who was Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in the reign of Edward IV.; and the other two are to the Lovell and Shirley families. In the south aisle is a piscina, and another in the chancel, in good preservation. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £29, 9s. 7½d., but now worth about £400 per annum. The Bishop of Peterborough is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 317 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes, &c. *The Rectory House* stands in the village, and was built by the late rector in 1833.

The National School was established here in 1840. The present building, of brick, was erected in 1861 by voluntary contributions, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the school-pence: it is well attended.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a small brick building erected in 1860, will seat about two hundred, and has a Sunday-school attached to it.

Charities.—The poor's land, consisting of 15a., the rent of which, together with 20s. from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity, is distributed to the poor.

ASTWELL is a hamlet in this, but extending into Syresham parish, containing, in 1841, 6 houses and 46 souls; in 1871, 5 houses and 37 inhabitants. It contains about 1760 acres, and is the property of Lord Penrhyn. The rateable value is £2205, and the gross estimated rental £2603. It is situated about a mile south of Wappenham. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the greater part is in pasture. Astwell and Falcott are now consolidated, and separated from Wappenham in parochial matters. The Duke of Buckingham sold this property in 1850 to the Earl of Southampton, from whom it was purchased by Lord Penrhyn in 1862, the Earl retaining the manorial rights. The rector of Wappenham receives a modus of a guinea and a half yearly from the estate. The inhabitants of these hamlets lay claim to the south aisle of Wappenham Church, and they pay one third of the expenses of the churchwardens.

Manor.—The De Wauncys were amongst the earliest possessors of this manor since the Conquest. From them it descended to the Brookes and the Lovetts. George Shirley, Esq. (created a baronet, on the first institution of that order, by James I. in 1611), grandson of Thomas Lovett, Esq., was the next possessor, and his great-grandson was raised to the dignity of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers in 1711. From him this manor, with Falcott, descended to Wash-

ington, the fifth Earl Ferrers, by whom they were sold in 1763 to Richard Earl Temple. He was succeeded by his nephew, George Nugent Temple, Earl Temple, who was elevated to the marquise of Buckingham in 1784, and whose son, Richard Nugent Temple Brydges Chandos, was, in 1822, created Earl Temple, Marquis of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Biddlesden Abbey had possessions here.

The Manor-House, formerly the occasional residence of the noble family of Ferrers, has been taken down, and some of the inferior offices converted into a farmhouse. The mansion was partially, if not wholly rebuilt, by Sir George Shirley, Bart., in 1807. A broad embattled tower, still standing, attests the former grandeur of this ancient structure.

Biography.—Selina Countess of Huntingdon, founder or patron of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists called "Lady Huntingdon's Connection," was born in Astwell-House on the 13th August 1707. She was the second daughter of the second Earl Ferrers, and was married to Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1746. Her widowhood (forty-five years) was devoted to the zealous propagation of the peculiar views of Christian truth held by herself and her chaplain, George Whitfield. She established sixty-four chapels in various parts of the kingdom, for the maintenance of which she devised the bulk of her fortune to trustees. She is said to have expended upwards of £100,000 in acts of public and private charity. She died in London on the 17th of June 1791, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and by her will directed her remains, dressed in the suit of white silk which she wore at the opening of the chapel in Goodman's Fields, to be deposited in her husband's vault at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire.

FALCOTT or FAWCOTE is another hamlet in this parish, but the manor has been immemorially associated with Astwell. It contained in 1871, 9 houses and 42 inhabitants; in 1841 it had 15 houses and 82 inhabitants; but several of the houses have been taken down, and the occupants removed to other localities. These hamlets support their own poor, and contribute one-third to the church-rate of Wappenham.

The Village lies at the extremity of the lordship, about 2½ miles S.W. of Wappenham, and a short distance from Helmdon.

Here was formerly a *chapel*, but it has long since been demolished.

Atterbury Samuel, permanent-way inspector of Northampton and Banbury Railway
Bannard Mrs Mary Adelaide, day and boarding school
Beasley William, auctioneer
Bodley Edward, shopkeeper and coal dealer
Brown James, stonemason
Chester John, shoemaker
Cockerill Mrs Ann
Dawes Alfred, wheelwright and vict. *Chequers*
Farthing, Mrs Jane
Garr James, blacksmith
Green John, shoemaker
Hitchcock George, coal dealer and vict. *Horseshoe*

Jones Thomas, shoemaker
King Thomas, carpenter
Lawrence John, thrashing-machine owner
Louvas Miss Martha, schoolmrs.
Newitt Wm. Roidis, butcher and farmer
Payne John Valntn. par. clerk
Perry Jas. tailor, shopkeeper, baker, and beerhouse
Perry Arthur, horsebreaker
Pinfold Joseph, stationmaster
Scott Rev. Thos. M. A. rector
Stanton Henry, vict. *Bull*
Summers John Higham, miller, *Astwell Mill*
White Thomas, shopkeeper, beerhouse, and hurdle-maker

Farmers and Graziers.

Barford John, *Falcott House*
Bennett Sam. *Astwell Park*
Bird Thomas, *Falcott Hall*
Burman Wm. Frederick
Chapman Richard
Cockerill Henry (yeoman)
Fairbrother Charles (yeoman)
Farmer William, *Astwell*
Jones Jno. R. *Wappenham Lodge*
Matthews John
Newitt Charles (and maltster)
Nichols John
Pittam William (yeoman)
Strange John, *Manor-House, Astwell*
Woodin Thomas

Carrier.—Edward Bodley, to Banbury on *Thursday*, and Northampton on *Saturday*.

WARKWORTH PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets or members of Grimsbury, Nethercote, Overthorpe, and Huscote, is bounded on the north and east by Middleton Cheney, on the south by King's Sutton and Astrop, and on the west by Chalcombe. The river Cherwell divides it from Bodicote and Banbury, in Oxfordshire. It contains 2096 acres, and its population in 1801 was 614; in 1831, 614;

in 1841, 655; in 1851, 573; in 1861, 1111; and in 1871, 1905 souls. Of this number only 42 belong to Warkworth township. The rateable value of the parish is £8220, and the gross estimated rental £10,325. The soil varies from a strong to a light loam; more than four-fifths of the lordship is in pasture, and the principal proprietors are John H. Horton, Esq. (lord of the manor), Mrs Forbes, John Hitchcock, Esq., Charles John Bricknell, Esq., and Mr James Jones. This parish is divided into three districts, called Warkworth Tithing, Middleton Tithing, and Banbury Tithing. Warkworth Tithing pays to the poor and church rates of Warkworth; Middleton Tithing to the poor and church of Middleton Cheney; Banbury Tithing, including Nethercote, Grimsbury, and Huscote, to the poor of Warkworth, and Christ Church, south parish, Banbury; and the whole contribute to the highway rates of Warkworth.

Manor.—Warkworth not being mentioned in Domesday Book, nor in the account taken of hides in this county in the reign of Henry II., it is supposed to have been an appendage to the manor of Banbury. In the 31st year of Edward I. (1302), a fine was levied of two parts of the manor of Warkworth, to the use of John de Lyons and his heirs; and with his descendants they continued till the reign of Richard II., when Sir John de St Lyons dying without issue, his lands here descended to Elizabeth his sister, the wife of Sir Nicholas Chetwood. From the Chetwoods this manor passed in marriage to the Wahuls, or Wodhulls, and in the 23d of Elizabeth (1580), Nicholas Wodhull, Esq., died seized of it, and by inquisition it was found that he held it of the Bishop of Lincoln as of his manor of Banbury. From this family it was carried in marriage to the Chetwoods, who sold it for £14,000 to the family of Holman in 1629. From them it descended to the Eyres, and in 1805, Francis Eyre, Esq., sold his manor and estate here, consisting of 1073 acres, by public auction, to Thomas Bradford, who in 1807 disposed of the manor and about 340 acres to James Smith, Esq. of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire. In 1866 it passed to the Horton family, of whom John H. Horton, Esq., is the present representative.

The Manor-House, the ancient residence of the Chetwoods, stood on an eminence near the church, and was taken down in 1806.

The Village of Warkworth consists of three farmhouses and a cottage, and is situated about 2 miles east of Banbury. Several curious customs were formerly observed here at the annual meadow mowing.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient structure in the Decorated style, and consists of a nave, north aisle, south cross aisle or chapel, with a south porch attached, chancel, and an embattled tower containing two bells. The upper storey of the tower and the wall of the north aisle were rebuilt in 1841, and the church was thoroughly restored in 1869; it was re-roofed, the chancel rebuilt, and a new vestry and south porch erected, and the sittings are open and of oak. Here are several ancient monuments of the Lyons, Holman, and Chetwood families. In the 6th of Edward III. (1332), Sir John de Lyons, lord of the manor, founded a chantry here for two secular priests, to be supplied by the prior and convent of Chalcombe. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Marston St Lawrence, in the Deanery of Brackley; joint yearly value £420, in the gift of John Alexander Blencowe, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Blencowe, M.A., of Marston St Lawrence. Rev. John Meredith, A.K.C., is the curate in charge.

A Dame School was established at Overthorpe in 1859, which is partly supported by the rector, and partly by voluntary contributions.

GRIMSBURY extends along the valley to Banbury bridge; it contained in 1841 90 houses and 474 inhabitants. In 1871 it had 418 houses (20 empty and 18 building) and a population of 1802. The principal owners are Mrs Churchill, H. C. Shaw, Esq., Mr Robert Kilby, Mr Robert Field, Mr Richard Brazier, Mr Gist, and the Banbury Board of Health. The lordship is principally in grass. The priories of Bicester and Canons Ashby, and the hospital of St Leonard, had possessions in Grimsbury.

Grimsbury House, the residence of Mrs Churchill, stands on the site of the

old manor-house, and was built by her first husband, Edward Lamley Fisher, Esq., in 1837, whose son, E. L. Fisher, Esq., will inherit it at his mother's death.

GRIMSBURY (Old and New), together with Nethercote and Huscote, were annexed to the ecclesiastical parish of South Banbury, Christ Church, in 1852. New Grimsbury, which has arisen since 1850, contains some neat and well-formed streets, and several good brick villas and houses, and extends to the bridge which spans the river Cherwell at Banbury. The railway stations of the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and Northampton and Banbury, together with the works of the Banbury Gas and Water Companies, are in this hamlet.

The Wesleyan Chapel, situated in West street, New Grimsbury, is a plain brick building with stone dressings, to which a Sunday-school is attached; it was erected by subscription in 1872, at a cost of upwards of £2000, Mr Mewburn of Wykeham Park being the principal contributor. A new organ was given by Mrs Mewburn. The building will seat 500 hearers; Rev. Thomas W. Johnston is the present minister.

Christ Church National Schools are substantial stone buildings, with a master's residence annexed; they were erected in 1861, by voluntary contributions, at a cost of £1500, and will accommodate 400 scholars. Charles John Gee and Mrs Gee are the teachers.

Here was formerly a chantry, "parcel of our Lady's guild at Banbury," endowed with lands, which at the dissolution were worth £3, 6s. 8d. The founder or purpose of this chantry are alike unknown. At "Brigg-foot at Banbury" was formerly a hermitage.

NETHERCOTE is a hamlet adjoining Grimsbury, containing in 1841 33 houses and 139 inhabitants, and in 1871 only 21 houses and 61 inhabitants.

HUSCOTE, containing a farm of 115 acres, is also a member of this parish. Huscote mill, on the river Cherwell, is in the parish of Chalcomb.

OVERTHORPE is principally in Middleton Tithing, and the village lies north of Warkworth.

(Marked * reside at Overthorpe.)

*Brickwell Charles John, Esq. <i>Overthorpe Lodge</i>	*Kingerlee Mr Thomas	*Brickwell Charles John (yeoman), <i>Overthorpe Lodge</i>
*Clarke Mrs Ann, schoolmrs.	*Meredith Rev. John, A.K.C. curate	*Hemmings Thos. (and baker)
*Coy Thos. wheelwrt. & builder	*Rodnight Mrs Elizabeth	*Jones John
Edwards Wm. assist. overseer	Stanley George, dairyman	Jones Mrs Mary Ann
*Elkington Mrs Caroline	Farmers and Grainers.	Mawle Thos. (<i>executors of</i>)
*French John, shoemaker	*Basley, Jno. Edw. (& cattle dlr.)	Wady John
Gillett Thos. market gardener.		*Wakelin William Tom

WHITFIELD PARISH

Is bounded by Syresham on the east, by Radston on the north, on the west by Brackley, and on the south by Biddlesden in Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Ouse. It contains 1401 acres; its population in 1801 was 217; in 1831, 328; in 1841, 321; in 1851, 326; in 1861, 265; and in 1871, 247 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1854, and the gross estimated rental £2170. The soil is principally a strong loam; and the principal landowners are the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford (lords of the manor), John T. P. French, Esq., J. L. Stratton, Esq., and Lady Southampton, and there are 400 acres of forest still in the possession of the crown.

Manor.—Witefile was an appendage to the manor of King's Sutton, and in the hands of the king, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II. Gilbert de Monte held 2 hides and 2 small virgates here. He gave half a hide in Whitfield to the hospital of Brackley, and his successors were also benefactors to the same brotherhood. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Peter de Monte sold the reversion of this manor, which he held of the crown *in capite* by the service of bringing one hound into the field whenever the king should

hunt in person in the forest of Whittlewood. In the 35th of Edward III. (1361), Gilbert de Impworth died seized of it. In the 5th of Henry VIII. (1513), it was in the possession of the Osborne family, and, in the 21st of the same reign (1529), Thomas Osborne died seized of it, and left it to his son. In the 10th of Charles I. (1634) it was in the hands of Sir William Spencer, Bart., and his grand-daughter carried it in marriage to Samuel Trist, Esq. From this gentleman it devolved upon his daughter, the wife of Thomas Lister, Esq., who left it at his death to his daughter and heir, the wife of Clabery Holt, Esq. In 1720, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, Oxford, purchased of the Holts the manor and advowson of Whitfield, and the manor of Helmdon, for £13,000. As has been stated, the hospital of Brackley had a manor here, which accompanied the Worcester College lands. The Abbey of Biddlesden, the Priory of Sewardsey, and the Prior of St John of Jerusalem, had each possessions here.

The Village of Whitfield is situated near the boundary of the county, about two miles north-east by north of Brackley.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and square tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. On the 1st of February 1869, during a heavy gale of wind, the tower of the old church, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, was blown down; and on examination the whole of the building was found to be in such a state of crumbling decay as to require rebuilding. The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th August 1869 by the Hon. Mrs Pierrepont, of Evenley Hall, and the building was completed at a cost of nearly £3000. It is furnished with open sittings. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £8, 15s., and now worth about £300 per annum. The Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. Lewis Paige, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of about 88 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes; a corn rent of £134, 7s. 6½d., and some tithes which were commuted in 1846 for £22, 15s. 6d. The *Rectory*, pleasantly situated in the village, was formerly a farmhouse.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship in the village.

The School, with a teacher's residence, was erected in 1837 and enlarged in 1872; it is endowed with a piece of land purchased with the sum of £115, made up of various donations, which yields about £9 a year.

The other *Charities* are a yearly rent-charge of £10, left by Thomas Lister in 1708, to distribute £2 yearly to the poor on Christmas Day, and the remaining £8 which is given by order of the Charity Commissioners towards the support of the school, together with two allotments, amounting to 8a. 1r. 13p., to the poor, at the enclosure of the commons of Whitfield and Haselborough-walk, which now let for £20 a year.

Letters received here through the Brackley post-office.

French Mrs Ann
French Mr Henry
Paige Rev. Lewis, M.A. rector
Baldwin Geo. blacksmith
Green William, shoemaker
Knibbs Daniel shoemkr. & vict.
Swn

Miller Thos. baker & shopkepr.
Munday James, shopkeeper
Newberry Thos. farm bailiff
Reeve William, carpenter
Farmers and Graziers.
Allen John Alfred

Bartlett James
Berry James (and miller) *Whitfield Mill*
Goodwin Mrs
French John Thomas Philips
(yeoman)

GREENS-NORTON HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred is bounded on the north by that of Fawsley, on the east by those of Towcester and Cleely, on the south by Buckinghamshire, and on the west by King's Sutton and Chipping-Warden Hundreds. Its form is nearly oval,

comprising 22,606 acres of land, and extending about eight miles from east to west, and three and a half from north to south, at its widest point. In the time of William the Conqueror this was called Foxle Hundred, from a town which stood upon its northern border, now demolished. The crown, which was in the possession of this Hundred from the time of Edward the Confessor till the reign of Richard I., granted it, with the manor of Norton, to Baldwin de Betun, Earl of the Isle of Wight, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, from whom it passed in marriage with Alice his daughter to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who transmitted it to his posterity. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Henry Greene, in the reign of Edward III., in whose family it continued for several generations, and hath ever since had the same possessors with the manor of Norton. It is now in the possession of the Duke of Grafton. (See Norton parish.) It was held of the king by an annual payment of 54s. into the exchequer by the hands of the sheriff, which tenure was called *alba firma*.

It is divided into twelve parishes, and a part of an extra-parochial district, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the population in 1871, with the area in acres as taken from the parish books, the number of houses, rateable value, and gross estimated rental of each parish :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Adstone.....	1,379	36	2	...	97	87	184	2,236	2,446
Blakesley	3,940	120	12	...	237	258	495	6,972	7,634
Woodend, hamlet.....	...	70	7	...	127	129	256	...	...
Bradden	1,011	39	...	...	65	75	140	1,701	1,857
Canons Ashby.....	1,733	11	1	...	33	35	68	2,639	3,033
Greens-Norton	2,354	208	15	...	421	471	892	4,714	5,248
Luffield Abbey, <i>ex par.</i> (part of).....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maidford	1,054	83	3	...	158	205	363	1,866	2,088
Morton Pinkeney	2,376	125	9	...	256	255	511	4,310	5,096
Plumpton	847	12	1	...	24	28	52	1,068	1,137
Silverstone	1,820	275	17	...	573	590	1,163	3,591	4,035
Slapton	615	57	2	...	122	132	254	1,141	1,282
Weedon Loys	2,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,197
Milthorpe, hamlet .....	...	133	4	...	281	257	538	3,792	...
Weston, hamlet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whittlebury	3,185	111	9	...	188	219	407	3,936	4,314
	22,606	1,280	82	...	2,482	2,741	5,823	37,966	42,367

THE CHARITIES OF GREENS-NORTON HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Adston Chapelry, poor	£0 10 0
1670.	Lady Katherine Levison (rent)	Blakesley parish, poor widows, and apprenticing children	40 0 0
	Overplus money	Ditto, poor	85 0 0
1669.	William Foxley (land)	Ditto, grammar-school	145 0 0
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£200)	Ditto, Sunday-school	5 2 6
1646.	Jane Leeson	Ditto, poor	1 10 0
	The Bidford Charity	Ditto, church and poor	60 14 0
1638.	— Cleave (land)	Ditto, repairs of church and poor	18 0 0
	Poor's Land	Ditto, poor	25 0 0
	Town Land	Bradden parish	45 0 0
	Ditto (Bell-rope piece)	Ditto, church bell-ropes	5 8 6
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto, poor	0 10 0
1739.	Robert Porter (£5)	Ditto, ditto	0 5 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1557.	Thomas Capoone (rent)	Greens-Norton parish, poor	0 3 0
1693.	William Ives (rent)	Ditto, ditto	3 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson	Ditto, ditto	1 10 0
	Church Land	Ditto ..	10 10 0
1691.	John Wilkins (£10)	Ditto (lost) ..	
1706.	George Savage (£2)	Ditto (lost) ..	
1847.	Wm. Pinckard (£500)	Ditto, schools (after the death of Elizabeth Gibbins)	16 0 0
1865.	John Elliott (£538, 7s. 2d.)	Ditto, school	16 0 0
1778.	Poor's and Church Allotments	Maidford parish	25 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Morton Pinkeney, poor	1 10 0
1624.	Anthony Plant (rent)	Ditto, ditto	2 0 0
	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	18 0 0
	Benefaction Fund	Ditto, ditto	1 9 6
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Plumpton parish, poor	0 10 0
	Donor unknown (£5)	Ditto, ditto	0 4 0
	Jane Leeson (rent)	Silverstone parish, poor	1 0 0
	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	33 0 0
	Jane Leeson (rent)	Slapton parish, poor	1 0 0
1723.	Thomas Knight (rent)	Ditto, school	1 10 0
1640.	John Knight (£5)	Ditto (lost)	
1666.	Hugh Alloway (£20)	Ditto (lost)	
1855.	Land	Ditto, poor	4 5 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Weedon Loys parish, poor	1 0 0
1773.	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	33 0 0
	Bryan's Charity	Whittlebury parish, clothes for 4 poor widows, and a year ..	5 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto, poor	1 0 0
	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	10 11 6
	Slapton Charity Estate	Ditto and Silverstone parish, poor and school	22 13 9
1855.	The Crown (£189, 18s.)	Ditto, poor (in lieu of forestrights) ..	5 10 9
1646.	Smart's and Preston's Donations	Whittlebury parish (lost)	
			£647 7 6

ADSTONE PARISH.

Adstone, or, as it is called in ancient records, Atteston and Adneston, formerly a parochial chapelry in the parish of Canons Ashby, was in 1865 constituted an independent parish. It is bounded by Blakesley on the east, on the north by Preston, on the west by Canons Ashby, and by Plumpton on the south. It contains 1379 acres, and its population in 1801, was 161; in 1831, 166; in 1841, 196; in 1851, 174; 1861, 165; and 1871, 184 souls. The rateable value is £2236, and the gross estimated rental £2446. The soil is principally a strong loam, and the principal proprietors are the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; Mr Thomas Aris, Worcester College, Oxford; Colonel Parker, M.P.; and Mrs Elliott. About two thirds is in permanent pasture, and there were here two quarries of red-sandstone used for building purposes, but these have been closed up. Pits of excellent sand and gravel have been opened on Mr Aris' land.

Manor.—Before the Conquest Adstone was held by Edward the Confessor, and at the Domesday survey it was in the hands of the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry II., Geoffrey de Turville held here 3 small virgates, and the monks of Bec 8 small virgates. In Henry III.'s time the prior of Ashby and Alexander de Bois were certified to hold a third part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of Margery de Ripariis or Rivers. The prior of Ashby's share in this third part of a fee seems to be the half a hide given to the convent by Herbert Golafre. In the 1st of Edward I. (1303), John Boupere gave 15 acres, and Walter Brithriche 12 acres of land here, to the same prior and convent. A mill and other lots were given them about the same time. In the 13th of Edward II. (1320), the king granted the said prior and convent the liberty of free warren in all their demesne lands lying in Adstone, and henceforth they appear to have been lords of the manor till the time of their dissolution. Upon the dissolution

of the alien priories, the small possessions which the abbot of Bec held here were given by King Henry VI. to his new foundation of Eton College. At the dissolution of Canons Ashby Priory, their revenues in Adstone were valued at the yearly rent of £13, 2s. 4d.; and the manor was granted in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), to Sir Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Washington, Esq., and the mill and the remainder of their other possessions here, in 1554, to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton. In the 6th of Edward VI. (1552), William Harby, Gent., died seized of this manor, and his lineal descendant, Francis Harby, Esq., with his son and heir-apparent, Keynsham Harby, Esq., sold it with the estate in June 1720, for £6893, 2s. 6d., to the governors of the charity for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen, who are its present lords.

The Village of Adstone stands on an eminence about 6½ miles west-north-west from Towcester, about 7½ from Daventry, and 12 from Northampton. A quarry was opened here in 1869, which produces a most durable kind of stone. The first supply was used in the erection of the Vicarage.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was built, according to Bridges, by one of the family of Harby, not far from the manor and mansion-house of that family, but never endowed. In Catholic times it was served by the canons of Ashby, and no provision having been made for it after the Reformation, the curate was supported by the subscriptions of the lord of the manor, and the principal inhabitants. The church was restored in 1843 by the lords of the manor. It is a good stone edifice in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, side aisle and chancel, with a small bell-turret at the west end. Previous to 1868 the deceased of this parish were interred at Canons Ashby, but the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy having granted a site adjoining the church for a burial-ground, Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., defrayed all the expenses of rendering it a fit place of interment. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, yearly value £97, 6s. 8d., of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy contribute £73, 6s. 8d.; Worcester College, Oxford, £4; and the farmers by voluntary rate £20. The Rev. Francis Keeling, M.A., is the incumbent.

The Vicarage, which is pleasantly situated near the village, is a substantial stone structure partly in the Elizabethan style, and was erected in 1870 at a cost of more than £1100. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1849.

The National School was built in 1846 by the Corporation above named, and receives from that body an annual grant of £23; from Worcester College, Oxford, £2; and from Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., £3. It is in the Elizabethan style, and will accommodate fifty scholars.

The East and West Junction Railway from Towcester to Stratford-on-Avon runs through part of this parish.

Letters arrive from Towcester at 9.15 A.M., and the pillar-box is cleared at 3.55 P.M.

Bliss William, gardener
Boot Wm. wheelwright & vict.
Wheat Sheaf.
Boot Wm. wheelwght & buildr
Burman Sarah, teacher
Keeling Rev. Fras, M.A., vicar

Marshall Robt. blacksmith
Warwick Thos. draper & grocer
Farmers and Grasiers.
Aris Thos. *Adstone House*
Burman Thomas
Gibbins John, *Adstone Manor*

Hartley Edw. Linnel, *Adstone Lodge*
Perridge John, *Whitnell*
Thomas James
Underwood Edw. *Fulling-mill*
Underwood Samuel William
Underwood Stephen, *Ashby*

BLAKESLEY PARISH

Comprehends the hamlets or members of Woodend, or Wood Blakesley, Kirby, Green's Park, Sewell, and part of Foxley, and contains 3940 acres. Its boundaries are formed by Litchborough on the north, Greens-Norton on the east, Plumpton and Adstone on the west, and by Wappenham on the south. The population of Blakesley, including its hamlets, in 1801, was 659; in 1831, 829; in 1841, 830; in 1851, 798; in 1861, 777; and in 1871, 814. Its rateable value is £6972, and the gross estimated rental is £7634. The soil varies from

a light loam to a stiff clay, and nearly two thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, Mr William Edwards, Henry Shephard, John C. Roper, William Whitton, Thomas Gascoigne Welch, and the executors of the late John W. Wight, who are also the lords of the manor. The East and West Junction Railway, which intersects this parish, has a station on the south side of the village. The lordship abounds in springs, some of which are slightly chalybeate.

Manor.—Blaculveslei, Blachesleuve, Blaxley, or Blakesley, was in the hands of several possessors at the time of the general survey. The Earl of Morton had 1½ hides of land here of the soke of Norton, which was held of him by one Sagrim, the Saxon proprietor, and was then advanced in value from 10s. to 20s. Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, held half a hide of the same soke, which was valued at 8s.; and Walter held of William Peverel 2 hides, which had been rated in the Confessor's reign at 10s., but were then advanced to 40s. Part of Blakesley was also at this time a member of Norton, and kept in the king's own hands. In the reign of Henry II. the 2 hides of the fee of Peverel were held by Norman de St Patrick; 1½ hides and 7½ virgates belonged to Norton; Roger Golafre held 3½ hides, and half a small virgate; William de Plumpton 2 hides and 2 small virgates; and Gilbert 1½ hides and 1 small virgate of the fee of Berkhamstede. In the 4th year of the reign of King John (1203), Geoffrey de Norton sold the whole lordship of Little Blakesley to Peter de Stokes, to be held of the crown by the service of one knight's fee, and an annual payment of 8½ marks to the knight's hospitallers of the order of St John of Jerusalem. Henry III., granted to this order the manor of Blakesley, with the privilege of free warren in all their demesne lands in this lordship; and William de Plumpton, Peter Woddam, Peter de Stokes, and Hugh and Maud Golafre, gave them considerable possessions in Blakesley. From the time of Edward III. the family of Zouche possessed a manor here, which in the 19th of Richard II. (1396) was found to have been held by William la Zouche of the prior of St John of Jerusalem by an annual payment of one penny. Edward Lord Zouche levied a fine of this manor in the 23d of Elizabeth (1581). Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor here, belonging to the prior of the hospitallers, was granted to the Princess Elizabeth, during life, and in the 7th of Edward VI. (1554) was given to John Duke of Northumberland, in exchange for the manor and castle of Tunbridge, in Kent. In the 5th of Mary (1550) it was restored to the hospital; and in the 2d of Elizabeth (1560) was granted to Thomas Watts, Esq. From this gentleman the manor lineally descended, till the extinction of the male line in Edward Watts, Esq., whose daughter, Maria Penelope, carried it, with other possessions in Blakesley, which had been purchased by the family of Watts, to William Wight, Esq. of Little Ilford, in Essex, in 1721. His son and successor, Henry Wight, Esq., dying without issue, in 1793, the manor and estate passed from his widow, who died in 1823, to John Wight Hibbit, Esq., as representative of Henry Wight's first cousin, who adopted the name of Wight. He died in 1867, and the manor and estate are now in the hands of his executors.

Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, in 21st James I. (1623), settled on his youngest son, Erasmus Dryden, Esq., a capital messuage and 8 yardlands, and another messuage and 3 yardlands, in Blacovislie, *alias* Blackoslie, which constituted the patrimony of his son, John Dryden, Esq., the celebrated poet, and continued in the family down to the late Lady Dryden, who sold this estate, consisting of 200 acres, in 1804, to William Edwards, Gent., grandfather of the present possessor.

The Village of Blakesley, which is large, and contains several respectable residences, is delightfully situated in the midst of a thickly-wooded country, 5 miles west-north-west of Towcester, 13 east of Banbury, and 11 south-west-by-west of Northampton. In Bridge's time it contained about 200 families, amongst whom were 60 freeholders.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the north end of the village, and is in the Late Perpendicular style. It consists of a nave, with

clerestory, side aisles, south porch, and chancel, and an embattled tower, in which is a peal of five bells. The interior is now (1873) about to be restored at an estimated cost of £1000, when the gallery will be removed, the pews give place to open and unappropriated seats, and an organ-chamber will be erected at the same time. The Rev. Arthur Hibbit, the late vicar, presented a new font. An organ, which cost about £100, was erected by subscription in 1843. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9, 17s., and now worth £320 per annum. The executors of the late John W. Wight, Esq., are the patrons, and the Rev. James Jenkins is the incumbent. In 1760 the commissioners allotted 106a. 3r. 20p. to William Pickering, Esq., and 132a. 1r. to Samuel Sheppard, Esq., in lieu of impropriate or rectorial tithes, the remainder of the parish, then belonging to Henry Wight, Esq., Mrs Sarah Higgins, and the Rev. T. C. Welch, being exempt from both impropriate and vicarial tithes. Robert Ayres, Esq., received an allotment in 1779 in lieu of the impropriate tithes of Woodend. The vicarage consists of 65a. 7p., allotted in lieu of glebe lands and vicarial tithes of Blakesley; and 43a. 3r. 34p. in lieu of the tithes of Woodend, Sewell, and that part of Foxley within this parish. The vicar also receives the dividends on £368, 15s. consols, being a share of the Duchess Dudley's charity. The *Vicarage House* stands near the church.

The *Wesleyans* first formed a congregation here about the year 1816, and occupied rooms in the late Mr John Phillips' house until the erection of their present chapel, built in 1868 at a cost of £170, on a site given by Mr Joseph Watts.

The *Free Grammar-School* was founded and endowed by William Foxley, Gent., in 1669, for the free instruction of all the children of the town and parish of Blakesley. The estate consists of a school, a dwelling-house for the master, with about 8 acres of land adjoining, and an allotment of 70a. 2r. 28p. in lieu of 3 yardlands left by Mr Foxley. About 35 boys attend at present. The land yields about £145 a year.

The Rev. Sir John Knightley left £200, the interest to be applied to the support of the Sunday-school in this parish. This sum yields £5, 2s. 6d. The other *Charities* are the Poor's land, 9a. 2r. 7p., which lets for £25 per annum, which is distributed in bread to the poor at the church on certain Sundays. Cleave's charity, in lieu of which an allotment of 8a. 3r. was awarded at the enclosure, which lets for about £18 a year, of which sum £2, 10s. goes to the poor, and the remainder towards the repairs of the church. Besides the interest of £368, 15s., which is received for the augmentation of the living from the Duchess Dudley's or the Bidford Charity, dividends of £34 and £13 per annum have been received some years, in pursuance of an order in Chancery in 1826, for the poor of this parish, amounting altogether to £60, 14s. 4d. per annum. This parish is also entitled to £40 per annum from Lady Katharine Leveson's or the Foxley Estate Charity, viz., £20 to be given to poor widows, and £20 to place two poor boys apprentices, and after the payment of other specific bequests, one third of the surplus rents and profits of the estate is to be distributed amongst the poor. The share of the overplus money for several years was from £80 to £90, amounting, with the original donation of £40, from £120 to £130. These sums are proportionately divided between Blakesley and Woodend, and distributed amongst the poor in coal and clothing about Christmas. The sum of £1, 10s. per annum is also received for the poor of this parish from Mrs Jane Leeson's Charity.

FOXLEY, or the Field of Foxes, consists of about 483 acres, of which 281a. are in this parish, about 149a. in Pattishall, 53a. in Litchborough; and the whole is the property of the trustees of the Foxley Charity, founded by Lady Katharine Leveson. Foxley was formerly a village, which gave name to the hundred now called Norton, and at present consists of only two farmhouses, which are not only situated in the three above-named parishes, but also in three several hundreds—Fawsley, Norton, and Towcester. At the Domesday survey,

the lordship of Foxley contained four parts of half a hide, and was held of the crown by the Earl of Morton. In the reign of Henry II., Simon de Wahul, Earl Maurice, and the Priory of St Andrew at Northampton had each 4 small virgates here. In the reign of Henry VIII. this lordship was in the possession of the family of Foxley, from whom it afterwards passed by purchase to Alice, Duchess Dudley, wife of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. At her decease in 1669, at the advanced age of ninety years, she was succeeded in this manor by her daughter, Lady Katharine Leveson, who, by a codicil to her will, dated 21st February 1670, devised the whole manor to six trustees, to be applied to charitable purposes in the parishes of Blakesley, Pattishall, and Litchborough, in this county; and the parishes of Lilleshall and Trentham, in Shropshire and Staffordshire. The gross rental of the estate in 1873 was £906 per annum. The above rental is subject to the yearly payments of tithes to the rector of Litchborough and the rector of Blakesley, to the churchwardens and overseers of the parishes of Pattishall, Blakesley, and Litchborough, £40 to each parish; to the vicars of Trentham and Lilleshall, £50 each; and Warwick Chapel, £40.

WOODEND is a hamlet in this parish, which forms its south-western division, and its population in 1841 was 272 souls. It contains 1759 acres; the rateable value is £2880, and the gross estimated rental, £3123. The landowners are the executors of the late J. W. Wight, Esq., and Messrs John Edwards, William Whitton, John Thomas Smith, William Jenkinson, — Checkley, Alexander Greaves, John Shephard, Jesus College, Oxford, and the Duke of Grafton. It has a separate highway rate, maintains its own poor, and appoints its own churchwarden. The soil is principally a strong clay, with a substratum of limestone, and it is plentifully supplied with springs.

The Village, or Woodend Green, in this hamlet, is about half a mile south-south-west of Blakesley; and a short distance from it is *Blakesley House*, formerly the manor-house of the Knights Hospitallers, but now in the hands of the exrs. of the late John W. Wight, Esq. It has been nearly rebuilt by the Wight family. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here, built in 1811, which will seat about 150 persons. The hamlets of *Kirby*, *South Fields*, *Cathanger*, and *Green's Park* are small hamlets in the Woodend division of the parish.

Post-Office.—John Emery, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Towcester at about 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Bird Mrs Sarah
Bodily Daniel, stonemason
Bull Joseph, baker
Chapman Thos. vict. *Red Lion*
Checkley Mr John
Constable John Smith, painter,
plumber, &c.
Cook William, assessor of taxes,
and assistant overseer
Cowap William Butler, master
of grammar school
Emery John, butcher, &c.
Franklin Thos. cooper & carpnt.
Hibbit Mrs Sarah Eliza, *Manor-
House*
Hicks Henry, vict. *Gryhound*

Hill Arthur, surgeon
Hill Mrs Mary Wight, *Blakesley
Hall*
Inglis Arch. grocer and draper
Jenkins Rev. James, vicar
Kinman George, saddler, &c.
Oliver John, miller, *Foxley mill*
Pittam Jerh. registrar of births
and deaths, Abthorpe district
Shephard Mr Joseph
Smith Thomas, shoemaker
Warren Mrs Sarah, beer retailer
Watts Jph. wheelwt. & carpnt.
Welch Thomas, tailor
Whitlock Rd. baker and grocer
Williams Mrs Sarah, vict. *Boat*

Wooding James, blacksmith
Wrighton Mr James

Farmers and Graziers.

Aris John Jordan
Bird William, *Foxley*
Chambers Rt. Wait (& maltster)
Dix George
Dix Wm. Shepard, *Sewell Lodge*
Edwards William (yeoman)
Manning William, *Foxley*
Tite Wm. Samuel (and maltster
and cattle dealer)
Welch Francis (and miller)
Williams Mark and Edward

WOODEND.

Ayris Mrs Mary Ann
Bliss William, tailor
Dawes Thomas, gardener
Loydell John, blacksmith
Townsend Mark, carpenter and
beerhouse

Wilkinson Mrs Eliza, shopkpr.
Farmers and Graziers.
Ayris John and Lawrence
Branson John (and brick manu-
facturer), *Cathanger*

Edwards John (yeoman)
Marriott William
Osborne George (and butcher)
Reeve John (and coal dealer)
Spencer Mrs Elizabeth
Taylor James, *South Fields*

Carrier.—Wm. Marriott, to Northampton on *Wed.* and *Sat.*, and to Banbury on *Thurs.*

BRADDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the east and north by Greens-Norton and Towcester, on the west by Blakesley, and on the south by Slapton and Abthorpe. It contains 1011 acres; and its population in 1801 was 156; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 171; in 1851, 172; in 1861, 140; and in 1871, 140 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1701, and the gross estimated rental, £1851. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and about two thirds of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The principal landowner is the Rev. Cornelius Ives (lord of the manor and rector); and Mr Joseph H. Goodman and Mr Alexander Greaves have possessions here. The parish is intersected by the Northampton and Banbury Junction and the East and West Junction Railways.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey David held 1 hide and 4 parts of half a hide in Bradne of the king. In the Confessor's time it was the freehold of Biscop, and was valued at 5s., but it was now rated at 10s. William, the ancestor of the baronial family of Engayne, held a similar quantity of Robert de Buci, which was then advanced in value from 40s. to 60s. In the reign of Henry II., Payen held 1 hide and 4 small virgates here, Vitatis Engaine the same quantity, and Ralph de Mandeville 1 hide and two small virgates. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), Geoffrey de Braden was certified to be the lord of Braden. In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), Richard Blundell and John Draper accounted for a fourth part of a knight's fee here, as of the fee of Engaine; and Thomas de Baa, with three others, answered for two parts of a fee in Sewell Braden, and Everdon, of the fees of Waundevill. In the 37th of this reign (1364), Margery, relict of William Lord Ros of Hemlake, died seized of the fee which Geoffrey de Braden held here, and under the successor of her son Thomas de Ros, this manor was held in the reign of Henry V. by Sir Thomas Green, of Norton Davy, now called Greens-Norton, who died possessed of it in the 5th of this reign, and left it to Thomas, his son. In Edward IV.'s time, John Hulcate, Esq. died seized of it; and in the 2d of Henry VII. (1487) a fine was levied of this manor between Thomas Fowler, Esq., John Mattheve, and Richard Meyrett, and Robert Prudde, the heir of John Holcote; and in the 11th of the same reign another fine was levied between John Mattheve, and Thomas Marquis of Dorset and Cicely his wife. Upon the attainder of Sir Richard Empson in the reign of Henry VIII., he was found to be seized of this lordship, by which means it was forfeited with the rest of his estates to the crown, and granted to William Compton in 1512. Sir Nicholas, afterwards Lord Vaux of Harrowden, levied a fine of it in the same year, and left it to Thomas Lord Vaux, his son. It afterwards reverted to the Mattheve family, with which it continued till 1677, when Gaius Mattheve, Esq., sold it with the advowson to the Rev. William Ives, rector of Greens-Norton, and afterwards of this parish. This gentleman died in 1696-97, was succeeded in his estate by his nephew and heir, William Ives, and it is now in the possession of the Rev. Cornelius Ives. Bradden is a parcel of the Honor of Grafton, and a member of the court annually held at Morton Pinkeney. The Knight's Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem had possessions here, and are traditionally supposed to have erected the old manor-house, the site of which is occupied by the present family mansion of the Ives.

The Village of Bradden is pleasantly situated in a valley about 3 miles west of Towcester, and 12 south-by-west of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave, with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a low embattled tower containing five bells. The church underwent a thorough restoration in 1858, all, with the exception of the tower and the arches of the aisles, being rebuilt at a cost of over £1000, solely at the expense of the rector and his family. The old oak pews were converted into open seats. The living is a rectory, in the Deanery of Brackley, valued in the king's books at £14, 6s. 8d., but now valued at £241 per annum. The Rev. Cornelius Ives, M.A., author of a "Compendious History of the Church of God," 1820, and

a "Memoir of Bishop Van Mildert," prefixed to his works, 1838, and of a volume of "Sermons originally composed for a country congregation," is the present patron and incumbent. The rectory consists of 191a, 2r. 31p., allotted by the commissioners in lieu of glebe land, and all tithes whatsoever. There is a piscina in the south aisle. The school was erected in 1831 by the rector, who also rebuilt the *Rectory House*, about the year 1860, at a cost of from £1500 to £2000.

Bradden House, the seat of the Rev. C. Ives, stands a little west of the church, and is a handsome structure.

Charities.—The town land consists of a messuage called Bradden House, and 27a. 2r. 38p. in Slapton, and about 2a. in Wappenham, which lets for about £40 a year. The rent is applied by the feoffees to the repairs of the church, and the surplus, if any, to the schoolmaster and the poor. There are a few cottages, and 3a. 1r. 23p. yielding about £5 a year, which sum was originally intended to supply the church with bell-ropes, but is now included in the churchwardens' accounts. The poor's land consists of 1a. 3r. 24p.; Leeson's charity yields 10s. yearly to the poor of this parish; and 5s. a year is paid out of the poor-rates as interest for the sum of £5, left to the poor of this parish in 1739 by the Rev. Robert Porter—now lost, not being secured.

Longevity.—Henry Greenwood, of this parish, died in February 1727-28, at the advanced age of 103 years.

Post-Office.—Wall-Box. Letters arrive from Towcester at about 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.45 P.M.

Barrett Jesse, parish clerk
Barrett Mrs Han. teacher of
infant school
Greaves Mr Alexander
Groom George, millwright
Heel Mat. tobacco dealer

Ives Rev. Cornelius, M.A. rec-
tor, *Bradden House*
Stewart Rev. Francis, M.A.
curate
Swan George, carpenter
Swan Jas. jun. shoemaker

Farmers and Graziers.

Goodman Joseph H. (yeoman)
Kenning William
Newitt William

Carrier.—To Towcester, Matthew Heel, on *Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday*.

CANONS ASHBY PARISH.

Canons Ashby, or Ashby Canons, so called from the Priory of Black Canons seated here, and to distinguish it from other Ashbys, is bounded on the east by Maidford, on the north by Preston Capes, on the west by Eydon, and on the south by Morton Pinkeney. It contains 1733 statute acres. The population of Ashby (exclusive of Adstone) in 1801 was 40; in 1831, 31; in 1841, 56; in 1851, 40; in 1861, 68; and in 1871, 68 souls. Its rateable value is £2639, 9s., and the gross estimated rental, £3033. The soil is principally a red loam, with a mixture of clay; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture; and the whole is the property of Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., J.P. (lord of the manor), except one farm of about 270 acres, which belongs to Colonel Parker, M.P. ADSTONE, which was formerly a hamlet of Canons Ashby, but is now an independent parish, will be found under a distinct head.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Hugh was under-tenant to Walter Flandrensis, the lord of Wahull, who held two and a half hides of land of the king in Ashby. There were twelve acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued in Edward the Confessor's reign at 40s., but was then advanced to £4. In the reign of Henry II., Stephen de la Leye, held two hides and eight small virgates here of the fee of Hugh de Leye. The descendants of this Stephen held the lordship down to the latter end of the reign of Henry III., when one of the family, in conjunction with the prior of Ashby, was certified to hold it of Saer de Wahull, by the service of one knight's fee. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), John de Mareschal and the prior of Ashby were seized of one knight's fee in Ashby, which they held of Reginald de Grey, as of the fee of John de Wahull; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), John de Mareschal was certified to be lord of the manor. In the twentieth of Edward

III. (1347), Roger de Grey accounted for the fourth part of a knight's fee here as held of the fee of Leye, and his successor, Reginald, died seized of this manor in the twelfth of Richard II. (1389). To the family of De Grey succeeded the prior of the convent, with whom it continued till the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to Sir Francis Bryan, and passed from him to Sir John Cope, who died seized of all the possessions here belonging to the monks, in the fifth of Queen Mary (1558). Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Cope, carried this manor in marriage to John Dryden, Esq., who was the eldest son of David Dryden, Esq., by Isabel, the daughter of William Nicholson, of Staffe Hill, in the county of Cumberland. John Dryden, Esq., died in 1584, and was succeeded by Erasmus, his eldest son. This gentleman levied a fine of this manor upon his father's decease; and in the fortieth of Elizabeth (1498), and seventeenth James I. (1620), was sheriff of Northamptonshire. In the latter year he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. Sir John Dryden, his son and successor, was sheriff of this county in 1634, and chosen knight of the shire in 1640. Sir Robert Dryden, the eldest son of Sir John, was the next possessor of this manor, and dying unmarried in 1703, he left his estate here to his second cousin, Edward Dryden, son of Erasmus Dryden, of Westminster, a younger brother of the poet, but the title passed to Sir John Dryden, fourth baronet, son of William Dryden, of Farndon, second son of the first baronet, on whose decease in 1710 the title descended to Sir Erasmus Henry Dryden, fifth baronet, the youngest son of the poet. Sir Erasmus Dryden, sixth baronet, was uncle to the fifth baronet, and his grandson, Sir John Dryden, became the seventh baronet in 1718. In him the estates accompanied the title, from which, in the short space of ten years, three baronets and heirs at law were excluded. On the decease of Lady Dryden, relict of Sir John Dryden, the estates descended to Elizabeth, daughter of Bevill Dryden, Esq., youngest brother of Sir John, and wife of John Turner, Esq. This gentleman, in pursuance of Sir John Dryden's will, took the name and arms of Dryden by royal licence; was knighted in 1793, and elevated to a baronetcy in 1795. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Turner Dryden, second baronet of the new creation, on whose decease, in 1818, the title devolved on his next brother, the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, who died in 1837. Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, the fourth baronet of the new creation, is the son of the third baronet, by the third daughter of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Woodhall Park, Herts. He was born in 1818, succeeded in 1837, married in 1865 Frances, daughter of the late R. Tredcroft, was sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1844, and appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county in 1846. His heir-presumptive is his brother, Alfred Erasmus, barrister-at-law, born in 1821, married in 1849 Frances Isabella, daughter of the Rev. J. Curwin. John Dryden, the celebrated poet, as has been seen above, was father of the fifth baronet of the more ancient line. (See Aldwinkle Parish, where he was born.)

The Priory for Black Canons of the order of St Augustine, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here as early as the reign of King John. The supposed founder, or at least the earliest known benefactor, was Stephen de Leye, who was lord of the manor in the time of Henry II., and who gave to the monks the church of Ashby, and that of Puddington in Bedfordshire, with four virgates of land in Ashby, a park, mill, and twenty-six acres of meadow, with mansions and crofts. He afterwards added, "for the benefit of his own and his father's soul," half a hide in Adstone, exempt from all incumbrances. "This last gift," says Bridges, "he made in the presence of the whole parish, by the solemn offering of a sword upon the altar, and constituted the parishioners witnesses of his benefaction." His son Robert added eleven virgates of land in Ashby to his father's gifts; and Herbert Golafre gave them half a hide in Adstone. Various other benefactors gave them possessions in Blakesley, Byfield, Culworth, Dodford, Ecton, Eydon, Grimsbury, Helmdon, Maidford, Litchborough, Morton Pinkeney, Middleton, Preston Capes, Northampton, Sulgrave, Wappenham, Woodford, Plumpton, Pytcheley, Sewell, Weedon, and Weston.

Philip de St Helen gave them an annual-rent of twenty shillings for the repairs of their chamber, and at its ratification, the prior, in full chapter, at the request of the donor, pronounced the sentence of excommunication by bell, book, and candle, against any who in time to come should presume to alienate or diminish from his grant. At the dissolution, the revenues of the monastery were valued at £127, 19s., and the site, as has been observed, with all their property, was granted to Sir Francis Bryan. "The site of the priory," says Baker, "was converted into a residence by Sir John Cope, but was not adopted by his successors, and before the close of the 17th century it was divided into two farmhouses, occupied by the tenants, and so continued after the purchase by the Drydens till it was taken down in 1710. The Canon's Walk was a terrace on three sides connecting with the priory garden, which, with the orchard and the stews or fish-ponds, are still remaining." There are no remains of the monastery except the chapel, now the parish church.

The lead pipe which was used to convey the water from the old well to the monastery still exists about four feet below the surface; it crossed the church under the pavement. Shafts, mouldings, encaustic tiles, roofing slates, coffin lids, fragments of glass, &c., belonging to the church and monastery, have been dug up at various times.

The Village of Ashby consists of three farmhouses and two or three lodges. "But though now reduced to so small a compass," writes Bridges, "there is a tradition that the village was formerly very considerable; and in proof, it is urged that the number of graves, of which the remains are still to be seen in the churchyard, could not possibly arise from the like small number of inhabitants as at present live in it. But whether any past conclusion can be drawn from this circumstance may fairly be questioned, as these graves were in all probability made for the monks and their benefactors, to whom this churchyard was a burying-place." It is situated about 8 miles W. by N. of Towcester, 12 S. from Daventry, and 13½ S.W. of Northampton.

The East and West Junction Railway, from Towcester to Stratford-on-Avon, runs through part of this parish. The nearest railway station is Morton Pinkeney, about half a mile from Ashby, which is now in course of erection.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is mainly a western portion of the monastery. No part of the original church remains. The present church consists of a nave (part of which is used as a chancel) 55 feet by 32 feet, a north aisle 44 feet by 15 feet, and a tower attached to the north side of the aisle 27 feet square and 93 feet high, including the pinnacles. The west front is 69 feet wide. The western doorway and the arcade on each side of it are the earliest parts, and were built about 1250. The tower was built about 1350; and the original west window (probably a triplet) was removed and the present one inserted about the year 1450. A porch of peculiar construction existed in the angle of the tower and aisle. Probably Sir John Cope, about 1540, took down a large portion of the church, and built the present east end of the nave and that of the aisle. The former east end of the church is shown by a break in the ground in the churchyard, 162 feet from the present east end, so that the total length was about 217 feet. The south wall was built on the original foundation about the year 1710, when a large portion of the monastic buildings was taken down, and the materials used in the house, &c. The present roofs of the nave and the aisle were then made, with a coved ceiling under the nave roof. The ceiling was taken down in 1843. Of the four pinnacles on the tower, only the one surmounting the staircase is original. The church contains some handsome monuments to the Dryden family, and is well seated with fine oaken pews. The benefice is now a donative, and not under episcopal jurisdiction, the officiating clergymen being appointed by the lord of the manor, and divine service performed at his expense. The Rev. Augustus Neblett is the present chaplain.

Canons Ashby House, the seat of Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart., is an irregular building of different periods, situated in a small deer park a little N.W. of the church. In the west front is a square tower, and the dining-room, which is

thirty feet long by twenty feet wide, is said to be entirely floored and wainscoted with the timber of one single oak which grew in this lordship. The old hall doors and windows are shown to have been built by John Dryden some time between 1551 and 1584. The drawing-room is traditionally supposed to have been fitted up for the reception of Anne of Denmark, queen of King James I. There is armour in the hall belonging to the period of the Civil Wars, and many of the rooms contain tapestry, principally of the seventeenth century. There is also a curious volume of theology, supposed to have belonged to the monastery, and several letters from and to Sir John Dryden, 1640-58, are to be seen, which tend to show the state of the country at that time. In the hall is a bust of the poet, the model for that in Westminster Abbey. Aubrey, in his "Lives of Eminent Men," states that Spenser the poet had a room here called "Mr Spenser's Chamber," and that Spenser's wife was a kinswoman of Frances, wife of Erasmus Dryden, and daughter of William Wilkes, of Hodnell. Richardson, the novelist, wrote a great part of "Sir Charles Grandison" here. "Near the great close," writes Bridges, "within the park, it is supposed, was anciently a fortification; cannon-balls have frequently been dug up, and the place still retains the name of Castle Hill. The park was formerly adorned with a number of venerable oaks, but the greatest ornament at present is four large fish-ponds at the head of each other, containing some of them eight acres of ground." Mr Baker relates the particulars of a skirmish which took place here on the 18th of April 1644, between a party of thirty of the Parliamentary infantry, which were sent by the Governor of Northampton to collect money in the neighbourhood of Banbury, and took up their quarters at Sir John Dryden's house, and a party of about two hundred foot and twenty horse from Banbury Castle; or, according to another account, a party of the Earl of Northampton's horse, with eighty foot from Banbury. The Parliamentarians having intelligence of their approach, retreated into the church for safety, where the enemy pursued them, and having effected an entrance, the besieged took refuge in the tower, the possession of which they maintained for two hours, and at length surrendered on terms, when the enemy was about to set fire to it. They were all conveyed prisoners to Banbury, except one man, who was left behind wounded, but were soon released by a strong party from Northampton. One of the royalists was killed by a stone from the steeple.

Letters are received through the Daventry office.

Dryden Sir Henry E. L. Bart.
J.P. *Canons Ashby House*
Walker Thomas, parish clerk

Farmers and Graziers.

Brown William

Gale Samuel, *Ashby Lodge*
Irons Thos. *Crockwell House*

GREENS-NORTON PARISH.

Norton, formerly called Norton Davy, or David, and now Greens-Norton, from the family of Green, its former lords, comprehends the hamlets of Duncote, Caswell, Field Burcote and a part of Potcote. It is bounded on the north by Blakesley and Cold-Higham; on the west by Bradden; on the south by Towcester, from which it is divided by a small brook; and on the east by the Roman Watling Street way, or Chester road. It contains 2354 acres; and its population in 1801 was 615; in 1831, 771; in 1841, 820; in 1851, 857; in 1861, 903; and in 1871, 892 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4714, and the gross estimated rental, £5248. The soil varies very much, but the land is generally fertile; the lordship is well supplied with good springs (one of which is mineral), limestone, and sand; and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), John Malsbury Kirby Elliott, Esq.; Messrs S. and W. Sheppard, of Duncote; Samuel, William, and Miss Mary Sheppard, of Field Burcote, William Gallard, Thomas Howes, and Thomas Ridgway, Esq.

Manor.—Edward the Confessor held the manor of Norton before the Conquest, and at the general survey the Conqueror himself held it, together with its

members, Blakesley and Adstone, which then contained 7 hides and 1 virgate of land. There were two mills of the yearly rent of 15s. each, with a wood four miles in length and three in breadth, and the whole had been rated at £12, but was then advanced to £20. Mr Baker is of opinion that this wood was synonymous with the origin of Whittlebury Forest. In the reign of Henry II., Norton contained the same quantity of land; and it continued a royal demesne till the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189), when it was granted, with the hundred of Norton, to Baldwin de Betun, Earl of the Isle of Wight, and afterwards of Albemarle, to be held by the service of three knight's fees, and a fee-farm rent of £4 yearly. From this nobleman it passed, with the hundred of Norton, in marriage with his daughter Alice, to William Earl of Pembroke, from whom it descended to his five sons successively, who died without issue, and then passed to John le Mareschal, nephew of the first earl. William, his grandson, having joined the rebellious barons who were in arms against their sovereign, this manor was confiscated to the crown, who granted it to Henry, son of Richard, King of Almaine, but it soon after reverted to the former family; for in the following year, at the intercession of William de Say, the sons of William Mareschal, John and William, obtained the royal pardon for their father's treason, and were permitted to succeed to his inheritance. In the reign of Edward I. the manor was held under John le Mareschal by David, the son of Griffin, from whom it received the appellation of Norton David. In the 29th of Edward III. (1355), Sir Henry Green and Thomas, his son, gave 20s. for licence to acquire the manor of Norton Davy, and soon after a fine was levied of the manor, advowson, and hundred, in fee-tail to himself and his heirs, in the male line of which it continued for several generations. By inquisition taken upon the death of Thomas, son of Sir Henry Green, in the 15th of Richard II. (1392), it was found that the manor and advowson of the church were held of the king *in capite* by knight's service, and the hundred of Norton by the payment of £3, 4s. yearly into the king's exchequer. In the 33d of Henry VIII. (1542), the hundred and manor of Norton were annexed, by Act of Parliament, to the Honor of Grafton, and were granted, in the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, and his heirs. This nobleman was the only son of Sir Thomas Parr and Matilda Green. "His youth," writes Mr Baker, "was spent in personal attendance on Henry VIII., and he bore a conspicuous part in the tournaments which graced the splendid interview between that monarch and Francis, King of France. In 1538 he was created Baron Parr, and in 1545, through the influence of his sister, Queen Catherine Parr, the earldom of Essex, which had been enjoyed by his wife's father, was conferred on him, though his issue by her had been illegitimated by Act of Parliament, and she was then living with one Hunt, *alias* Huntley, by whom she had several children. In the 1st of Edward VI. he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Northampton, but, on the demise of the king, becoming implicated with Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, he was, on the accession of Queen Mary, attainted of high treason, and sentenced to be beheaded; his life, however, was not only spared, but before the close of the year he was restored in blood, though not to his honours, and was styled simply Sir William Parr, till Queen Elizabeth, in the first of her reign, recreated him Marquis of Northampton. He died without issue, in 1570, and was buried in the Collegiate Church at Warwick. His delight was music and poetry, and his exercise war; though his skill in the field answered not his industry, nor his success his skill. King Henry called him his 'integrity,' and King Edward his 'honest uncle.'" At his death all his estates reverted to the crown, and the hundred and lordship of Norton were afterwards settled upon Queen Catherine, consort to Charles II., upon whose death, in 1705, they devolved on the Duke of Grafton, from whom they lineally descended to William Henry Fitzroy, the 6th Duke of Grafton, and the present possessor, who succeeded his father in 1863. The *Manor-House* stood north-west of the church, but no remains are left.

The Village of Greens-Norton, which is "long, straggling, wide and irregular, with a brook crossing it," is situated about 2 miles W.N.W. of Towcester.

The Church, dedicated to St Bartholomew, is mostly in the Early English style; it is situated on a slight eminence at the east end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells, and surmounted by a lofty spire which was rebuilt in 1807. The aisles extend one arch on the chancel sides, and originally formed side chapels, in each of which may still be seen the piscina, but that in the chancel is plastered over. The interior was well paved and pewed in 1826; a neat barrel-organ, which cost 100 guineas, was presented by John Elliott, Esq., and stands in the gallery at the west end. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £38, and now valued at £600, per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown, and the Rev. Thomas Coldwell, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes of Norton and Duncote were commuted in 1779, for 273a. 4p. of land in Norton, and the rector receives a modus of £15, 10s. yearly, and for the Messrs Sheppard, of Field Burcote and Duncote, for the Duke of Grafton's old inclosures in Norton, Caswell, Field Burcote, and Potcote. There are two neat mural monuments of marble on the north side of the chancel to the Hicklinge family, bearing dates respectively, 1556-58 and 1803-6. The monument of marble to Sir Thomas Greene and his wife was removed in 1826 from the centre of the chancel to a recess in the north wall of the north chancel aisle or chapel, which no doubt has been originally used as the sedilia to that chapel.

A *Chantry* was founded here in 1496 by Matilda Green, which, at the dissolution, had lands in this county and that of Leicester of the yearly value of £10, 17s. 9d. The house for the priest stood opposite the south wall of the churchyard, and was modernised in 1826, and is now called Chantry House, and at present occupied by Mr George Stops.

The Free Methodists have a chapel in the village, which was erected in 1802; and the *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1866, at a cost of about £355; and here also is a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1837.

The National Free School, supported by subscription (the principal subscribers being the Duke of Grafton and the rector), and one half of the rent of 26 acres of land, being £22, 13s. per annum each for this and Whittlebury parish, situated in Slapton, which was purchased by the executors of Aaron Wood, who by will, in 1719, directed the residue of his personal estate and effects to be disposed of to such charitable uses as his executors should think fit. The day and Sunday-schools are well conducted and attended, and the children are instructed *gratis* in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

William Pinckard, formerly of Ascote in Pattishall, and late of Towcester, by his will, dated 15th March 1847, bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of this parish £500, vested in the 3½ per cent. annuities, the interest thereof to be applied (after the death of Elizabeth and Charlotte Gibbons, his daughters) towards the support of the parochial schools of Greens-Norton, in connection with the Established Church.

The other *Charities* of the parish are £1, 10s. yearly for the poor, from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity; £3 a year, which was left by the Rev. William Ives, of Bradden, in 1693, to be distributed among twelve poor families who constantly attended the parish church; and the church land, consisting of 6a. 1r. 27p., which lets for about £21 per annum, and is applied to the repairs of the church. A boy belonging to this parish is sent, on the nomination of the minister, to be educated, under the Saunders Charity, in Towcester school. In 1865, the late John Elliott, Esq., of this parish, left the sum of £500 for the purchase of £538, 7s. 2d., which is vested in the consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, towards the support of the infant school of the parish.

Biography.—Catherine Parr, the last wife of King Henry VIII., was the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, by the coheirress of Green, and is traditionally reported to have been born at Greens-Norton, while some affirm that she

was a native of Westmoreland. Her first husband was Edward Borough, son of Lord Borough. She afterwards married John Neville, Lord Latimer; and, in 1543, within a twelvemonth of his decease, was selected by the capricious king for his sixth queen. "Henry," writes Mr Baker, "having carried on the work of reformation so far as suited his selfish and unprincipled views, seemed to recede rather than to advance; and Catherine, devotedly attached to the cause, had a narrow escape of falling a sacrifice to her zeal. The king being confined by illness, she attended him with the most assiduous care, and he often turning the conversation to his favourite topic—religion, she ventured to express her sentiments with more freedom than his impatience of opposition could brook. He complained of her dictation to Bishop Gardiner, who, with Wriothesley, the chancellor, eager to remove so powerful an enemy to the Romish Church, wilfully insinuated the danger of cherishing such a viper in his bosom, and worked so effectually on his wounded vanity and impetuous temper, as to procure his sanction to a warrant for committing her to the Tower on a charge of heresy and treason. A copy of this fatal document, with the royal signature, by some fortunate accident reached the queen, and all her address and courage were summoned to avert the impending blow. She repaired immediately to the king, who, entering on the ensnaring subject of controversy, she modestly declined the conversation, remarking that women, by their original creation, were subject to men, who being made after the image of God, as women were made after their image, ought to instruct their wives, and she was more especially bound to be taught by his majesty, as he was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom. 'Not so, by St Mary,' said the king; 'you are become a doctor, Kate, able to instruct us, and not to be instructed by us.' To which she replied, that he had misinterpreted her motives in arguing with him, that she was actuated solely by a desire to alleviate the anguish of his pain, and she well knew that her opinions could only afford him a momentary amusement, but her conversation was apt to languish without some opposition, and by this innocent artifice she had frequently reaped instruction from his profound knowledge. 'And is it even so, sweetheart?' said Henry, with great tenderness, 'then we are perfect friends again.' The next morning, when the king and queen were walking in the garden, the bishop, unaware of the reconciliation, appeared at the head of forty pursuivants to arrest her. The king stepped aside to him, and having dismissed him with the most opprobrious epithets, the queen, ignorant of the purpose for which he came, began to intercede for him, but she received no other answer from Henry than that she little knew how ill he deserved her good offices. Henceforward she uninterruptedly retained her influence over the king, who, in his will, acknowledges her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom. Henry died on the 28th of January 1546-47, and long before the expiration of the year, Catherine was the wife of Thomas Lord Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, and brother of the Protector Somerset. She died in September the ensuing year, according to some authorities, in childbed, but not without suspicion of poison, and was buried in the chapel of Sudley Castle, in Gloucestershire."

DUNCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, a little north-east of Norton. It contains about eighteen houses, and here is a small place of worship belonging to a religious sect called *Johnsonians* erected in 1841.

FIELD-BURCOTE is another hamlet north of Norton, containing only two farm-houses.

CASWELL is situated north-west of Norton, and is an ancient freehold, the property of the Duke of Grafton. The house was formerly moated round. These three hamlets are all manorial as well as parochial members of Norton.

POTCOTE is a hamlet containing two houses, one of which stands in Cold-Higham parish, and the other partly in Higham and partly in this parish. The principal part of the hamlet lies in Cold-Higham, but about 130 acres belonging to the Duke of Grafton forms the northern extremity of this parish.

Post-Office.—William Bodaly, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive here from Towcester at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.20 P.M.

Bodaly Wm. baker & post-office
Burt Isaac, coal dlr. & beer ret.
Chambers Josh. police constable
Brayne Mr Jesse
Coldwell Rev. Thos. M.A. rector
and chaplain to the Duke of
Grafton, *Rectory*
Darby Mr William
Dix John, shoemaker
Elliott Jno. trav. draper and tea
dealer
Foster Mrs Esther, shopkeeper
Foster Thos. baker and shoemr.
Garlick Henry, lime-burner
Garlick Henry, shopkeeper
Garlick Thomas, shoemaker
Hitchcock Tho. shopkr. *Duncote*
Howes Jacob, asst. overseer
and yeoman, *Bengal House*
Howes Wm. baker and beer ret.
Kendall Henry, shoemaker
Lay John, blacksmith
Lee William, carpenter
Lyman John, wheelwright

Matthews David, blacksmith
and vict. *Red Lion*
Mobbs Wm. Adcock, butcher,
Duncote
Nicholl Harry, Esq. *The Hall*
Payne Jenk. baker, & coal dlr.
Pinckard The Misses Catherine
and Louisa, *Manor-House*
Pinckard Jn. Tos. Esq. *Manor-H.*
Ratledge Thomas, tailor
Ratledge William, stonemason
Ratledge Wm. jun. stonemason
Savage Josh. tailor and shopkr.
Savage Mr Richard
Sheppard Miss My. *Field Burcote*
Sheppard Mrs Mary, *Duncote*
Sheppard Mr Sam. *Field Burcote*
Smart John. coal dealer, &c.
Smart Jos. butcher, tea dealer,
and vict. *Butchers' Arms*
Stevens John, thrasg.-machine
propr. shopkr. and beer retlr.
Stops John Fawcett, corn miller,
Kingthorn Mills

Thurlby George, jun. tailor
Wakelin Wm. foxkeeper to the
Duke of Grafton
Williams Wm. carptr. & shopk.

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked thus * are yeomen.)

* Ayres Samuel, *Potcote*
* Burman Jacob, *Bengal*
Foxley William, brick manfr.
Smithland House
* Gallard William (& corn miller)
Greens-Norton Mill
* Howes Thomas
Johnson Sam. Jph. (& maltster)
* Lee Samuel (cooper & btchr.)
* Norton Wm. Bliss, *Field Burcote*
* Sheppard Wm. *Field Burcote*
* Sheppard William, *Duncote*
* Stops George, *Chantry House*
Whitton Corbett, *Greens-Norton*
Park
Whitton —, *Caswell*

Carriers.—To Northampton, Jenkinson Payne, on *Wed.* and *Sat.*; and John Smart, on *Sat.*

Luffield Priory.—This religious establishment stood in a secluded spot within the forest of Whittlewood or Whittlebury, at the junction of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It was founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for monks of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; the conventual buildings and offices were principally in the parish of Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and the church stood in Northamptonshire, within the precincts of Silverstone. About 60 acres of the land belonging to the priory is situated in this county, and the remainder, or greater part of the district, which is now *extra-parochial*, and contains but one house, is situated in Buckinghamshire. In consequence of the extreme poverty of this monastery, it was suppressed, and its revenues annexed to King Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and it continued a cell to that splendid establishment till the general dissolution of the monasteries in the next reign.

MAIDFORD PARISH.

Maidford, called in Domesday Book Merdeford, and in later records Maydford, is bounded by Lichborough on the east, by Farthingstone on the north, on the west by Preston Capes, and by Blakesley on the south. It contains 1054a. 1r. 25p.; and its population in 1801 was 228; in 1831, 373; in 1841, 339; in 1851, 312; in 1861, 344; and in 1871, 363 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1866, and the gross estimated rental, £2088. The soil varies from a light to a strong loam, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. It is well supplied with limestone and gravel, and on the south-west side of the parish is a mineral spring, called Moor's Spring. The principal proprietors are Mrs Grant, of Lichborough (lady of the manor); Mrs Perridge, Mr J. Messenger, the Goff family of Weedon, Mrs Weight, and her sister. Maidford Wood, belonging to Mrs Grant, contains about 36 acres, and is only separated by a field from Sewell Wood, which covers an area of 30 acres.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, one Hugh held two and one-fifth hides of land here, which were held of the crown by Hugh de Grentemaisnil, and which, with a wood four furlongs in length and one in breadth, had been valued, in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Willa, at 20s., but now advanced to 50s. In the reign of Henry II., Payen held 2 hides and 2

small virgates in Maidford; and in the reign of Henry III. Henry de Alento held one knight's fee here of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, of the fee of Leicester. This Henry de Alento gave an annual-rent of 15s. 4d., arising from lands in Maidford, to the convent of Canons Ashby, for the maintenance of a canon there, and the benefaction was confirmed by Roger de Quincy, his superior lord. In the 48th of Henry III. (1264), Roger de Quincy died without male issue, and in the division of his estate between his daughters, this lordship was assigned to Elena the youngest, the wife of Alan, Lord Zouche, of Ashby, from whom it came to Alan, Lord Zouche, his grandson. The fee which had been held by Henry de Alento was in the possession of Thomas Kynne, in the 54th of this reign (1270), and his son Robert was certified to hold the lordship of Maidford of the heirs of the Earl of Winchester, in the 24th of Edward I. (1296). In the 9th of Edward II. (1316), Robert Kynne was lord of the manor, and in the 20th of Edward III. (1347), this Robert Kynne and Simon Potche accounted for the third part of a knight's fee in Maidford. Alan la Zouche died in the 7th of Edward II. (1314), and in the partition of his estates, Maidford was allotted to Maud, the wife of Robert de Holland, and was carried in marriage by his daughter Maud to John, Lord Lovell, with whose descendants it continued till the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., when, upon Francis Lord Lovell being attainted of high treason, Maidford was granted to George Lord Strange, and from him it descended to Thomas, his eldest son. This Thomas succeeded his grandfather in the title of Earl of Derby, in the 19th of the same reign (1504), and died in the 13th of Henry VIII. (1522), leaving Edward Earl of Derby, a minor 15 years of age, his successor. But the immediate possession of this manor, after the attainder of the family of Lovell, was in the hands of William Trist, son of John Trist, of this parish. His grandson, William Trist, Esq., died, in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1529), seized of the manor and advowson of Maidford, held of the Earl of Derby, as of the Honor of Winchester, by the service of 2d. yearly. The manor descended in succession in this family to Andrew Twist, M.D., who died without issue in 1749, leaving one moiety to his nephew, Samuel Barker, Esq., of Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, for life, with remainder to all his children; and the other moiety to his niece, Elizabeth Dawes, for life, with remainder to all her children. Samuel Barker, Esq., sold his entire estate here in 1811, in lots, and the manor was purchased by William Grant, Esq., of Litchborough, and is now possessed by his widow. The priories of Canons Ashby and Luffield, and the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, had each possessions in this parish.

The Manor-House of the Trists stood west of the church, and is said to have occupied a double quadrangle; part of it has been converted into a farmhouse, and some of the offices are still remaining.

The Village of Maidford stands on an eminence, about 6½ miles N.W. by W. of Towcester, 2 from Blakesley, 8 from Daventry, 12 from Northampton, and 13 from Banbury.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, stands at the upper end of the village, and consists of a nave, south aisle, porch, and chancel, with a tower containing two bells. The structure is in the Early English style. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, valued in the king's books at £8, 8s. 9d., but now worth about £380 per annum. Mrs Grant is patron, and the Rev. William Egerton Tapp, M.A., is rector. The rectory consists of 175 acres, allotted by the commissioners in lieu of glebe lands and tithes, and the tithes of about 103 acres of old enclosure, and 30 acres of Sewell wood, for which no compensation was made by the commissioners, and which were commuted, in 1846, for £30, 16s. 9d. *The Rectory House*, a good building of stone, was thoroughly restored in 1873.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a plain brick building, was erected in 1858.

The National School, which stands enclosed near the church, was built to accommodate fifty children, in 1873, by subscription.

Charities.—The poor's and church allotments consist of about 10 acres,

which lets for about £25 per annum ; one moiety of which is distributed to the poor at Christmas, and the other is applied with the church rates.

Longevity.—Elizabeth Wilson died here in May 1767, at the extraordinary age of 122 years.

Letters arrive through Towcester at 9.30 A.M. The pillar-box is cleared at 4.15 P.M.

Campion Henry, grocer & vict. <i>Queen's Head</i>	Howes John, corn miller, <i>Maidford Mill.</i>	Underwood Samuel William, baker, butcher, & shopkpr.
Campion John, general dealer	Johnson Samuel, tailor	Watts William, carpenter
Caves Chas. boot and shoemakr.	Perridge Miss Elizbth. Judkins	
Cave Richard, boot and shoe- maker	Perridge Mrs W. Judkins	Farmers and Graziers.
Chambers Jno. vict. <i>George Inn</i>	Stanton Leopold, lace merch.	Kingston Benjamin (yeoman), <i>Maidford Grange</i>
Chambers Mary K. school- mistress	Swan John Francis, carpenter	Messinger John, <i>Manor Farm</i>
Earle Alfred, boot & shoemkr.	Tapp Rev. William Egerton, M.A. rector	Perrin Joseph
	Underwood John, butcher	

The nearest railway station is Blakesley (East and West Junction).

MORTON PINKENEY PARISH.

Morton, called in Domesday Book Mortone, received the addition of Pinkeney from the family of that name, who were afterwards possessors of it. It is bounded on the east by Plumpton, on the north by Canons Ashby, by Eydon on the west, and on the south and south-east by Culworth, Sulgrave, and Weston by Weedon. It contains 2376 acres, of the rateable value of £4310; the gross estimated rental is £5096, 7s.; and its population in 1801 was 420; in 1831, 581; in 1841, 565; in 1851, 576; in 1861, 570; and in 1871, 511 souls. The soil is principally a light red loam, on a limestone substratum, and the principal proprietors are Baroness Sempill (lady of the manor), Mr Richard Yeomans, Mr Bennett Thomson, Mr Checkley, and Mr Malsbury. The greater part of the lordship is in pasture.

Manor.—This lordship consisted of one and a half hides of land at the time of the Conqueror's survey, and was held by one Geoffrey, of Gilo, the brother of Anculf, also called Gilo de Pecheni. This Gilo possessed 11 lordships in this county after the Norman invasion, and gave name to the barony of Pinkeney, which descended to his heirs and successors. In the reign of Henry II., these one and a half hides were in the hands of Henry de Pinkeney, the son of Gilbert, the grandson of Gilo. The lordship continued with this family till the reign of Edward III., when it was sold to Richard de Blundell; but soon reverted again to William de Pinkeney, who in the twentieth of the same reign (1347) alienated it to Sir John Molins, who answered fortwo fees here in the same year. From Sir John Molins, this lordship passed into the hands of Sir Henry Greene, who levied a fine of it in the twenty-first of this reign; and in the thirtieth of the same reign Sir Henry Greene conveyed it to Giles de St John, and Isabella, his mother, the relict of William de St John, for the term of their respective lives, with remainder to the heirs of the said Giles. It afterwards descended to Margery, the wife of William Harwedon, and daughter of Giles de St John afore-said. In the first of Henry VII. (1485), Margery Garmon, the sister of Thomas Harwedon became possessed of the manor; and her daughter and heiress by her first husband carried it in marriage to Sir Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, and it was included in their extensive estates till the thirty-first of Elizabeth (1589), when Sir Valentine Knightley alienated it to Samuel Danvers, Esq., of Culworth. The next possessors of this manor were the Cope family; and on the death of Edward Candler Sempill, Esq. (the late Lady Cope's nephew), in 1871, his widow, Baroness Sempill, became lady of the manor.

The old *Manor-House*, for many years used as a farmhouse, was, in 1870, converted into a splendid mansion, of a mixed style of architecture. A great portion of the old building can still be traced, though much altered and beautified. Two large wings form a semiquadrangle at the principal entrance. The left wing is surmounted by an octagonal tower, pinnacled at the top. The walls

are handsomely decorated with heraldic devices of the Cope and Candler families. It is now the residence of Baroness Sempill, and stands on an eminence east of the churchyard, surrounded by spacious grounds, the entrance to which is obtained from the village, through a substantial lodge, over the gates of which are the armorial bearings of the Sempills.

Canons Ashby Priory had the church of Morton and other possessions here, and the Abbey of Bittlesden had a portion of Morton Wood. This lordship is a member of the Honor of Grafton.

The Village of Morton Pinkeney is situated on a descent, about eight miles W. by N. from Towcester, 14½ miles from Northampton, and about the same distance from Brackley and Daventry.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on the south side of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and porches, a chancel, and a low embattled tower, in which are five bells and a clock. In the church are tablets to the memory of Edward Candler Sempill, Esq., and the Hon. Sarah Sempill, who were buried in the Chapel-Royal, Holyrood, Edinburgh. There is also a tablet to the memory of John Suckley, churchwarden of this parish, who died in 1843. He secured £2, to be paid yearly to the support of the school by Oriel College. The chancel was rebuilt in 1845 by the patrons, and in 1846 the church was newly floored and pewed, and partly roofed, at a cost of £800; £500 of which was raised by a rate levied on the parishioners, and the remainder by voluntary subscription. The living is a vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, the gross value of which is about £220, in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Jones, M.A. The advowson continued in the crown till the reign of James I., but now accompanies the vicarage. The great tithes were commuted in 1847 for £163, 3s. The vicarage was twice augmented with the sum of £200; and it now consists of 78a. 3r. 26p., allotted by the commissioners in lieu of small tithes; a rate payment of £6, 9s. 2d. per annum for the small tithes of old enclosures belonging to persons who had no open land; about 20s. in Priors Marston, and 22a. 2r. 23p. in Morton, purchased out of the proceeds of Queen Anne's bounty. The *Vicarage House* stands north of the churchyard.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, which the Rev. Joseph Lees, of Weston-by-Weedon, attends on Sunday and Wednesday every fortnight.

The National School, erected in 1822, at a cost of above £300, ornaments the village green, and is supported principally by subscription. A class-room has since been added, and the school will now accommodate seventy children.

An *Infant School* was erected here in 1868, at a cost of £170, exclusive of building ground, the gift of Sir E. L. Dryden, Bart., who also contributes towards its support. It is a neat stone structure, in the Elizabethan style, and will accommodate forty children.

Charities.—£1, 10s. per annum is received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of this parish; 40s. a year was left to the poor also by Anthony Plant, in 1624. The poor's land, consisting of 12 acres, lets for about £18 a year, which sum is expended upon the poor, and the interest of £36, the amount of some ancient benefactions, was expended upon some small tenements, which have been sold, and the interest of the money realised is devoted to the poor of the parish.

The East and West Junction Railway, from Towcester to Stratford-on-Avon, runs through this parish; and a station has just been built a short distance from the village, and about half a mile from Canons Ashby. There is a *chalybeate spring* on the manor farm.

Letters are received through Banbury at 11 A.M., and despatched at 3 P.M.

Brockliss John, tailor	Chambers Joseph, butcher	Gilkes Elijah, vict. <i>Dun Cow</i>
Brunskin Lavina J. infant-school mistress	Franklin John, beer retailer	Gascoigne John, blacksmith
Bull Mr Thomas	Franklin Thos. vict. <i>Crown Inn</i>	Hemmings Sam. boot and shoe maker
	French John Robt. grocer, &c.	

Higham Thos. shopr & butcher
 Jenkins Emma, Nat. schoolmrs.
 Johnson George, builder, &c.
 Johnson John, timber dealer,
 builder, &c.
 Johnson William, wheelwright
 Jones Rev. Francis, M.A. vicar
 Kirby Edmund, beer retailer
 Potter Mrs Elizabeth
 Sempill Baroness, *Manor-House*
 Slow Wm. mason and vict. *Red*
Lion
 Thomson Walter, drapr. & grocr.

Farmers and Graziers.

Adams Wm. and Matthew
 Bazeley John Bull
 Bazeley Thomas Bull
 Branson Richard
 Burbidge John
 Chambers Martha
 Day Joseph
 Frost Henry, *Foxhill*
 Golby John Goodman
 Goodridge Jessie

Humphrey Wm. (and maltster)
 Ivens Wm. (and cattle dealer)
 Law John
 Linnell Richard
 Potter Samuel Goodman
 Potter William, *Lodge Farm*
 Seckington George
 Turner James
 Underwood Edward
 Ward Edwin, *Manor Farm*
 Williams Elijah
 Williams Joseph

Carriers.—John Franklin, to Brackley, *Wed. and Sat.* Henry Gardener, to Daventry, *Wed.*, Banbury, *Thur.*, and Northampton, *Sat.* Jessie Goodridge, to Towcester, *Tues. and Fri.*, and Banbury, *Thur.* George Kinch, to Banbury, *Mon. and Thur.*, and Northampton, *Sat.*

PLUMPTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Adstone, in Canons Ashby parish; on the east by Woodend in Blakesley parish; on the south by Weston and Weedon Pinkeney; and on the west by Morton Pinkeney. It contains 847 acres; and its population in 1801 was 56; in 1831, 75; in 1841, 67; in 1851, 50; in 1861, 50; and in 1871, 52. The rateable value of the parish is £1068, and the gross estimated rental is £1137. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and three fourths of the lordship is in permanent pasture. The Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, are proprietors of nearly the whole parish. Mr William Edmunds and Mr John Branson have small estates here, and there are forty acres of Queen Anne's bounty belonging to the living of Merton College, Oxford. There was formerly an extensive pottery at Oakley Bank. Plumpton Wood, containing about 160 acres in this parish, extends to Blakesley parish.

Manor.—Lavenot, one of the Saxon nobles, held one hide of land here of Walterius Flandrensis, at the time of the Domesday survey, which had been rated at forty shillings, and still continued at the same valuation. This hide had been the freehold of the said Lavenot before the Conquest. Walterius Flandrensis was the lord of Wahul, and his lands were afterwards held of his heirs and successors, as of the barony of Wahul. In the reign of Henry II., William, son of Robert de Plumpton, held one and a half hides here of the fee of Wahul, in which he was succeeded by Robert de Plumpton, his brother. This Robert, with Robert his son, gave a considerable portion of land, with a wood called Ocle, to the priory of Canons Ashby, and these benefactions were ratified by Walter de Wahul, the superior lord of the fee. In the partition of the estate of Robert de Plumpton, in the reign of Henry III., this manor was assigned to his daughter Sarah, the wife of William de St John. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de St John was lord of Plumpton; and in the fifth of Edward III. (1331), his son, of the same name, died seized of it. Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Giles de St John, the son of William, carried this manor in marriage to William de Harwedon, in the male line of whose descendants it continued till the first of Henry VII. (1485), when, upon the failure of issue in Sir Thomas Harwedon, it passed with the other family estates to his sister and heiress, Margaret, successively the wife of Henry Skenard, Esq., and William Garmon, Esq. Her daughter and heiress, Joan, by her first husband, carried this manor, with several others, in marriage to Sir Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, and in 1604, Sir Valentine Knightley alienated it with the advowson of the church to Sir Roger Wilbraham of Bridgmore, in Cheshire, and Newbottle. Upon the death of Sir Roger, his estate was partitioned between his three daughters, and this manor and advowson were assigned to the youngest, Catherine, first wife of Sir Henry Delves, Bart., of Doddington, Cheshire, from whom they passed to Nicholas Onley, Esq., of Catesby, who afterwards conveyed them to Francis Watson, Esq., of Willesdon,

Middlesex. Horace, or Horatio Moore, was lord of the manor of Plumpton in 1681, and it passed soon after to the family of Busby. Edward Busby, Gent., sold it in 1772 to Benjamin Hill, Esq., of Northampton, whose grandsons, the Rev. Benjamin Hill and George Hill, Esq., sold it in 1818 to John Aris, Gent., of Weedon Pinkeney, and William Edmunds, Gent., of Plumpton, from whom it passed by purchase to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, the present lords of the manor. Plumpton is a member of the Honor of Grafton.

The Manor-House, now reduced to a farmhouse, is the residence of Mr William Edmunds, whose family have occupied it for the past hundred years.

The Village of Plumpton, containing two farmhouses and a few cottages, is pleasantly situated about seven miles west from Towcester.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1822, and consists of nave, chancel, and pinnacled tower. The interior is neatly paved and pewed. The living is a discharged rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £7, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £100 a year. The patronage is vested in Jesus College, Oxford, and the Rev. Edmund Whittingstall St Maur Macphail, M.A., is the present rector. The rectory consists of 105a. 2r. 28p., awarded in 1781 in lieu of all tithes in Plumpton.

The Rectory House (formerly a farmhouse), adjoining the churchyard, was purchased by the present patrons.

Charities.—The sum of ten shillings per annum is received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of the parish, and four shillings per annum, the interest of £5 from some unknown donor, is distributed with it.

Letters arrive from Towcester at about 10 A.M., and are despatched at 4.15 P.M.

Macphail Rev. Edmund Whittingstall St
Maur, M.A. rector
Wyatt Alexander, parish clerk

Farmers and Graziers.
Aris John, *Oakley Bank*
Edmunds William

SILVERSTONE PARISH.

Silverstone, or, as it is commonly called, Silston, is bounded on the north by Towcester, on the east by Whittlebury and the forest, on the south by the forest and by Luffield and Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and on the west by Abthorpe. It contains 1820 acres; and its population in 1801 was 586; in 1831, 947; in 1841, 985; in 1851, 1134; in 1861, 1166; and in 1871, 1163 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3591; and the gross estimated rental, £4035. The soil is chiefly a strong loam, and except the woodlands, which extend to near 600 acres, the lordship is principally in tillage. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, and a few others.

Manor.—The lordship of Silverston was divided amongst several possessors at the time of the Conqueror's survey. One hide of land was in the hands of the Earl of Morton, which had been the freehold of Leuric, in the Confessor's time, and was rated at 10s., but it was now advanced to 20s. Gilo, the brother of Anculf, held half a hide, to whom Godwin was an under-tenant. This had been the freehold of Siward before the Conquest, and was rated at 2s., but it was now valued at 5s. Ernald held half a hide here also of Geoffrey de Mandeville, which was advanced in value from 10s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II., Otnor held half a hide here of the fee of Earl William, son of Geoffrey de Mandeville, who was grandson to the former Geoffrey, and created Earl of Essex in the reign of King Stephen. William de Keynes held one hide, and Henry de Pinkeney half a hide of the fee of Morton, at the same time. In the 19th of the same reign (1173), this manor was in the hands of the king, and henceforth was accounted to be held in ancient demesne. In the 32d of Edward I. (1304), Edmund Lord Mortimer was possessed of one knight's fee in Silverstone, of the yearly rent of 100s., which was held of him by Alan la Zouche. In the 7th of Edward II. (1314), the manor was granted, with other lordships, to Richard de Arundel for the term of his life, and upon his death, in the succeeding year, it

reverted to the king, who, in the 9th of this reign, was lord of Silverstone. In the following year the king gave this manor, then worth £13 yearly, together with the manor of Brill, to Sir Richard Lovell, in exchange for the manor of Bradenach, in Devonshire. From Sir Richard Lovell it passed, in the 11th of Edward III. (1338), to Sir John Molyns, who gave it in the following year to the convent of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire. This manor, called "Silveston Burnham," was, with the manor of "Silveston Luffield," granted in the 5th of Edward VI. (1551) to Sir Nicholas Throgmorton of Paulerspury. About the year 1687, Sir Edward Hales sold it to Sir Benjamin Bathurst of Paulerspury, whose lineal descendant, Henry, the third Earl of Bathurst, sold it in 1800 to Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, from whom it descended to his son, George Henry, the fourth duke, who was succeeded by Henry Fitzroy, the 5th Duke of Grafton, from whom it passed by purchase to the late Lord Southampton in 1855, and from him to his son (now a minor) in 1872. We understand the whole of Lord Southampton's estates in this county have been recently sold to Robert Loder, Esq., of London. St Andrew's Priory had possessions here. About 60 acres of land, situated in this parish, formerly belonged to Luffield Priory.

Within the limits of this parish was anciently a lodge or mansion, the residence of our early monarchs when they visited the forest of Whittenbury to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. "In 1194," says Mr Bridges, "Richard I. was lodged here in the 5th of his reign, when William, King of Scotland, came to make his complaint for the affront he had received from the Bishop of Durham at Brackley, who denied him admission into his inn, and seized on the provisions that were preparing for the king's table." King John was frequently here. Mr Baker tells us, that "on the 3d of January 1200, he dated from hence the grant of Medmenham, in Buckinghamshire, to Woburn Abbey. He was here," continues the same historian, "from the 2d to the 5th of September 1204, and from the 10th to the 12th of February 1204-5; on the 24th and 25th May 1205, and 15th March 1206-7; on the 8th and 9th of August, and the 5th and 6th of November 1207, and 17th of January 1207-8; from the 6th to the 9th of August 1212, from the 16th to the 18th February 1214, and from the 4th to the 6th of March 1215, during which three days he issued more than twenty orders and grants, principally of the forfeited lands of the adherents of the barons. King Henry III. was here on the 16th of June 1224. A grant from him to the University of Oxford bears date at Silverstone, 6th February 1235; and in August 1258, whilst staying here, he gave the monks of Luffield a charter, placing them under his special protection. King Edward I. was at Silverstone 22d December 1274. From the circumstance of his placing an oblation of 7s. on the great altar of the church of Luffield Priory on the 9th of August 1290, it may be fairly presumed that he was then living here; and this is the last notice which I have been able to trace of a royal residence at Silverstone." There was a chapel attached to the royal residence, and the site of the mansion and chapel are assigned by Mr Baker to King's-hill coppice and Chapel coppice, which were within the Hasleborough-walk of the forest, and in the precincts of Silverstone.

The Village of Silverstone stands on rising ground, about four miles south-south-west of Towcester. A few of the inhabitants are employed at lace-making, and the timber trade is carried on extensively here, owing to its close proximity to Whittlebury Forest.

The Church, dedicated to St Anne, is a plain stone structure. The living, formerly a perpetual curacy attached to the rectory of Greens-Norton, from which it was separated in 1853, is now a vicarage annexed to that of Whittlebury, in the Deanery of Brackley. The corn and tithe rents of the parish amount to £178, 10s.

The Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1811, and enlarged in 1863; it will seat about 450 hearers, and the Rev. John Thomas Pallister is the present minister. The school which is attached to this chapel was built in 1853, and enlarged in 1863, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the school-

pence ; and there is an *Infant school* in connection with it, opened in 1870; both schools are attended by 150 scholars.

The National School, which is supported principally by subscription, was erected by Lord Southampton in 1846.

The other *Charities* are 20s. per annum from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity for the poor of the parish; and the poor's land, which consists of 8 acres, allotted by the Commissioners for enclosing Hasleborough-walk and Silverstone, and now let for £33, which is given to the poor on St Thomas' Day.

Post, Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—Mrs Mary Ann Cartwright, postmistress. Letters arrive from Towcester at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Adkins Emanuel, gardener
Adkins Noah, cart-owner
Badger William, hawker
Barford Thomas, jun. baker.
Bawd Price, nurseryman and gardener
Braggins Joseph, foreman
Buckingham Ths. Jph. blksmh.
Bunney Miss
Cartwright Mrs My. Ann, drapr.
Chapman Richard, carter
Coleman Edwin, butcher
Clark Francis, saddler
Coleman Hy. wheelwt. & blksth.
Coleman William, tea dealer
Coles Thomas, blacksmith
Daniel Edwin, mast. Ntl. schl.
Denney John, Wes. schlmaster.
Earl William, baker
Hawkes John, shoemaker
Higham Charles, corn miller
Hinton Peter, joiner & painter
Hunt William John, surgeon, M. R. C. S.
Linnell George, parish clerk
Linnell Miss Martha Julia
Needles & Linnell, thrashing-machine owners
Pallister Rev. John Ths. (Wes.)
Phillips John, sawyer
Richardson George, butcher
Scott Wm. boot and shoemakr.
Varney Richard, wheelwright
Waite Richard, hurdle maker
Wake Thomas, baker
West Mrs Esther
Whadcroft Miss Annie, mistress, Wesleyan infant school
Whitlock Thomas, butcher
Wood Joseph, coal dealer

Farmers and Graziers.

Adams George and Son
Barford Thomas, jun.
Braggins Thomas (yeoman)
Grimsdick Edward Horton
Linnell Thomas
Ridge Edwd. *Silverstone Field*
Rush Thomas
West George (yeoman)
Whitlock Thos. & Wm. & Co.

Grocers, &c.

Amos Mrs Harriet
Earl William
Kirby Alexander
Linnell Mrs Ann
Mayo George, West End
Mayo William
Picketts Mrs My. Ann, West End
Richardson Miss Ann
Rogers Henry (and joiner)
Scott William
Wake Mrs Mary
Whitlock Thomas

Inns and Taverns.

Compasses, Mrs Hannah Linnell
White Horse, Mrs Martha
Liddington

Beerhouses.

Higham John
Kirby Alexander
Liddington Valentine
Mayo George, West End
Rogers Henry
Rush George
Rush John, West End

Milliners and Dress-makers.

Liddington Miss Augusta
Linnell Misses Eliz. & My. Ann
Spencer Miss Elizabeth
Whitlock Mrs Elizabeth

Stonemasons.

Adams James
Coleman John
Coleman John, jun.
Richardson David

Tailors.

Bird William Francis
Coleman William
Heeley William

Timber Merchants and Dealers.

Adams George and Son
Adams Thomas
Braggins Thomas
Higham John
Holt William
Liddington Valentine
Rush George
Rush John, West End
Rush Thomas
Varney John, West End
Waite James
Wake William, West End
Webb Joseph
West George
West Thomas George
Whitlock Thos. & Wm. & Co.
Whitlock and Waite
Whitlock George
Whitlock Thomas

Carriers.—George Church, to Towcester on *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*; and Joseph Wood to Northampton on *Saturday*.

SLAPTON PARISH

Is bounded by Woodend, in Blakesley parish, on the north, by Bradden on the east, on the south by Abthorpe, and on the west by Wappenham. It contains 615 acres, of the rateable value of £1140; and the gross estimated rental is £1282; and its population in 1801 was 135; in 1831, 197; in 1841, 208; in 1851, 219; in 1861, 240; and in 1871, 254 souls. The soil is chiefly a strong clay and gravel; and the principal owners are Mrs Sarah Barford (the lady of the manor), Thomas Gascoigne Welsh, Esq., Mr John Dunkley, Mr Thomas Amos, and Mr Joseph H. Goodman. There are several good springs in the parish.

Manor.—Gozelin held 4 hides of land in this lordship of Hugh de Abrincis,

Earl of Chester, at the time of the Domesday survey. There were 8 acres of meadow, and the whole was rated then at its former valuation of £3. In the reign of Henry II., these 4 hides were held of the fee of Chester. In the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey de Lucy held one knight's fee here of Hugh de Albin, Earl of Arundel, of the Honor of Chester. In the first of Edward I. (1272), Geoffrey de Lucy died seized of the manor and advowson of the church of Slapton, and was succeeded by Geoffrey, his son. In the second of Edward III. (1329), Geoffrey de Lucy levied a fine of the manor, and in the sixth of the same reign he obtained a grant of free warren in this lordship for himself and his heirs. In this family it continued till the sixth of Edward IV. (1467), when, upon the death of Margaret, wife of Sir William Lucy, it came into the possession of Sir Robert Corbet, grandson of Elizabeth, Countess of Worcester, daughter and heir of Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Sir William Lucy, but by some subsequent arrangement it passed to Nicholas Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Thomas Lord Vaux, his son and heir, alienated it in the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. (1536) to Thomas Pope, Esq., afterwards knighted. In the twenty-ninth of the same reign, a fine was levied of the manor between his majesty the king and Thomas Pope, Esq.; and in the thirty-third of this reign (1541) it was annexed to the Honor of Grafton. In the seventh of Elizabeth (1565), the manor and advowson of the church were granted by the crown to William Chauncy, Esq., of Edgcote, who died seized of them in the twenty-seventh of the same reign (1585), and was succeeded by Tobias, his son. In 1608, Sir Henry Wallop, of Farley Wallop, in Hampshire, purchased them, and Robert Wallop, Esq., his son and heir, sold them, in 1650, to John Thompson, Gent., who conveyed them, in 1653, to Henry Gastrell, Esq. The manor was again sold by this family, in 1707, to William Foster, Gent., who alienated it, for certain considerations, to his nephew, Thomas Watts, of Slapton, from whom it was purchased by John Wodhull, Esq., and passed to Samuel Amy Severn, from whom it was purchased, in 1862, by John Barford, of Banbury, whose widow, Mrs Sarah Barford, is the present possessor. The family of Knight had a considerable estate here, which they retained till the close of the last century.

The Village of Slapton is situated in a valley about four miles W.S.W. of Towcester, and twelve of Northampton. The *Manor-House* stood a little west of the churchyard.

The Church, dedicated to St Bodolph, is a very ancient edifice, much in need of restoration, and consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and a low embattled tower in which are two bells. The living is a rectory in the Deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £9, 9s. 9½d., and now worth about £190 per annum; Thomas Gascoigne Welsh, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Edward Hudson Edman, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of about 120 acres of land, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of glebe land and tithes.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, built in 1844.

The School is endowed with a rent-charge of £1, 10s. per annum, left by Mr Thomas Knight in 1723, and for which three poor children are taught free.

The crown, in 1855, gave two acres of land in Whitfield parish, in lieu of forest rights, which brings in £4, 5s. per annum, and is given to the poor of the parish in money on St Thomas' Day.

Biography.—Francis Gastrell, D.D., Bishop of Chester, was the son of Henry Gastrell, Esq., and born in this parish in 1662. He wrote and published several excellent sermons, and a work entitled "The Christian Institutes, or the sincere Word of God, being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a Christian." This work appeared in 1807, and has since passed through several editions. He died of gout on the 25th of November 1725, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Post-Office.—Wall-box. Letters arrive from Towcester at about 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.20 P.M.

Button Thomas, shoe agent	Henson Mr George	Wood Isaac, parish clerk
Cross Henry, shoe agent	Hinds Thomas shopkeeper and vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Cross Henry, <i>j.</i> shoemaker	Horn Henry, general dealer	Amos Thomas (yeoman)
Cross John, <i>j.</i> shoemaker	Parsons John & Thomas, felt- mongers and woolstaplers	Billing Jeremiah (grazier)
Edman Rev. Edward Hudson, M.A. rector	Swan Thomas, carpenter	Dunkly John (yeoman)
Emery Robert, <i>j.</i> shoemaker	Talbot Wm. lace dealer, shop- keeper, and beer seller	Henson George, jun.
Evans William, shoemaker		Wrighton James
Foxley Geo. Fred. corn miller, <i>Slapton Mill</i>		

WEEDON LOYS PARISH.

Weedon Loys, or Lois, so called from the patron saint of a celebrated well in the parish, but more frequently Weedon Pinkeney, from its ancient lords, or Weedon by Weston, from the hamlet of that name which it includes, is bounded on the north by Plumpton, on the east by Blakesley, on the west by Sulgrave and Morton Pinkeney, and on the south by Helmdon and Wappenham. It contains, with its hamlets, Weston and Milthorp, 2232 acres; and its population in 1801 was 387; in 1831, 526; in 1841, 501; in 1851, 545; in 1861, 547; and in 1871, 538 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3792, and the gross estimated rental, £4197. The soil is various, but principally clay, and the principal owners are the Wardens and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford (the lords of the manor), the Hon. Colonel Henry Hely Hutchison, Messrs John Aris, Joseph Richard Lovell, and Samuel Giles.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey, Gilo de Pinkeney held three hides of land in Weedon of the crown, which, with a mill of the yearly value of two shillings and six acres of meadow, were valued in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Fregist and Siward, at forty shillings, but was now advanced to fifty shillings. It was this Gilo who gave the name to the barony of Pinkeney, of which Weedon was the capital manor. In the reign of Henry I., he gave certain lands here to the monks of St Lucia, near Beauvois. In the reign of Henry II., Henry de Pinkeney held two hides and eight small virgates here, and he and his successor were also considerable benefactors to the above-mentioned monks. The manor continued in this family till the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Edward I. (1031), when Henry de Pinkeney, after having previously sold to different persons several fees of his barony, gave up the manor of Weedon and advowson of the priory, with the rest of the barony, to the king, his heirs and successors for ever, for one hundred marks. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Lucia Wale was lady of the manor, it being certified by an inquisition taken in the same year that Henry de Pinkeney had made a conveyance of the manor in the former reign to Thomas and Lucia Wale and their heirs, with the consent of the king. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Sir Thomas Wale accounted for one knight's fee here of the Honor of Pinkeney. Dying without issue in the twenty-sixth of this reign (1353), his sisters became his heirs. In the following year a fine was levied of the manor in fee-simple by the king, and soon after granted to Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William, Bishop of Winchester, probably in trust for his daughter, the Princess Isabella. Richard II. assigned this manor in dower to Anne, his consort, for life. Henry V. gave it afterwards to Joan, Queen Dowager to Henry IV.; and in the sixteenth of Henry VI. (1438), upon the death of Queen Joan, it was granted for twelve years to Joan Burgh, Esq., who paid for the farm of it £14, 6s. 6d. by two half-yearly payments. In two years after this, the king, at the instance of Archbishop Chicheley the founder, granted the manor, with the priory and advowson of the vicarage, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, who are its present possessors.

THE PRIORY.—Mr Bridges gives the following particulars respecting this establishment:—"The Priory of Weedon, of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was a cell to the monastery of St Lucien, near Beauvois, in France. Gilo de Pinkeney is reputed to have been the founder.

Gilbert De Pinkeney confirmed to them one hide of land, a mill, and the adjacent meadows, with the tithes of Weedon, and of his demesnes in Wapenham, which had been given by Ralph and Gilo, his father and grandfather, to which he added a further benefaction of two carucates of land more. By another charter he ratified the former donations, and gave them forty acres of his demesne lands in Weedon. Henry de Pinkeney, the son of Gilbert, confirmed to them the tithes of his demesnes in Weedon, Wapenham, Stains, Morton, Miggeham, Huggelai, and Datchet, with the tithes of the assarts of his demesnes at Rutheberthe and Hestlea in Datchet. Robert, the son of Henry above mentioned, gave them other lands in the lordship of Weedon. In the wars between England and France, the profits of the priory were seized into the hands of the crown; and were let to farm at the yearly rent of eight pounds. The monks of St Lucien, by this means being often disappointed of their revenues, in the seventeenth of Richard II. sold their right in the priory, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the abbot and convent of Biddlesden in Buckinghamshire: who in the same year obtained a full discharge from all taxes and payments in any future time of war, with a particular exemption from the annual payment of £8, which in times of war had been usually received by the crown. But although thus united to the convent of Biddlesden, it could not escape the fate in which the priories alien were involved. In the second of Henry V. it was suppressed by the Parliament at Leicester; and about the year 1440, was made part of the endowment of All Souls' College in Oxford." Church Close is the supposed site of the priory. The priory of Canons Ashby had possessions here, which in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. (1535), were valued at 17s. 4d., and in the thirty-third of the same reign were granted to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer. The rising ground or mount, on the village green, is the site of the baronial castle of the Pinkeneys.

The Village of Weedon stands partly in a valley about six miles W. by S. of Towcester. Here is a mineral spring, once famed for curing various disorders, but now neglected, deserted, and almost unknown. Morton, writing of it, says, "For ancient fame, that called St Loy's or St Lewis's well, at St Loys, Wedun, I take to be the chief of all the western part of the county. Even blind and leprous people, as tradition tells us, it infallibly cured."

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, or St Peter and St Mary, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a broad embattled tower at the intersection of the nave, chancel, and transepts, containing four bells. Before the aisles were added, it was a cruciform structure, and the transepts were originally chapels or side altars. In the south transept and the adjoining bay of that aisle (which appears to have been the private chapel of the Pinkeney family), are two piscinas in a state of good preservation, and also two arches in the south wall called the "founder's arches." The north aisle was added in 1849 at the expense of the late vicar, the Rev. Samuel Smith. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £6, 17s. 6d., and now worth about £500 per annum. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are the patrons, and the Rev. Thomas Lewes Soley, M.A., is the incumbent. The vicarage consists of 192a. 2r. 23p., allotted by the commissioners of enclosure in lieu of glebe lands, tithes, and Easter offerings; 198a. 3r. 5p., allotted to the vicar as lessee of the impropriate rectory in lieu of the great tithes; with a rate-tithe of £35, 3s. yearly, in lieu of the great and small tithes of old homesteads, worth 10s. yearly, and certain old enclosures belonging to All Souls' College, Oxford.

MIDDLETHORP, or as it is now called Milthorpe, is a small hamlet in this parish, situate about midway between Weedon and Weston. A "Church of England School," which will hold 73 children, with a master's house attached, was erected here in 1848 by the managers, the Rev. S. Smith, the then vicar, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, with aid from the Committee of Council on Education, and the College of All Souls', Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge, by whom it is also supported. An acre of ground was given

by the vicar as a site for the building, and a garden for the master. Though this, as its title imports, is a Church of England school, yet all denominations are admitted to its general advantages; and while the tenets of the Church are strictly taught, the children of dissenters are not required of necessity to learn her catechism or other formularies.

WESTON, or Weston by Weedon, is a hamlet and considerable village in this parish, situate in a valley about half a mile west of Weedon, and containing a few respectable houses. The Baptists first formed a congregation here in 1681, which is said to be the oldest in the country, and in 1792 they erected a small chapel, which was enlarged in 1866. It is now capable of accommodating 300. There was a Sunday-school for 150 children added at the same time, and the total cost amounted to about £600. Rev. Joseph Lea is the present minister.

Weston Hall, the seat and property of Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, brother of John Henry, third Earl of Donoughmore, Ireland, is an ancient mansion, which has been enlarged and the grounds much improved by the present proprietor.

A small brass Greek coin, of the city of Sala Phrygia, was ploughed up in this lordship some years since.

The Charities of this parish are the poor's land, consisting of 14a. or. 26p., allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure to the poor in lieu of the right of cutting furze and thorns, now let in allotments, and yielding £33 per annum; and 20s. per annum received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity, which is distributed amongst the poor.

Post-Office.—William Hopkins, sub-postmaster.—Letters arrive from Towcester at 9.15 A.M., and are despatched at 4.15 P.M. Wall Letter-Box, Weston, is cleared at 4 P.M.

Aris Mrs Mary, and Misses Elizabeth, Margaret, Harriet, and Ellen, <i>The Green</i>	Soley Rev. Thomas Lewes, M.A. vicar
Coy Hy. beer retlr. Milthorpe	Weaver Mrs Thos. Milthorpe
Edwards Thomas, parish clerk	Welch Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, Milthorpe
Hopkins Wm. shoemaker, &c.	Welch John Henry, farrier and castrator, Milthorpe
Jones Henry, master of free school, Milthorpe	Welch Robert, painter, &c.

Farmers and Graziers.

Aris Jno. (yeo.) *Weedon House*
Giles Henry Wm. Milthorpe
Stuchfield Crescens
Thomson Wm. (and butcher), Milthorpe

WESTON HAMLET.

Bleek Fred. Wm. vict. <i>Crown</i>	Lovell Mr Joseph Richard
Branson John, brick manufacturer, h. <i>Woodend</i>	Mansfield Charles Wm. stonemason and bricklayer
Cox William, beerhouse	Osborne Isaac, baker
Gulliver Richd. shopkeeper	Seckington Wm. Pryce, blacksmith
Hutchinson Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely, <i>Weston Hall</i>	Watts Mark, wheelwt. & carpnt.
Jones William, tailor	Whitton Edward, saddler
Lee Rev. Joseph (<i>Baptist</i>)	

Farmers and Graziers.

Bleek John
Branson George
Gibbard Edward
Giles Samuel (yeoman)
Hinton Joseph
Marshall Clarke
Mawle Thomas

Carrier.—John Robinson, on *Monday* and *Thursday*, to Banbury.

WHITTLEBURY PARISH.

Whittlebury, or Whittlewood, is bounded on the north by Towcester, on the east by Heathencote and Paulersbury, on the south by Lillingston Lovell, in Oxfordshire, and Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire; and on the west by Whitfield, Syresham, and Silverstone. It contains 3185 acres; and its population in 1801 was 533; in 1831, 670; in 1841, 748; in 1851, 707; in 1861, 487; and in 1871, 407 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3936, and the gross estimated rental £4314, 10s. The soil of the woodlands is principally a strong deep loam, but it varies very much in the other parts of the lordship, which is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal landowners are—the Duke of Grafton, Robert Loder, Esq., Lord Southampton (lord of the manor), and Roscoe Shedden, Esq.

Manor.—Whittlebury is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II. it is comprehended in the

hundred of Towcester, and Richard de Whittlebury held six small virgates of land here, then of the fee of Silveston. In the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. (1316), John Mareschal was lord of Whittlebury. From the reign of Edward II., the lordship of Whittlebury has been considered as parcel of the manor of Greens-Norton, and has always been in the hands of the same possessor. His Grace the Duke of Grafton sold it in 1855 to the late Lord Southampton, who was succeeded in 1872 by his son, Charles Henry Fitzroy, the present Lord Southampton, who was born in 1867, and from whom the estates passed by purchase in 1873 to Robert Loder, Esq., High Beeches, Crawley.

The Manor-House stood north of the village. The moat which surrounded it is still visible, and a farmhouse now occupies the area.

Whittlebury Forest.—This celebrated forest originally formed an irregular triangle, enclosing within its area about 32 square miles, or 20,480 acres. The whole of this circuit has not continued to this time forest land, or in the possession of the crown. Numerous and extensive manors and estates have been from time to time exempted from the forest jurisdiction. The land, still considered as forest land, consists of about 5424 acres, almost entirely encompassed with a mound, which is considered its boundary, all within being subject to forest laws. In the reign of Henry III., Whittlebury forest was divided into five walks—viz., Hasleborough, Sholebroke, Wakefield, Hanger, and Shrob. Hasleborough Walk, disforested, and enclosed in 1824, formed the south-western extremity of the forest, contained 1423 acres, of which 840 acres were in Whitfield parish, and 673 acres in Silverstone. This walk was not encircled with a ring fence on every side like the other walks, and the turnpike road from Northampton to Oxford passed through the centre of it. Sholebroke Walk contains 1386 acres, the whole of which are in this lordship. Wakefield Walk contains 1814 acres, of which about 380 acres are in this parish, 635 in Pottersbury, 580 in Passenham and Denshanger, and about 220 acres in Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire. Hanger Walk contains 513 acres, which are wholly in the parish of Passenham. Shrob Walk, containing 295 acres, is nearly a mile distant from any other portion of the forest. By grant from Queen Anne, in 1712, the Duke of Grafton was lord warden or master forester, and as hereditary ranger has charge of the deer, being required to supply the royal household, and those public offices accustomed to have an allowance of venison from the royal forests. The forest was enclosed in 1854, when the late Lord Southampton had a fine park made, comprising about 700 acres, which is well stocked with deer; the deer belonging to the crown were removed when his lordship purchased the forest. This forest was one of the favourite hunting resorts of our early monarchs, who had a palace or royal mansion at Silverstone, where they resided on these occasions. "Though this forest," writes Mr Baker, "cannot now boast of the picturesque beauties of the New Forest, in Hampshire, as it has been despoiled of many of its ancient sylvan treasures, the lover of wild woodland scenery will find ample attractions in the intermingling charms of its majestic trees, its luxuriant and sunless thickets, its opening glades, and its green alleys branching out in every direction, and enlivened with pasturing cattle and gay troops of deer."

Wakefield Lodge, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is delightfully situated in Wakefield Walk, in Paulerspury parish.

Sholebroke Lodge, the residence of Robert Edmund Oliver, Esq., stands in Sholebroke Walk.

Shrob Lodge, in the walk of that name, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Whittlebury Lodge, the seat of Robert Loder, Esq., was burnt down on 3d January 1864. The present handsome mansion of stone, in the Elizabethan style, was erected in 1868 on the site of the former building, by the late Lord Southampton. It is situated at the S.E. extremity of Whittlebury Green, skirting the park.

The Village of Whittlebury contains several respectable houses, and stands on the turnpike-road to Buckingham, about four miles S. by W. of Towcester, and eight north of Buckingham.

The Church, an ancient structure in the Early English style, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is situate at the N.W. end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing a peal of four bells. The interior was paved and pewed in 1815, and a barrel organ, erected in 1848, presented by the late Lord Southampton. The living is a vicarage with that of Silverstone annexed, in the deanery of Brackley; gross yearly value, £383, 7s. 1d.; net £200; in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Arthur J. Street, B.A., inducted in 1873. There is no house or residence belonging to the living; the vicar rents a house near the church.

Luffield Priory.—This religious establishment stood in a secluded spot within the forest of Whittlewood or Whittlebury, at the junction of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It was founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for monks of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The conventual buildings and offices were principally in the parish of Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and the church stood in Northamptonshire, within the precincts of Silverstone. About 60 acres of the land belonging to the priory is situate in this county, and the remainder, or greater part of the district, is situate in Buckinghamshire. In consequence of the extreme poverty of this monastery, it was suppressed, and its revenues annexed to King Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and it continued a cell to that splendid establishment till the general dissolution of the monasteries in the next reign.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here, erected in 1782-3.

The National School is endowed with £22, 13s. 9d. from the Slapton charity estate, and is partly supported by voluntary contribution.

The Charities of the parish are—20s. from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity for the poor; the rent of the poor's land, 7a. 1r. 13p. awarded at the enclosure of Whittlebury, in 1797, which now lets for £11, 10s. 6d., and the sum of £5, given to four widows at Christmas for gowns and shoes and in money, is received from Amptill, in Bedfordshire, from the trustees of Bryan's Charity. The crown, in 1855, granted £189, 9s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols, the interest of which, £5, 10s. 9d., is given to the poor at Christmas in coal, in lieu of their right to gather firewood in the forest.

Antiquities.—In and about the year 1822, under the roots of some trees felled near the churchyard, fragments of inscribed Roman bricks, and several Greek, consular and Roman coins were found, amongst which was a silver drachm of Alexander the Great.

Post-Office.—At Edward Mead's. Letters arrive from Towcester at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Fitzroy Lord Augustus Charles
Lennox
Oliver Robert Edmund, Esq.
Beers Mrs Anne
Burbidge Saml. trav. tea dealer
Burbidge Thomas, shoemaker
Faulkner Miss Annie
Gardiner Reuben, wood dealer
Gasson William, farm bailiff

Gray Winckles, carpenter
Hayle Edmd. baker & shopkpr.
Linnell William, wheelwright
Loder Robt. Esq. *Whittlebury*
Lodge
Meads Edward, shopkeeper
Savage John, blacksmith
Street Rev. Arthur Joseph,
B.A. vicar
Tarry Miss Mary

Tilley Mr John
Tucker Henry, butcher
Tucker Jno. vict. *Fox & Hounas*
Webb Thomas, tailor

Farmers and Graziers.
Claydon William (yeoman)
Ridge Henry, *Lord's Fields*
Ridge Samuel (and maltster)

Carrier.—John Wilcox, to Towcester, daily.

TOWCESTER HUNDRED.

This Hundred is bounded on the north by the Hundred of Nobottle Grove, on the east by those of Wymersley and Clely, and on the south-west and west by the Hundreds of Fawsley and Greens-Norton, is of a very irregular form, and

its area is 12,980 statute acres. The Watling Street Roman way (now the Chester Road), traverses it in a straight line, and enters Fawsley Hundred from Pattishall parish. "At the time of the Conqueror's survey," says Bridges, "the extent of this hundred appears to have been much larger than it is at present, and to have remained so for several generations. In the reign of Henry II., it contained the following lordships:—Gayton, Pateshall, Foxley, Hinton, Wapenham, Sewell, Grimescot, Potecote, Tiffeld, Wyttebiry, Toucestre, and Grafton. Of these, Hinton and Wapenham now lie in the hundred of Sutton; Sewell, and Whittlebury, with the greater part of Foxley, in the hundred of Norton; and Grafton in the hundred of Clely. In the time of Edward I., it was reduced to the dimensions which it now bears. The hundred of Towcester was in the hands of the crown in the reign of William the Conqueror, but was found to be in the possession of Audamare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in the seventeenth of Edward II. (1324). The hundred court, which was held once in every three weeks, was in the third year of Edward III. (1330) farmed out to bailiffs, from whom it passed to the lord of the manor of Towcester, and from this period the hundred has uninterruptedly accompanied the manor down to George William Richard, Earl Pomfret, the present lord. The families of Hastings and Grey enjoyed all that had been possessed of Towcester by Audamare de Valence, and from the latter family it passed to Sir Richard Empson, who was succeeded in the possession by Sir William Compton, to whom the manor was granted. It subsequently came into the hands of the Fermor family.

The following is an enumeration of the parishes into which this hundred is divided, showing the population in 1871, number of houses, rateable value, and gross estimated rental of each parish, together with the number of acres collected from the parish rate books:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Abthorpe	1,889	116	—	—	216	299	559	£ 2,663	£ 2,892
Foscote, hamlet		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Higham	1,683	82	3	—	167	161	328	2,552	2,777
Gayton	1,605	106	7	—	271	244	515	7,980	28,805
Pattishall	2,757	206	7	—	503	462	965	5,476	5,984
Tiffeld	1,225	40	2	—	133	86	219	1,714	1,857
Towcester	3,631	617	65	2	1,275	1,402	2,677	10,893	12,734
	12,850	1,167	84	2	2,565	2,654	5,263	31,278	55,049

CHARITIES OF TOWCESTER HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, names of donors, &c. See also the histories of the parishes:—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1646.	Jane Leeson (land)	Abthorpe parish, poor	£3 0 0
"	Ditto (land)	Ditto, school	8 0 0
1726.	Thomas Nicholl (£200)	Ditto, endowment of the church living	10 0 0
"	Thomas Nicholl (£200)	Abthorpe parish, poor and parish clerk	5 0 0
"	Sheppard and Porters' gifts (£5 each)	Ditto, bread to poor	0 10 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Cold Higham parish, poor	1 0 0
1698.	Poor's Estate	Gayton parish	40 0 0
"	Church Land	Ditto	28 0 0
1670.	Lady Katherine Leveson	Pattishall parish, two poor widows	26 0 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, apprenticing children	20 0 0
"	Bidford Charity	Ditto, poor	26 13 4

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1670.	Dividend on Stock left for the redemption of slaves	Ditto, ditto	£34 0 11
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto, ditto	1 0 0
"	Marke's Charity Estate	Ditto, ditto	6 0 0
1647.	Thomas Cleave (land)	Ditto, bread to poor	13 4 0
1684.	Thomas Young (rents)	Ditto, teaching six poor boys	18 0 0
"	Foxley charity	Ditto, school, according to surplus (about)	5 0 0
1809.	William Waite (£200)	Ditto, one poor widow	6 5 0
"	Ditto (£100)	Ditto, school	3 2 6
1847.	William Pinckard (£1000)	Ditto, two poor men	29 2 6
1847.	Ditto (£500), after the death of Charlotte Gibbings	Ditto, school	
1780.	Church and Poor's Land	Tiffeld parish	11 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto, poor	0 10 0

CHARITIES OF TOWCESTER PARISH.

1451.	Sponne's Charity Estate		198 0 0
1552.	Trustees of Sponne's Charity (rents)	Grammar school	13 16 0
"	Payable out of the Crown rents of the county	Ditto	7 2 8
1797.	Land allotted at the enclosure	Ditto	20 0 0
1697.	Anne Jones (land)	Teaching six poor boys	3 3 0
1704.	Joseph Saunders (rent)	Grammar school	5 1 0
1735.	Richard Ratnett	Teaching two poor boys	2 0 0
1691.	William Perry (land)	Ditto, and supplying them with coats and caps	5 0 0
1695.	Thomas Bickerstaff (land)	Almshouses for three poor people	70 0 0
1776.	Joseph Newman (£100)	Four poor widows	5 0 0
1789.	Sarah Churchill (£80)	Ditto	3 0 0
"	Several sums (£551, 9s. 6d.)	For five poor almspeople	
1814.	Sarah Churchill (£100)	Ditto	3 0 0
1800.	Mary Cooke (£10)	For five poor almspeople	0 10 0
1801.	Simon Adams (£120)	One elderly almsperson	5 0 0
1805.	James Hall (£100)	Almshouses	4 0 0
"	Thomas Cleaves (£50)	Bread to poor	13 7 0
1694.	John and Ann Jones (rent)	Ditto	9 6 0
"	Poor's Land		9 0 0
1617.	William Sheppard and Frances George	Poor	0 10 0
"	John Clarke (rent)	Ditto	2 0 0
"	Richard Bland (rent)	Ditto	1 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent)	Ditto	2 0 0
"	Church Estate		58 10 0
1802.	Sir John Knightley (£200, 3 per cent. consols)	Sunday-school	5 14 0
1829.	Martha Stokes	Almshouses	3 0 0
1836-7.	Mary Sheppard (£306, 12s.)	Ditto	9 3 0
1845.	Gilbert Fleisher	Ditto	0 12 0

£754 2 11

ABTHORPE PARISH.

Abthorpe was originally a chapelry, in the parish of Towcester; but was constituted a distinct parish, with the hamlets of Charlock and Foxcote, now called Fosote, in the tenth of George II. (1736). It is bounded by Towcester on the north, east, and south-east; on the south by Silverstone, and on the west and north-west by the river Sow, which divides it from Slapton and Bradden, and on reaching Towcester, changes its name to the Towe. The lordship, with its hamlets, contains 1889 acres; and its population in 1801, was 393; in 1831, 477; in 1841, 449; in 1851, 500; in 1861, 541; and in 1871, 558. Its rateable value is £2662; and the gross estimated rental is £2892. The soil varies from a red loam to a strong clay, and gravelly land; the lordship is well supplied with springs, and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), Messrs David and Thomas Gibbins, Mr William Pittam, Mrs Elliott, Charles John Hare, and Mr Thomas Amos, M.D.

Manor.—Abthorpe, with Foxcote and Charlock, were anciently members of the manor of Towcester. In the seventeenth year of the reign of Edward II. (1324), Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, died seized of them, and left them, with the manor of Towcester, to John de Hastings, his nephew; and in the reign of Edward III. they were in the hands of William de Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon, in right of his wife. In 1759, George, the second Earl of Pomfret, sold all his estates here, including Bucknell Wood and Challock, to Ralph, second Earl of Verney, in Ireland, after whose decease, in 1791, a portion of it was sold to the Rev. Thomas Coker, of Deynton, in Gloucestershire, with whose family it continued (the manor being afterwards purchased by John Coker, Esq., of Bicester, nephew to the said Rev. Thomas Coker) until 1822, when it was purchased of the trustees of Thomas Lewis Coker, Esq., by John Malsbury Kirby, Gent., of Towcester. He died in 1824, and the manor of Abthorpe was sold by his daughter Sarah, the wife of Henry Elliott, Gent., of Greens-Norton, in 1827, to the trustees of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, K.G., from whom it descended, in 1844, to Henry Fitz-Roy, the fifth Duke, and from him it passed, in 1863, to his eldest son, William Henry Fitz-Roy, the present duke.

The Village of Abthorpe stands on an eminence about 3 miles W.S.W. from Towcester. Silk stockings were formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent, but the trade has greatly declined of late years. Most of the inhabitants are now employed in the shoe trade, and lace-making is carried on extensively.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a handsome stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a square tower, containing four bells, and surmounted by a handsome spire. The church was restored and partly rebuilt and enlarged in 1870, at a cost of over £2000, raised by voluntary contributions, when the south aisle, organ chamber, vestry, and the tower and spire were added, together with a new oak pulpit, lectern, altar-rails, and open deal sittings; an organ has lately been added, and the two ancient piscinas in the chancel have been retained. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the Parliamentary returns at £60 per annum, and now valued at £320. The Bishop of Peterborough and the feoffers of Mrs Leeson's charity alternately are the patrons, and the Rev. Serocold Clarke Skeels, M.A., is the vicar. The vicarage has been four times augmented with £200, Queen Anne's bounty, also with £200 from Thomas Nicholl, Gent., £200 from Mr Marshall's trustees, and by a legacy from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In addition to the glebe land, the Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 17a. 30p. in lieu of vicarial tithes. The vicar holds a perpetual lease of the Leeson Charity Estate, at a fixed yearly rent of £57, 17s. 4d., and the amount of the several augmentations have been expended in the purchase of land. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the improPRIATORS, the parish being still part and parcel of the rectory of Towcester.

Leeson's Charity.—Mrs Jane Leeson, of Abthorpe, a native of Frankton, in Warwickshire, by will, dated 27th May 1646, devised her capital, messuage, and lands, in Abthorpe, subject to a fee-farm rent to the crown, of £9, 17s. 4d. yearly, to certain feoffees, upon trust that they should receive the rents and profits thereof, and therewith yearly pay the sum of £30 towards the relief of the poor for the time being, of certain towns and villages, in the following proportions:—

Abthorpe and village of	Wappenham.....	£1 10	Cold Higham and	
Foxcote.....	Helmdon	1 0	Grimscote.....	£1 0
Towcester and Wood	Weston and Weedon		Pattishall	1 0
Burcott.....	Pinkeney	1 0	Tiffield	0 10
Brackley	Adson	0 10	Whitfield	0 10
Morton Pinkeney.....	Slapton	1 0	Alderton	1 0
Paulspury	Bradden	0 10	Blisworth	1 10
Whittlebury	Greens-Norton.....	1 10	Plumpton	0 10
Silverstone	Blakesley	1 10	Frankton (Warwick-	
Siresham	Easton and Hulcot.....	1 0	shire).....	2 0

She also built the *School* near her dwelling-house here in 1642, and endowed

it with £8 a year; and willed £4 a year to the feoffees "for their pains in performing her will," and 40s. to be expended upon them at their annual meeting. The school buildings, which are among the best in the county, have been restored and a new wing added. The estate comprises a dwelling-house, now the *Vicarage House*, with 60a. 28p. of old enclosed land, and an allotment of 61a. 3r. 24p. awarded at the enclosure. In 1737, when Abthorpe was constituted a parish, this charity and school were united to the living, to which the schoolmaster, Robert Porter, was presented. The vicarage, which was formerly the manor-house, has been renovated at great expense by the late vicar.

In pursuance of the directions of the Act, the trustees demised to the successive vicars of Abthorpe the messuage and lands devised by the will, at the yearly rent of £57, 17s. 4d. mentioned in the Act, being the rent at which the property was let to Mr Porter at the time the Act passed, and which, after the payment of the specific allowances mentioned in the will—namely, £9, 17s. 4d. for the fee-farm rent, £30 for the poor of the different towns and villages, £8 for the schoolmaster, and £2 and £4 to the trustees—leaves the sum of £4 for contingent expenses, such as new trust-deeds, repairs of the school, and of the room reserved for the use of the trustees.

Nicholl's Charity.—Thomas Nicholl, Gent., by will dated 15th of August 1726, bequeathed £700 (as stated above), towards procuring £200 more from Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of the living, and 20 guineas towards the purchase of communion plate. He also left £2, 10s. per annum for bread for the poor of this parish, and £2, 10s. per annum to the parish clerk, as long as divine service should be continued in the church there on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays, and certain other duties performed according to the terms of the Act of Parliament; but as these parochial duties have long since been discontinued, the owners of the land charged with these sums have refused to pay them any longer.

The other *Charities* are £5, left by Captain Sheppard and Mr Robert Porter, the interest of which (10s.) is given in bread to the poor.

CHALLOCK, or CHARLOCK, is a hamlet on the southern extremity of this parish, about one mile south-east of Abthorpe Church. The estate consists of about 200 acres, which anciently formed part of the possessions of the priory of Luffield, and is now united with the manor of Abthorpe.

Charlock House, the residence of Mr William Chadwick Amos, is the only house in the hamlet.

FOXCOTE, or FOSCOTE, is another hamlet in this parish, which contains two houses, and nearly 400 acres of land, situate between Abthorpe and Towcester. This was formerly a separate manor, but is now associated with Abthorpe as a member of the manor of Towcester. The Duke of Grafton is the proprietor.

Letters arrive through the Towcester Post-Office.

Barrett John, butcher
Capern John, stocking weaver
Dillow Thomas, parish cler
Goodall Alf. mas. nat. scho.
Henson Samuel, shoe agent
Hayward Edw. butcher & farmer
Hindes Wm. baker and grocer
Hinson Jas. wheelwright, brick
and tilemaker, and victualler,
Stocking Frame
Kendall Robert, grocer and
beer retailer

Matthews Charles, blacksmith,
shopkeeper, & vict. *New Inn*
Middleton Samuel, shopkeeper
Needham Jno. framewrk. knitt.
Rainbird George, shopkeeper
Rainbow William, tailor
Ratledge Nathan, bricklayer
Sewell William, shoemaker
Skeels Rev. Serocold Clarke,
M.A., vicar
Stevens Joseph, shoe agent
Timms Benjamin, glazier
Timms Miss Elizabeth, lace sch.

Timms John, shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.

Amos William, *The Hayes*
Amos William Chadwick,
Charlock House
Barford John, *Foscote Hill*
Barford Valentine, *Foscote*
Gibbins David (yeoman)
Gibbins Thomas (yeoman)
Hindes William
Shepherd Richard
Tomlin William

Carrier.—John Middleton, to Northampton, on *Saturday*.

COLD HIGHAM PARISH.

Cold Higham, so called from its exposed and elevated situation, is named Hecham, and Hecham Parva or Little Higham in early records, and Heca in

Doomsday Book. Its boundaries are formed by Stowe on the north, from which it is divided by Stowe brook, by Pattishall on the east, on the south by Greens-Norton and Blakesley, and on the west by Litchborough. The parish comprehends the hamlets of Grimscothe, Potcote, and part of Foster's Booth, and contains 1683 acres of the rateable value of £2552, and the gross estimated rental is £2777; its population in 1801 was 271; in 1831, 391; in 1841, 388; in 1851, 406; in 1861, 349; and in 1871, 328 souls. The soil is principally a strong clay, but in some parts a light loam; there are some excellent springs here, and about one-third of the lordship is in grass. The proprietors are the Duke of Grafton, K.G. (who is lord of the manor); Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq.; Rev. H. H. Bridgewater, and Messrs Richard and David Gibbins.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the Earl of Morton held 2 hides and 4 parts of half a hide of land here; there were 10 acres of meadow, and the whole had been valued before the conquest, when it was the freehold of Leuric at 5s., but it was then advanced to 20s. Godwin held 2 hides here of Walterius Flandrensis at the same time, which had been reduced in value from 40s. to 20s. In the reign of Henry II. these were two separate manors, the former being in the hands of one Aunsel or Anselm, who held it of the fee of Roger de Mowbray; and the latter was held by the prior and monks of Dunstable, who were certified to hold 2 hides in Grimscothe of the fee of Wahul. There was also at this time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide and 1 small virgate in Potcote, which were held by John de Daventre. In the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the lords of Higham, Potcote, and Grimscothe were Robert de Daventre, John de Grimscothe, Richard Foxle, and John de Pateshull. This latter gentleman died seized of a manor here, in the twenty-third of Edward III. (1350); and in the partition of the estates of his son and successor, Sir William de Pateshull, between his four sisters, his possessions here were assigned to Catherine, the wife of Sir Robert de Tudenham. These he died seized of in the thirty-fifth of the same reign (1362), and left them to John de Tudenham, his son, who became possessed of them after the decease of Catherine his mother, in the seventh of Richard II. (1384), and from whom it descended to his son. The other manor, which was held of the fee of Mowbray, was in the hands of Robert de Daventre, who died after conveying it to his youngest son Philip, in the sixteenth of Edward III. (1343). In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., William de Daventre sold this manor to Thomas de la Pole; and in the tenth of the same reign (1409), William, his son, levied a fine of the manor of Grimscothe, Potcote, and the advowson of the church of Cold Higham. Margery, the widow of this gentleman, possessed it, and presented it to the church in the twelfth of Henry VI. (1434). From this family the manors of Grimscothe and Potcote passed in marriage to the family of Langley, and in the fourteenth of Henry VII. (1499), they passed from them to the Empsons. These manors, with the advowson of the church, were included in the same purchase as Towcester, from Thomas Empson, Esq., by Richard Fermor, Esq., in the twenty-second of Henry VIII. (1530), and from this purchaser, the estate, which has long since ceased to be considered manorial, descended to the Earl of Pomfret, at whose decease in 1867 it passed to his sister, Lady Fermor Hesketh, who died in 1870, and was succeeded by her second son, Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., the present proprietor. These manors, now called the manors of Cold Higham, were annexed to the honor of Grafton, on its creation, in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1542), and are now possessed by the present Duke of Grafton.

The Village of Cold Higham stands a little north of the Chester road, about 4 miles S.W. of Towcester, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Luke, is a small, ancient edifice, consisting of nave, small chancel, south chapel, and tower; the latter, in which are four bells, has a ridge or pack-saddle top, and is of the thirteenth century; the north side of the chancel belongs to the lay impropriator, and the south side to the rector. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £10, returned at £124; but the gross income is over £500 per annum.

John Baron Howes, Esq., of Northampton, is patron, and the Rev. William Henry Clarke, A.M., is the rector. In the south chapel is the wooden effigy of a cross-legged knight on an alabaster altar tomb, supposed to belong to one of the ancient lords of Potcote; and in the exterior wall on the south side of the chancel is a low monumental arch, under which is the chamfered lid of a stone coffin, ornamented with a floriated cross.

The Rectory-House is situated north of the church, in grounds which are planted with lofty elms, visible as far as Bow Bricknill, in Buckinghamshire, to the south, and Naseby to the north. The rectory consists of 59a. 20p. of land, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure in lieu of glebe, 104a. 3r. 14p. in lieu of tithes in Higham and Grimscote, and 90a. 3r. 33p. in lieu of the tithes of Potcote.

The Churchyard is now (1873) about to be enlarged. The land was given by the Duke of Grafton for that purpose; and, in 1872, a good school, with teacher's house attached, was built at a cost of over £600, on a site adjoining the churchyard, also given by his Grace.

Charities.—The poor of this parish receive 20s. yearly from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity. The poor's allotment consists of 6a. 1r. 37p., which, instead of being let out and the rent distributed in the usual way, is divided into small parcels for garden ground, and given to those persons who formerly exercised the privilege of cutting fuel on the heath, and for whose benefit the land was allotted. The church land consists of 9a., and now lets for £23, 17s. per annum, which is appropriated to the repairs of the church; and 1a. 2r., called the clerk's land, is held by the parish clerk for the time being. The above three allotments are situate in Grimscote.

GRIMSCOTE is a hamlet forming the south-western portion of the parish, and the village, which is much larger than that of Higham, stands on a very uneven surface, about three-fourths of a mile west of it. Here is a small Baptist Chapel of stone, which will seat about 100 persons, and was built in 1837. There is a feast held in the village on the first Sunday after 29th of October.

FOSTER'S BOOTH, 7 miles S.W. of Northampton, is another hamlet, partly in this parish and partly in that of Pattishall, the houses on the south side of the Watling Street or Chester road, between the above villages, and upon which this hamlet is situated, being in Pattishall, and those on the north side in this parish. Morton tells us that this place originated in a hut or booth belonging to a poor countryman named Foster; "but tradition assigns its origin," says Mr Baker, "to the Forester's Booth, and points in confirmation to the rude hunting sketch in fresco, representative of the death of the stag, which bearing date '1637,' has continued for two centuries to ornament the western wall of the George Inn," but now, to the regret of antiquarians, destroyed.

POTCOTE hamlet (*see Greens-Norton parish*).

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Towcester at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.44 P.M.

Archibald Mr William, <i>Foster's Booth</i>	asst. overse. for this & Litchborough parish, <i>Grimscote</i>	Gibbins Richard (yeoman) <i>Grimscote</i>
Armstrong William, shopkeeper. <i>Grimscote</i>	Judkins Thomas, parish clerk	Goff Thomas, <i>Grimscote</i>
Cardrey George, corn miller, <i>Cold Higham Mills</i>	Kirton Jas. shop. <i>Foster's Booth</i>	Messinger Thomas, <i>Cold Higham Downs</i>
Clarke Rev. William Henry, M.A. rector	Parkinson Joseph, wheelwright and machinist, <i>Grimscote</i>	Pinckard John, <i>Grimscote</i>
Folwell John, coal dealer, <i>Grimscote</i>	Rogers John, shopkeeper	Prowett Wm. <i>Foster's Booth</i>
Harris Jno. wheelwt. beer ret. &	Smith Thos. wheelt. <i>Grimscote</i>	Shepherd John, <i>Grimscote</i>
	Farmers and Graziers.	Webb Thomas, <i>Grimscote</i>
	Bull Thos. <i>Cold Higham</i>	Whitton Joseph Wakefield, <i>Potcote House</i>

Carrier.—Thomas Reeve, to Northampton, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

GAYTON PARISH.

Gayton is bounded on the north by Rothersthorp, on the east by Milton Malzor, on the south by Blisworth and Tiffeld, and on the west by Pattishall,

from which it is divided by Eastcote Brook, which rises in Churnwell, a very fine spring in this lordship. It contains 1665 acres, and its population in 1801 was 267; in 1831, 461; in 1841, 425; in 1851, 421; in 1861, 459; and in 1871, 515 souls. The rateable value, including the canal and railway property, is £7980, and the gross estimated rental is £28,805. The soil on the hill is a grey loam, and in the valley a strong clay, and is nearly equally divided between pasture and arable land. The principal proprietors are—Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., Leybourn Grange, Kent (the lord of the manor), William Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Herts, and Mr Richard Dunkley. There are some extensive brick-kilns in the parish. Mr Baker informs us, that in the one adjoining the Bambury Lane Wharf Yard to the north, is a diluvian bed from which his sister (Miss Baker), “obtained, in the winter of 1835, some interesting relics of mammalia—the humerus bone and fragments of the teeth of the mastodon; the tibia of a full grown, and portion of a tooth of a young elephant; parts of the tibia, teeth, and tusks of the hippopotamus; parts of the skull, humerus, tibia, vertebræ, and the teeth of the ox; tibia and teeth of the elk; and horn and prong, and portion of ribs of the deer.” The London and North-Western, and the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railways, and the Grand Junction Canal pass through the parish.

Manor.—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; but in the reign of Henry II., it was certified to contain four hides of land, which were in the possession of the advocate of Bethune, who in the ninth year of the same reign (1130), accounted to the king for 20s, and in four years afterwards for one mark for this manor. He was succeeded by Baldwin de Bethune, who sold it, with the advowson of the church, to Ingelram, Lord of Fienles, for 700 marks sterling (£466, 13s. 4d.), in the thirty-third of Henry III. (1249). This gentleman obtained a licence to enclose Gayton Wood, and throw it into a park in the forty-third of this reign (1259). In the fifty-fourth of the same reign, he granted the manor to Michael de Houghton of Northampton, who obtained a grant of free warren for himself and his heirs; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), Thomas Murdak and his wife, Scolastica de Meux, were certified to be lords of Gayton. From their descendants the manor passed to the family of Trussell, and in the twenty-fourth of Henry VI. (1446), Robert Tanfield, Esq., levied a fine of it, together with the advowson of the church. Sir Francis Tanfield sold them in 1607 to Sir William Samwell, who died seized of them in the thirteenth of Charles I. (1628); and in 1751, they were again sold by Sir Thos. Samwell, Bart., to Richard Kent, Esq. His son and successor of the same name disposed of the whole of his estate here, and the manor was purchased in 1755, by James Hawley, Esq., M.D., whose great-grandson, Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, the third baronet, is the present proprietor. Certain lands here were formerly in the possession of the family of De Gayton, and called “Gayton’s Manor.” St John’s Hospital, in Northampton, levied a fine to Henry de Gayton of two virgates of land here, and which estate, now consisting of 3 tenements and 37 acres, is still held by the hospital. Henry, son of Henry de Gayton, gave Litevill Croft and 16 acres in this parish, to the Abbey of St James, near Northampton. Gayton was annexed to the honor of Grafton, on its erection in 1541. About 20 acres of the wood which Ingelram de Fiennes had a licence to enclose, in 1258, still remain; and in the fifth of Henry IV. (1403), John Trussell had licence to impark 300 acres, which has been long since disparked and divided into fields.

The Manor-House, now reduced to a farmhouse, stands at the northern entrance to the village, and is that peculiar style of domestic architecture prevalent in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

The Village of Gayton is pleasantly situated on high ground, and commands an extensive view of a richly-cultivated district. It is five miles S.W. of Northampton, four N.W. of Towcester, and one and a half from the Blisworth station.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is in the Early English and Decorated styles. It consists of a nave with clerestory, chancel, side aisles, south porch, north chapel, or chantry, which was formerly the burial place of the Sam-

wells, and a tower, 54 feet in height, in which is a peal of six bells. On the great bell, dated 1662, are the words, "God save King Charles;" on the second, 1594, "Feare God and obey the Lord;" and on the first, 1585, "Geve thanks to God alwaies." A turret for the Sanctus bell on the east end of the nave is a rather uncommon feature in this county.

The chief objects of interest in the interior are the font, which is ornamented with interlaced Norman arches and a cable-moulding round the rim. The wooden effigy of Sir Philip de Gayton, which is placed under a decorated canopy on the north side of the chancel, is of the early part of the fourteenth century. The carved oak-stalls within the communion rails show some curious specimens of carving. The altar tomb, of Purbeck marble, on the south side, under a canopy of the sixteenth century, is without any inscription, and the family it was intended to commemorate is unknown. In the north wall of what was a chantry chapel, is the tomb of Lady Scolastica, wife of Sir Godfrey de Meaux, and daughter of the last of the Gaytons; the figure is carved in the style of those which ornament the Queen's Cross at Delapre. A small figure upon the bracket above was found in the north wall, and is supposed to represent a member of the Gayton family; it bears the inscription, "H. jacet in tumba Mabila filia Thomæ de——" An alabaster altar tomb stands in the same chapel; on the top are incised figures representing Francis Tanfield and Bridget, his wife, and eighteen children, eight of whom appear to have died young. This monument deserves notice, as Mr Tanfield was one who signed the Act of Uniformity. He died in 1558, and his wife in 1583.

The east window and several others are filled with elegantly stained glass. The clock, erected in 1848, is the gift of the Rev. Edw. Rawnsley, late a curate of this parish, and Mrs Kennaird, afterwards Mrs Rawnsley; eight of the stained windows are also the gift of this lady, and the other seven were presented by the late rector, Dr Butler. An organ was placed in the church in 1871, at a cost of £300, defrayed by funds which had accumulated from the church lands. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £15, 5s. 2½d., and now worth about £580 per annum. The advowson continued appendant to the manor till 1765, when Jas. Hawley, Esq., M.D., sold it for £1400 to the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who are the present patrons, and the Rev. Nicholas John Temple, D.D., is the rector. The rectory consists of 93 acres of glebe, and the tithes of the whole parish, which were commuted, in 1838-9, for £438. The *Rectory-House* is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated south of the churchyard. *Gayton House* is the seat and property of Captain J. S. Ferguson. The *National School* was erected in 1845; and the school clock was presented by Mrs Coles.

Almshouses.—Here are 8 cottages and about 25 acres, called Almsland, the rent of which (about £40 per annum) is distributed four times a year by the minister and churchwardens, in sums varying from 2s. to 7s., among poor persons not receiving alms. The *Church Land*, containing 14a. 3r. 17p., yielding about £28 a year, is expended on the repairs of the church.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.30 P.M.

Dixon George Edw. master of national school	Northamptonshire Iron Co., and at <i>Duston</i> , Joseph Carter, manager, h. <i>Blisworth</i>	Temple Rev. Nicholas John, D.D., rector
Dunckley David, joiner & bldr.	Old George, shoemaker	Wheldon Wm. Hy. iron ore mstr.
Facer Thos. shopr. & beer retair.	Payne Thomas, plumber, shop-keeper, and beer retailer	Whitehurst Rev. John, M.A. curate
Ferguson Major John Stephenson, <i>Gayton House</i>	Ratlidge Joseph, stonemason and deputy-clerk of parish	Farmers and Graziers.
Haynes William Oliver, blacksmith and beer retailer	Savage Geo. coal mer. and vict.	Dunckley George
Linnell Edmund Kirby, baker, butcher, and tax collector	<i>Anchor Inn</i> , Banbury Lane, h. <i>Stoke Bruerne</i>	George Walter
Lovell Arthur	Smith Samuel Whistance, vict.	Griffith Pheasant
Moore John, butcher, shopkpr. and beer retailer	<i>Crown and Squirrel</i>	Payne Mrs Charlotte and Sons (Thos. & Jas.) <i>Manor-House</i>
		Payne William
		West William, <i>Gayton Lodge</i>

Carriers.—To Northampton, John Moore and George Kingston, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

PATTISHALL PARISH.

Pattishall, or Pateshull, comprehends the hamlets or members of Astcote, Estcote, Darlscote or Dalscote, and Descote; about 150 acres of Foxley, and part of Foster's Booth. It is bounded on the north by Bugbrook, on the east by Gayton and Tiffield, on the west by Litchborough and Grimscore, and by Greens-Norton on the south. It contains 2757 acres; and its population in 1801 was 551; in 1831, 742; in 1841, 728; in 1851, 775; in 1861, 885; and in 1871, 965 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5476, and the gross estimated rental, £5984. The soil is principally a strong grey loam on limestone, and the proprietors are Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., lord of the manor; the executors of the late Thomas Howes, Esq.; the executors of the late Thomas Drayson, Esq.; Mr William Faulkner, the Duke of Grafton, Mr George West, Mr Joseph Rush, Mr William Archbold, and several smaller owners.

Manor.—Walterius Flandrensis held 8 hides of land here at the general survey; there were two mills of the yearly rent of 32d., and the whole had been valued before the conquest, when it was the freehold of Levenot, at £10; but was now reduced to £5. In the reign of Henry II. Simon de Wahull, grandson to Walterius Flandrensis, held 7 hides, William de Hocton 8 small virgates, and Earl Maurice 2 small virgates of the fee of Botebot. In the 24th of Edward I. (1296), John de Wahull died seized of a manor here, which he held of the king *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee, and was succeeded by Thomas de Wahull, his son. In the same year, Simon de Pateshull died seized of a manor here, which he held *in capite* of John de Wahull, by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, and left it to John Pateshull, his son, a minor. This manor continued with the family of Wahull, or Wodhull, till the time of Henry VIII., in the latter part of whose reign it was carried in marriage by Agnes, only daughter of Anthony Wodhull, to Richard Chetwode, Esq., from whom it received the name of Chetwode's manor. Sir Richard Chetwode, son and successor of the said Richard and Agnes, sold it for £1013, 6s. 8d., to Theodore Markes, Gent., in the 8th of Charles I. (1633), and his son of the same name acquired the other manor here called Pateshull, or Strangeway's manor. The Rev. John Baron purchased both manors for £6300; in 1759, he settled them, by deed and will, on his son-in-law, Richard Dickinson, Esq., whose eldest son, John Baron Dickinson, Esq., sold them, in 1791, to Thomas Perkins, Esq. This gentleman sold them to Peter Denys, Esq., who soon after conveyed them to his brother-in-law, George, third Earl of Pomfret, from whom they descended in 1833 to George William Richard, 5th Earl of Pomfret; and from him, in 1867, to his eldest sister, Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor Hesketh, who was succeeded in 1870 by her second son, Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., the present possessor.

The Village of Pattishall stands a little north of the Roman Watling Street, now the Chester road, about 4 miles N.N.W. of Towcester, and 6½ miles S.W. of Northampton. This parish is divided by a small brook or ditch; the western division or Pattishall side, includes Pattishall and Astcote, and the eastern division, or Eastcote side, includes Eastcote and Darlscote.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and situate on rising ground at the N.E. of the village, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, porch, chancel, and a low tower containing five bells. The interior was restored in 1871 at a cost of £1000, when it was furnished with open sittings, all of which are free. The tower was rebuilt in 1663 at a cost of £199, 10s. 3d. In the chancel and south aisle, or side chapel, are two piscinas in very good preservation; in the chancel is also the ancient locker, and in the south wall of the same is a monumental arch, which might be mistaken for the sedilia, were it not too low for that purpose. The chancel is divided from the nave by a narrow semicircular arch, and from the aisles by three pointed arches on each side, supported by plain octagonal columns. The living is a vicarage in two moieties, in the deanery of Brackley, rated in the king's books at £6, 11s. 10½d., and returned at £143, 10s. 4d. The advowson of the Dunstable, or Upper

Vicarage, is vested in the crown, and that of the Godston, or Nether Vicarage, in the Rev. Henry Forster Welsh, the present incumbent. The Rev. Charles Augustus Perring is the incumbent of the upper vicarage. These portions formed parts of the possessions of the priory of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and the abbey of Godston, near Oxford, the Wahulls having disposed of the patronage in moieties, each of which constituted a distinct benefice, and had its separate vicarage. The *Vicarage House* of the upper portion stands south of the church, and that of the lower vicarage at the eastern extremity of the village.

Two small *Baptist Chapels* were erected, in Pattishall and Eastcote respectively, in 1838 and 1840; the Rev. Charles Mace is the minister.

Charities.—By a decree of Chancery, in 1226, it was ordered that seven-tenths of the accumulated fund of the Bidford Charity should be applied for the benefit of the poor of the several parishes named in the Duchess Dudley's will. Of the dividends this parish receives £26, 13s. 4d. per annum; an annual portion of the rents of the Bidford estate, amounting generally to about £13, and £34, os 11d., by reason of there being no claim for the redemption of Christian slaves from the bondage of the Turks, for which purpose a portion of the charity was left. Lady Catherine Leveson bequeathed her Foxley estate for charitable purposes (see *Foxley*, page 510), out of the rents of which Pattishall is entitled to £26 per annum for two poor widows; £20 to place two poor boys as apprentices, and one-third of the surplus rents and profits of the estate for distribution amongst the poor. £1 per annum is received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity. *Markes's Charity*, consisting of 1a. 2r. 11p., yielding about £6 per annum, is added to the Dudley and Leeson charities, and distributed to the poor at Christmas. The rent of 7a. 1r. 38p., now let for £13, 4s., called *Cleave's Charity*, is expended in bread to the poor.

Young's Charity and School.—Thomas Young founded a school here in 1684, and endowed it with three houses in Pattishall, a close called Flitwell hills, in Eastcote, and lands in the open fields. The property now consists of a school, dwelling-house and garden, in the occupation of the master, a close of about 3 roods adjoining, and an allotment of 11a. or thereabouts, which now lets for £18 per annum. The master receives the rents of these premises, and £5 a-year each from the Foxley and Waites charities, for which sum he teaches 15 boys free. In 1818-19, the school was nearly rebuilt, and the house repaired, the expense being partly defrayed by the application of a balance in hand, arising from money destined to put out apprentices under the Foxley charity. A new school for boys and girls was built by subscription, in 1855, at a cost of £155, to accommodate 126, on a site given by the late Thomas Howes, Esq., of Northampton. The old school is now used as an infant school. William Waite left the sums of £200 and £101 in 1829, to be laid out in the purchase of land or placed at interest; the interest of the former sum to be paid to a poor widow, and that of the latter to the schoolmaster for teaching poor children. These sums are out at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., has about 2 acres adjoining the Chester road, subject to an annual payment of £3 to the poor of the parish. William Pinkard left by his will, dated 15th March 1847, for two poor old men of this parish, being widowers or bachelors, £29, 2s. 6d., arising from £1000, 3½ per cent. reduced annuities, and the interest of £500, after the death of Charlotte Gibbins, to be applied towards the support of the schools of this parish belonging to the Established Church.

ASTCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, about 1 mile south of Pattishall. The prior and convent of Dunstable, and the abbess and convent of Godstow, rectors of the church of Pattishall, granted licence to Reginald de Monasterio and his heirs, anciently lords of this manor, to build a chapel or chantry here. The mansion and chapel formerly stood in the Buryfield, at the south entrance to the village.

ESTCOTE, or EASTCOTE, hamlet is situate about three-quarters of a mile S.E. of Pattishall. An *Oddfellows' Lodge* (Manchester Unity), was established here in 1842, and has 25 members.

DARLSCOTE, or DALSCOTE, forms with Eastcote the eastern division of the parish, and the village stands about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Eastcote.

DESCOTE has not a single house remaining, but its grounds approach near to the N.E. end of the village of Darlescote.

FOSTER'S BOOTH is partly in this parish. (*See Cold Higham Parish.*)

Post Office.—Miss Ann Valentine, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Towcester at 8.45 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.30 P.M.

Briggs Mr Wm. *Foster's Booth*
 Burrows Haynes, blacksmith
 Cardrew Wm. corn, &c. dealer
 Cockerill Geo. cowkpr. *Eastcote*
 Drayson Miss Eliz. *Pattishall*
 Harris Mrs Eliza [*House*]
 Jolley Rich. corn & flour factor
 & grocer, *Eastcote & Tiffeld*
 Mace Rev. Charles, Baptist
 Mold Mrs Ann, *Foster's Booth*
 Mold Thos. butcher & shopkpr.
Foster's Booth
 Osborn George, land agent,
Manor House
 Perring, Rev. Charles Augustus,
 vicar, *Upper Vicarage*
 Richards Miss Marianne,
Pattishall House
 Rodhouse Wm. parish clerk
 Rush Jos. vict. George, *Foster's*
Booth
 Tustin Thos. Wm. schoolmaster
 Walker Mrs Anna
 Watson Langton, beerhouse
 Welch Rev. Hy. Forster, vicar,
Nether Vicarage

Wicks Geo. pensioner, *Eastcote*

Bakers.

Cory George, *Ascote*
 Howard Robert, *Eastcote*

Carpenters and Joiners.

Crowley Mark (& blacksmith),
Foster's Booth

Hart Henry Howes, *Eastcote*

Farmers and Graziers.

(*Marked * are yeomen.*)

Grove Philip, *Eastcote*
 Harris Geo. Luck (& assistant-
 overseer), *Eastcote*
 *Harris Isaac, *Ascote*
 *Harris John, Brittain
 Haynes John, *Eastcote*
 *Rush Joseph, *Foster's Booth*
 *Shepherd Henry

Grocers, &c.

Baseley Roleston, *Eastcote*
 Cockerill Mrs Elizabeth
 Co-operative Society (Job
 Robinson, manager)

Hart Henry Howes, *Eastcote*
 Hornsby Joseph, *Ascote*
 Jolley Rich. *Eastcote & Tiffeld*
 Mold Thomas, *Foster's Booth*
 Parsons Thomas, *Ascote*

Inns and Taverns.

Booth, Wm. Roleston Basely,
Eastcote
 George & Dragon, Jos. Rush,
Foster's Booth
 Red Lion, John Norris (and
 biscuit maker), *Foster's Booth*

Beerhouses.

Brown Eli
 Clarke Samuel Wm. *Ascote*
 Hart Henry Howes, *Eastcote*
 Jeffrey George, *Foster's Booth*
 Parsons Thomas, *Ascote*
 Watson Langton

Machine Proprietors.

Bishop Thomas
 Bishop Thomas, jun.
 Folwell Thomas

Carriers.—To Northampton, Samuel William Clarke, from *Ascote*; John Furniss and Henry Smith, from *Eastcote*, on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

(For remainder of Directory see *Blakesley Parish.*)

TIFFIELD PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Shutlanger and Blisworth; on the south by Easton Neston; on the west by Towcester and Pattishall; and on the north by Gayton. It contains 1225 acres of the rateable value of £1714; and the gross estimated rental is £1857. Its population, in 1801, was 126; in 1831, 131; in 1841, 146; in 1851, 154; in 1861, 214; and in 1871, 219 souls. The soil varies from a strong grey loam to a cold white clay, and the principal owners are Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., who is lord of the manor; William Blake, Esq.; Messrs William Whitton, Samuel Bates, John Faulkner, and William Brafield. There are some excellent springs here, one of which supplies Easton Neston House with water.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held $1\frac{1}{4}$ hide of land here at the time of the Domesday survey, which in the Confessor's time was the freehold of Biscop and Leeving, when it was rated at 5s., but it was now valued at 10s. One William held half a hide and the fifth part of a hide of the earl here, at the same time. This had been the freehold of Leuvin, in the Saxon times, and was certified to lie within the soke of Towcester. In the reign of Henry II., William de Pery held $1\frac{1}{4}$ hide and one small virgate in Tiffeld, of the fee of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Walter de Furtho held 1 hide and 2 small virgates, and William de Keynes 7 small virgates. In the reign of Henry III., the master of the hospital of St John, at Northampton, and Alan de Tiffeld, held one small fee here; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1316), the master of the hospital was certified to be lord of Tiffeld; and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), he accounted for one fee, which he held of the Honor of Aquila. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, the possessions which these knight's hospitalers held

in Tiffield were granted, in the fifth of Edward VI. (1552), to Sir Nicholas Thockmorton, of Paulerspury. In the partition of the estate of Sir Arthur, his son, the manor of Tiffield, with the advowson of the rectory, was assigned to Elizabeth, his third daughter, the wife of Richard Lord Dacre. This manor afterwards passed into the hands of the family of Gilbert, and, in 1760, it belonged to the Rev. Bartholomew Keeling. From him it passed, in 1778, to the Rev. Brook Bridges, rector of Orlingbury, for life, with remainder to his daughter Margaretta, and Elizabeth Westley, daughter of Shadrach Westley, gent. In 1805, Samuel Raymond, Esq., husband of Margaretta Bridges, conveyed their right of the moiety of the manor to Thomas Hill, Esq., husband of Elizabeth Westley, who thus became possessed of the whole manor, and sold it, in 1823, to George, 3d Earl of Pomfret, from whom it descended to George Richard William, the 5th Earl of Pomfret; Thomas George Fernor Hesketh, Esq., the present possessor, succeeded in 1870. St James' Abbey, near Northampton, had a virgate of land here, the gift of Alan, son of Alan de Tiffield. This lordship was annexed to the Honor of Grafton on its creation in 1541.

The Village of Tiffield, which is small, is situate 2 miles north of Towcester and 7 south-west of Northampton. There is a feast held here on the first Sunday after the 5th of July.

The Church, dedicated to St John, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and an embattled tower containing three bells. The south aisle and porch were added in 1859 at a cost of about £400, chiefly defrayed by the late Lord Southampton and the Northamptonshire Reformatory Committee, for the accommodation of the children in the reformatory, and in 1873 the remainder of the church was thoroughly restored by voluntary subscription, at a cost of about £500, and the chancel rebuilt at the expense of the present rector, when there was a memorial window of three lights placed in the east end to his daughter. It is filled with stained glass, representing in the centre light the "Saviour with the lamb in His arms." The ancient sedilia, of two seats, was replaced in the chancel. When the old chancel was being taken down (1872), a curious and interesting cross was discovered in the foundation, and is now placed in the outside of the south wall of the chancel. *The Rectory House*, a substantial building of brick, with stone facings, stands a short distance north of the church.

In 1872 a *National School* (mixed), with teacher's house attached, was erected under the Elementary Education Act, at a cost of £593, defrayed by the proprietors and the principal residents of the parish. It is a very neat building of brick, capable of accommodating 32.

Northamptonshire Society's Reformatory, situate half a mile south-east of the village, was built in 1856, and will hold 50 inmates; the average number in the house is 43. Mr John and Mrs Emma Goode, master and matron; Rev. J. T. H. Delafons, M.A., chaplain; Mr Wrighton Linnell, schoolmaster.

Charities.—The poor and church land, consisting of 6 acres, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure, in 1780, in lieu of the right of cutting furze, now lets for £6 a year, which is annually distributed amongst the poor of the parish, and 5s. 3r. 25p. awarded in lieu of some open field land appropriated to the church, which lets for £5 per annum, and is applied towards the repairs of the church. There is a yearly sum of 10s. received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity, which is distributed to the aged poor of the parish.

Post-Office.—Thomas Perkins, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Towcester at 6.45 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M.

Brown Mr Jacob
Delafons Rev. John Thomas
Harcourt, M.A. rector
Eyden William, carpenter and
wheelwright
Faulkner Miss Edith, mistress
of National school

Goode John, and Mrs Emma,
mast. & matr. of reformatory
Jolley Rich. grocer & corn &c.
dealer, and at *Estcote*
Perkins Thomas, shoemaker
and parish clerk
Williams James, beer retailer

Farmers and Graziers

Brafield William (yeoman)
Brown William
Cheney Jonas
Gudgeon Cornelius, *Tiffield*
Wood House
Stops Thomas Spincks, *Manor-*
House

TOWCESTER PARISH.

Towcester is bounded on the east by Easton Neston, on the north by Tiffield, on the north-west by Green's-Norton, and on the south by Whittlebury. It contains 3631 acres, and its population in 1801 was 2030; in 1831, 2671; in 1841, 2682; in 1851, 2665; in 1861, 2715; and in 1871, 2677 souls, including the hamlets of Caldecote, Handley, and Wood-Burcote; rateable value, £10,893; and the gross estimated rental is £12,734. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light red loam, and the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The principal proprietors are Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq. (lord of the manor), Thomas Ridgway, William Whitton, the Trustees of Hulcote Charity, Mrs Catharine Elliott, Richard Howes, Esq., Mr George West, and the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford.

Manor.—Towcester, or Tovecestre, was a portion of the Terra Regis, or ancient demesne in the hands of the king, both before and after the Norman Conquest. At the Domesday survey it contained 7½ hides of land, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood two miles in length and one in breadth, was valued in King Edward's time at £12, but was then rated at £25; and 4 hides and 4 parts of half a hide, which before the Conquest was the freehold of Earl Tosti, but was then held by Sigar de Cioches. This latter estate was valued at £6, but the record does not state the part of the hundred in which it lay. In the reign of Henry II., William Earl of Arundel held 7 hides and 4 small virgates in Towcester, and Wybert Atte-Chirche 6 virgates of the fee of the Abbot of St Wandragasile, in Normandy. In the reign of Henry III., William de Munchensi appears to have been possessed of the manor here, which in Henry II.'s time was in the hands of the Earl of Arundel, as was the priory of Bradenestoke, in Wiltshire, of the fee of the Abbot of St Wandragasile. The former convent having lands in the diocese of Rouen, exchanged them for the possessions which belonged to the latter abbey in England. In the 9th of Edward II. (1316) Aymer de Valence was certified to be the lord of Towcester, and in three years after he procured a licence for an annual fair to be held here, on the eve of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (24th March), and the two following days. The manor soon after came into the possession of the family of De Hastings, from which it passed to the De Greys, with whom it continued till the 23d of Henry VII. (1508), when Sir Richard Empson purchased it of Richard de Grey, who, after wasting his estate in gaming and dissipation, died in a tavern in Lombard Street, without issue, in the 15th of Henry VIII. (1524). "This Sir Richard Empson," says Bridges, "is said to have been the son of a sieve-maker, who followed that business here at Towcester, where he had his birth and education. He was promoted by the king to be chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and being bred to the law, was accused of having raised to himself an immense fortune by various methods of extortion, and an oppressive execution of antiquated penal statutes." Upon his attainder the manor was escheated to the king, and in the 3d of Henry VIII. (1512), it was granted to William Compton, Esq., afterwards knighted. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1552), Richard Fermor, Esq., of Easton Neston, died seized of it, and from him it descended lineally to the Earl of Pomfret, who was succeeded in 1870 by Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., the present possessor.

In 1648, King Charles II. granted to Sir William Fermor, and his heirs, a weekly market to be held on Tuesdays for cattle, and three annual fairs. The manor, which belonged to the prior of Bradenestoke, was in the hands of Sir Richard Empson in the reign of Henry VII., and was in the possession, together with another manor which had been the Earl of Kent's, of Richard Fermor, Esq., at the time of his decease, and are now in the possession of Mr Hesketh.

Antiquities.—The Roman road, Watling Street, now the London and Chester road, passes here in a direct line from Stony Stratford, and is crossed in its

passage by several channels, which unite at the east end of the town; and the river Towe being crossed by three bridges, Camden erroneously fixes the *triponium* of Antonius at Towcester instead of Lilbourne. That Towcester has been originally a Roman station there is no doubt, and several of the best authorities pronounce it the Lactodoro or Lactodorum of that people.

Bury-hill, a great tumulus at the N.E. side of the town, on the southern bank of the rivulet which incloses the town on the north, is supposed to be the site of the *speculum* or watch-tower. This mount, which seems to have been raised against a northern enemy, was surrounded with a moat, which is now filled up. It is composed of earth and gravel; its diameter is about 100 feet, and height about 24 feet. The top, which is flat, and of a circular form, has been planted with Scotch fir, by the late Earl of Pomfret. The Roman coins found in digging here prove it to have been an appendage to a Roman station. In 1824 fragments of urns, Samian ware, and pottery were found on the hill, and coins have been disinterred on almost every occasion when the ground is opened for building or agricultural purposes.

Towcester Antiquities.—The late Samuel Deacon, Esq. of Towcester, accumulated for many years a fine series, which were, like so many rare collections, lost at his death. More than one hundred Roman coins, and immense quantities of Samian and other pottery, were turned up in the excavations required at the railway station alone, and are now in the collection of Mr Tite. These, and other objects of special and real interest connected with the Roman occupation of the locality, are now for inspection lent to the Northampton Museum. The Saxons, it would appear, took advantage of this little fortress, and added the fosse which surrounded it. From them it received its present title of Bury, or Borough, to which has been since added the double tautology of Berry Mount Hill. On the N.W. side of the town are vestiges of a fosse, and the ruins of a tower supposed to be Saxon. The Saxons called the town Tofeceastre, and in early records it is called Tosseter, or Tovecestre, from its having been a castrum or Roman station on the river Tove and the ancient Watling Street. In the time of Edward the Elder, it was so strongly fortified that a vigorous attack made upon it in 917 by a large army of the Danes was wholly unsuccessful, and the besiegers were compelled to raise the siege. But fearing their return, and likewise a second and perhaps more disastrous attempt, the king, in 921, refortified the town with a strong stone wall and deep trench, some traces of which are even now discernible. "The Danes," writes Mr Bridges, "of Northampton and Leicester, breaking the treaty they had concluded with Edward, marched to Towcester, and made an assault upon it for a whole day; but the inhabitants signalled their courage upon the occasion, and, holding out till succour came, obliged the enemy to quit the siege and retire. Upon this King Edward, towards the close of the summer, advancing with his army to Passenham, took up his residence there till he had fortified the city of Towcester—so the Saxon annals call it—and encompassed it with a stone wall." A most violent storm of rain and hail occurred here on the 6th of June 1573, by which six houses were "borne downe," and fourteen more "sore perished," by the flood. The hailstones were square and six inches round. One child was drowned, and a number of sheep and other cattle, some of which, when the water subsided, were found lying on the hedges where the flood had left them.

In the Civil War, in 1643, Towcester bore a prominent part, it being the principal garrison of the Royalists, to keep the Northampton Parliamentarians in check. In February, Prince Rupert, with his brother Maurice and the Earl of Carnarvon, entered Northamptonshire; and after plundering Towcester and the neighbourhood, proceeded into Warwickshire. In August, a sharp conflict took place within less than a mile of Towcester, between a party of about thirty horse from Banbury, who were levying contributions, and 120 Parliamentarians; and, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the fight was continued for more than half an hour. Captain James Chamberlain, who commanded the Royalists, was killed; Captain Lawson, the other commander, wounded; five of the Parlia-

mentary soldiers left dead on the field, and twenty severely wounded. A considerable section of the royal army, commanded by Prince Rupert, was quartered at Towcester, and constant skirmishes took place between the adverse parties. On one occasion, a party of the Newport horse, headed by Colonel Harvey, surprised Towcester in the night, slew the sentinels, killed about thirty men, took two colours and twenty prisoners, whom they brought to Newport, without the loss of a single man, and only two slightly wounded. On another occasion, Captains Butler and Wollaston, and two other captains of the Parliamentary army, united their troops, and surprising their opponent's quarters at Duncot, near Towcester, killed about twenty, wounded several, and took about thirty prisoners, besides horses. A detachment of a troop or two from Northampton, under Major Lydcot, attacked a party of Royalists near Towcester on the 24th of June 1644, killed twenty-five who refused quarter, and secured a number of prisoners. "Both armies," says Mr Baker, "faced each other in battle array on the 28th; the king in Grimsbury field, and Waller on the opposite bank of the Charwell. The following morning, Waller having taken a decidedly advantageous position near Banbury, the king drew off towards Daventry, leaving a strong guard of dragoons at Cropedy bridge, the pass over the Charwell between the two armies. Waller again attempting to cross the bridge, was repulsed with much loss, and chased to a considerable distance; but rallying again, formed a junction with Major-General Brown, a few days after (July 2), on a large common, within a mile of Towcester, where they remained the whole of the next day, and entered Northampton the day following with 7000 horse and foot." In June 1645, the principal armies of the contending parties occupied nearly the same relative positions. On the night of the 13th the king was at Lubanham, and Fairfax at Guilsborough, and the following morning witnessed the sanguinary conflict on the memorable field of Naseby. (*For the Battle of Naseby*, see page 360.)

THE TOWN OF TOWCESTER.

Towcester, as has been stated, is situated on the Watling Street, "a right noble street," as Drayton calls it, on the banks of the river Tove or Towe, over which there are three bridges. It is distant about 8 miles S.W. by S. of Northampton, 4 from the Blisworth station of the London and North-Western Railway, and 60 miles N.W. from London. The approaches to it are pleasant, and it consists chiefly of one long street, formed by the Chester road. There are many well-built houses, several good shops and excellent inns, and two smaller streets formed by the roads to Stony Stratford and Brackley. "Towcester," says De Foe, "is a pretty town, of Roman antiquity, through which, in a straight line, runs the Watling Street; and the inhabitants of all ages are here employed in a silken manufacture and lace-making." The lace trade is still carried on, but the silk manufacture has long since ceased to exist, and the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The town is well lighted with gas since 1838, and there are 35 public lamps. The gas at present sells at 6s. 10d. per 1000 cubic feet. *The Market* on Tuesday is well supplied, and fairs for all sorts of cattle and merchandise are held on Shrove Tuesday, May 12, the Tuesday before the 10th of October, and the 29th of October. "How thoroughly the town was once a town of inns, may be sufficiently seen in this suburb" (Jubilee Row), writes the author of an interesting little volume entitled "Rambles Roundabout." "The lofty gateways which now lead to tumbledown workshops, or to small tenements, led, in olden time, to spacious yards for the reception of merchandise, and were surrounded with stabling, warehouses, and dormitories. The 'Sun Inn' may be taken as a type of many others which have ceased to exist. The 'Talbot' and the 'Pomfret Arms' appear to be of later date, but they stand upon the sites of older inns, and retain the spacious yards and ample entrances so indispensable to the hostleries of old times. The 'Talbot' was probably an inn in the time of Chaucer, for in 1440 it was sold to Archdeacon Sponne, the good rector of Towcester, who gave it to the town,

and in the deed (of conveyance) it is described as the 'Tabard.' In 1643 it is first called the 'Talbot,' but why it is so called is not stated. 'The Talbot' (a white hound) was the cognisance of the ancient house of Shrewsbury, which may have something to do with the change of name. In 1642 John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, fell in a fight before Northampton, between the forces of the Parliament under Lord Brooke, and the Cavaliers. On the 16th of January 1668, a duel was fought in a close near Barne Elms, between Francis Talbot, eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir John Talbot, and Bernard Howard, a son of the Earl of Arundel, on one side; and the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Robert Holmes, and Captain William Jenkins on the other. The Earl of Shrewsbury had challenged the Duke of Buckingham, who had supplanted him in the affections of his wife, the daughter of the second Earl of Cardigan. She is said to have held the Duke's horse, in the habit of a page, while he was fighting with her husband." According to Pepys, the Earl of Shrewsbury was run through the body, and died of his wounds on the 16th of March following. Sir John Talbot was wounded in one of his arms, Captain Jenkins was killed on the spot, and the rest of the combatants more or less wounded. The Countess of Shrewsbury found a second husband; notwithstanding the infamous notoriety of her conduct towards the first. She died in 1702; and a portrait of her by Lely, as Minerva, was bought by the late Sir Robert Peel at the Stowe sale for £68, 5s. In one of the windows of the "Talbot" are the arms of Archdeacon Sponne, with his name beneath. One of the heir-looms of the house is an oak chair, ornamentally carved. It is known as Dean Swift's chair, the tradition being, that the Dean of St Patrick's used to occupy it when he put up at the "Talbot" in his journeys to and from London and Dublin. The "Pomfret Arms," once called the "Saracen's Head," is apparently not more than two centuries old. The figures of Venus and Apollo occupy niches on either side of the gateway from the street, and are supposed to have once adorned the gardens at Easton Neston. A rather amusing anecdote concerning these figures is related in "Rambles Roundabout." The author says, "When Mr Tunnard's predecessor entered upon the house, the statues naturally enough attracted the notice of the landlady, Mrs Popple. She accordingly addressed herself to the postboy for information respecting them. 'I can't tell you anything about 'em, ma'am,' was the reply; 'but they calls 'em Junus and Venus.' 'And who was Junus and Venus?' was Mrs Popple's further question. 'I don't know who they was, mum,' said the post-boy, 'but you can read all about 'em in the Bible!'" Towcester, adds the writer just quoted, must at one time have been almost entirely a street of inns. There was an "Angell Inn" in 1448, and there was a "Bell" also in Towcester, as well as a "Tabard." It is mentioned in an enfeoffment as "Le Bell" in 1473. An inn called the "Old Bell" stood at the corner of the Brackley road until within the last few years. There was the "Swan Inn," too, and a second "White Horse," nearly all of which have disappeared; but the chief posting-house in Towcester in the palmy days of coaching was the "White Horse," which was, to use a pun of the period, put *hors de combat* by the railway. The premises are now occupied as wine vaults by Mr Vernon. Not the least interesting relic of the olden time is an old house in the market-place, in the occupation of Mr Joseph Key, butcher. It is at least 300 years old, and is a good specimen of the ordinary houses in towns and villages in the days of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

The Church, dedicated to St Lawrence, stands in a spacious churchyard, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman basilica. It is a handsome structure, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower 90 feet in height, which contains a peal of six bells. The interior is very beautifully fitted up; at the west end of the nave is a handsome gallery of oak in panels, erected in 1627 by Henry Newby, a citizen of London, but a native of this town. Two side galleries were added in 1795, and extended in 1836, when the church was repaired. The Right Hon, George Earl of Pomfret presented a beautiful organ in 1817. There are 1176 sittings in the church, 678

of which are free. Five pews are awarded to Hanley, two to Wood-Burcote, and three to Caldecote. Nearly £2000 were expended in the internal alterations, inclusive of the liberal donation of velvet cushions for the pulpit, reading-desk, and communion table, by the late Samuel Deacon, Esq., and the painted east window of the chancel, exhibiting in the centre full-sized figures of our Saviour between Moses and St John the Evangelist on the right, and St John the Baptist and St Paul on the left, the joint contribution of Mrs Sabin and John Lovell, Esq. The roof, by Bernasconi, in square compartments diagonally divided, with angels holding blank shields for the springers, cost £500. The old open timber roof of the chancel, put up by Sir Robert Banastre in 1640, is still retained. In the north wall of the north aisle is a small door and stone staircase, which led to the rood-loft, and at the upper end of the south aisle was formerly a chapel belonging to the chantry, which was founded by the Rev. William Sponne, in the reign of Henry VI. There was also a chapel at the same end of the north aisle, called the Chapel of St Mary. Some fragments of painted glass in a window in the south aisle are the remains of a window which was destroyed by the puritanical zeal of one Robert Stichberry. In reference to this subject, Mr Baker, quoting from a pamphlet published in 1642, states, "that two days after, the wife of Stichberry was seized with a sudden torment in her limbs, which ultimately brought her to her last, and that Stichberry himself died howling mad." The tower and aisles were commenced in the reign of Edward IV., and finished in that of Richard III., and are in the Early English style. The chancel is in the Decorated style of the third Edward; and the chancel arch springs from two corbels, which represent figures of jesters in grotesque attitudes. Amongst the monuments is an ancient altar-tomb to the memory of Archdeacon Sponne, who was rector of this parish, and died in 1448. The living is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Brackley, endowed with £200 private benefaction and £200 royal bounty, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Its present value is about £250 per annum, and the Rev. W. H. Lee, M.A., is the present vicar. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £415 per annum—viz., £75 for the tithes of Towcester, and its hamlets of Wood-Burcote and Caldecote; £120 for Hanley, and £220 for the parish of Abthorpe, with the hamlet of Foscote. Amongst the various incumbents of this parish was Benedict Cajetan, a native of Aregni, in Campagna di Roma, afterwards Pope Boniface VIII. On his elevation to the Papal throne in 1294, he resigned this rectory, and died in Rome on the 12th of October 1303. He added the "Sextus Decretalium" as a supplement to the five books of the canon law which were extant before. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the owners of the impropriate rectorial tithes of the parish. The *Vicarage House* stands south-west of the churchyard.

The *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1788, is a plain building, which will seat about 600 persons; the *Independent Chapel* will accommodate 400, and was built in 1845; and the *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1809, will afford sitting-room for about 350 persons. The Sunday-schools in connection with these chapels are well attended. The *National School* (mixed) was built in 1851, at a cost of about £1100; average attendance, 150. A new *Infant School* was built in 1870, at a cost of £360; average attendance, 90.

Towcester Poor-Law Union comprises twenty-three parishes and townships—viz., Abthorpe, Adstone, Blakesley, Blisworth, Bradden, Cold Higham, Easton Neston, Gayton, Greens-Norton, Litchborough, Maidford, Pattishall, Plumpton, Shutlanger, Silverstone, Slapton, Stoke Bruerne, Tiffield, Towcester, Wappenham, Weedon Loys, Whittlebury and Woodend, and embraces an area of 62 square miles.

The *Workhouse*, which is a substantial building, was erected in 1836, at the north-east end of the town, at a cost of about £3000, and will accommodate 208 persons. The building is of oolite stone, from the hamlet of Foscote, and the design was by Sir G. G. Scott. The average number of paupers for the past year was about 80, and the average weekly cost of each was 2s. 9d. The affairs of

the union are conducted by a board of 31 guardians, of whom George Osborn, Esq., is chairman; John Middleton Vernon, Esq., vice-chairman; and Mr William Whitton, clerk. The Rev. J. T. Harcourt Delafons is chaplain, Miss Mary Ann Dawe, matron, and Miss Elizabeth Warren, schoolmistress; and the medical officers are Messrs William Harris Heygate, James Parsons Knott, William John Hunt, and Arthur Hill; Thomas Percy, master. Prayers are read twice each day, and full church service is performed on Sundays.

Charities.—William Sponne, D.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk, and the rector of this parish in the reign of Henry VI., by will demised the Talbot Inn at Towcester, and several closes, which, according to a survey made in 1820, amounted to 57a. 1r. 33p., to certain trustees, for the support of the two chaplains of the chantry founded by him in the parish church, and in which they were to perform divine offices for his soul at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the chapel at the east end of the aisle. He also directed that whenever any fifteenth of the liege goods of the king, granted by the commonality of England, was to be paid to the king, it should be discharged by the trustees under his will, instead of being levied on the parish; and that the surplus should be expended in the repairs of the footways of the town. The estates belonging to this charity are vested in feoffees chosen from amongst the parishioners of Towcester, the number of whom when complete is fifteen. Two of the feoffees are appointed in succession every year to receive and apply the rents of the estates, and an annual meeting of the feoffees is held in Easter week for the examination of the accounts, and the general administration of the trust. The annual income of the charity is applied for the purpose of the repairs of the Talbot Inn and premises, and the keeping in repair the monument of the founder in Towcester church; and the surplus of the rents, after payment of the expenses of the trust, is expended in the pavement of the streets and distribution amongst the poor of the parish.

The Grammar-School.—The college or chantry house, founded by Archdeacon Sponne, was valued at the dissolution at £19, 6s. 8d. per annum, and, with a messuage belonging to it, were granted in the fourth of Edward VI. (1550) to Richard Hyebourn and William Dalby, who sold them to the feoffees of the said Archdeacon's will, by whom they were converted into a grammar-school and schoolmaster's house in the year 1552. The endowment now consists of two cottages and a small garden in Park Lane, a close of 1a. 2r. 30p. of land, which was allotted at the enclosure in lieu of rights of common; £7, 2s. 8d. per annum, payable out of the crown rents of the county, varying 4s. from the original pension of £7, 6s. 8d., to the schoolmaster, or second chaplain of the chantry. Besides the above, there is other property, arising from benefactions either given to the school itself, or for the education of poor children generally, which is now become annexed to the institution. The annual value of the endowment at present is £63, 9s., which, after deducting the income-tax and repairs of the school, leaves the net income about £57, 10s., for which 31 children are taught free. The master is appointed by the feoffees, who usually choose one qualified to teach the classics. The old building had once an ancient doorway facing the market-place, and some stone chimneypieces of the fifteenth century; but, being much decayed, it was sold by the feoffees in 1870, and was purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the view of giving the site to the vicar for a garden. One of the rooms retains much of its Tudor character, and the fireplace, ceiling, and doors, are very interesting. The wall which encloses the house from the street is of the same period, and the entrance is under a very perfect Tudor arch. The feoffees, we understand, are desirous of building a new school on another site, which was promised by the late Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor Hesketh for that purpose.

Almshouses.—Thomas Bickerstaffe, of London, a native of this town, erected almshouses for three poor aged women; and by will, dated 20th January 1695, devised to the trustees of Sponne's charity a piece of ground in Towcester, and the sum of £250, to lay out in the purchase of an estate for the endowment of the same. Land was purchased in 1698, in the open field in Farthingstone, in

lieu of which 28a. 17p. were allotted at the enclosure, which lets for about £70 a year. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1815, and the inmates receive 7s. per week each, and coals. The tablet which the founder set up bears this inscription :—

“ He that earneth wages by labour and care,
By the blessing of God may have something to spare.
T. B., 1689.”

There are two other almshouses for poor widows also, one of which was built, in 1788, by subscription, and the other by Mr Simon Adams prior to 1801. The funds of the whole have been augmented by the following benefactions—viz., £167 3 per cent. consols, arising from a donation of £100 given in 1776 by Mrs Mary Burnhill, as executrix to Joseph Newman; £100 3 per cent. consols, purchased with £80 given in 1789 by Mrs Sarah Churchill; £15, 6s. 2d., 3 per cent. consols, purchased with £10 given in 1800 by Mrs Mary Cooke; £169, 3s. 4d., 3 per cent. consols, purchased with £120 bequeathed by Mr Simon Adams in 1801; £100 bequeathed by Mr James Hall in 1805; and £100 3 per cent. consols bequeathed by Mrs Sarah Churchill in 1814. Mrs Mary Sheppard, late of this town, about the year 1836–37, bequeathed the sum of £400 to the feoffees of Bickerstaffe's charity in trust, the interest to be paid to the late Mr Samuel Deacon during his life, and after his decease, to the poor occupants of the two latter-named almshouses. This bequest being barred by the Statute of Mortuaries, only £306, 12s. came into the hands of the feoffees. In 1829, Miss Martha Stokes gave £100, and in 1845, Gilbert Flesher gave £19, 19s., the interest of both sums to be applied to the use of the occupants of the almshouses.

The Sunday-school is endowed with £191, 17s., 3 per cent. consols, left by Sir John Knightley in 1802.

The Town-Hall and Corn Exchange, situate in the principal street, is an excellent building of stone, erected in 1865, at a cost of about £3600, including £600, the cost of the site, by a company of 87 shareholders, with a nominal capital of £4000, raised in 500 shares of £8 each. The building consists of a large hall, reading and coffee rooms, offices, &c., and a tower in which is a clock. The hall, which is occasionally used for the delivery of lectures and other public meetings, will accommodate 400 persons. The 2d company of the Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers was embodied in 1859, and has a total number on roll of 78 men—Henry J. Fitz-Roy, Esq., is captain, and Richard Howes, Esq., lieutenant.

Petty Sessions for the Towcester division of the county are held at the police station on every alternate Tuesday, when two or more of the following magistrates preside :—His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Hon. H. Hely Hutchinson, Rev. W. H. Clarke, and Rt. Edmund Oliver, Esq. Towcester is a polling-place at the election of M.P. for the southern division of the county. The police establishment consists of a superintendent, inspector, serjeant, and eleven men, whose district extends over thirty parishes. The police station, built in 1852, consists of magistrates' room (in which the petty session and county court are held), and house accommodation for the inspector and two constables, and room for eight prisoners.

Towcester County Court District comprises the following parishes and hamlets, &c. :—Abthorpe, Adstone, Alderton, Ashton, Blakesley, Blisworth, Bradden, Cold Higham, Cosgrove, Easton Neston with Hulcote, Furtho, Gayton, Grafton Regis, Greens-Norton, Hartwell, Litchborough, Maidford, Pattishall, Passenham, Paulerspury, Plumpton, Potterspury, Salcey Lodge, Shutlanger, Silverstone, Slapton, Stoke Bruerne, Tiffeld, Towcester, Wappenham, Weston and Weedon Loys, Whittlebury, Wicken, Woodend, and Yardley Gobion. Courts are held monthly, except in September.

A branch of the Northampton Savings Bank is held here; and the provident societies in the town are the Freemasons' Lodge of Fidelity, No. 445, and the order of Oddfellows, of the Manchester and Nottingham bodies; and there

is the Towcester Friendly Institution, established in 1837, which affords an opportunity to parents of making provision for their children by endowments.

BURCOTE, or WOOD BURCOTE, as it is generally called, is a small hamlet containing two farmhouses and a few cottages, on the south-west side of the parish, one mile south-west by south of Towcester.

CALDECOTE, or CALDICOTT, usually pronounced Caucote, is another hamlet, containing about six good houses and several cottages, on the northern side of the parish, about one and a half mile north of Towcester. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1846.

HANDLEY, or HANLEY PARK, containing 863 acres, the property of the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, forms the S.E. division of this parish, and is from one and a half to two miles of Towcester. It was formerly within the forest of Whittlebury, and in the fifth of Charles I. (1629), the king, in consideration of £6000, granted it to Sir Simon Bennet, Bart., Beachampton, in Buckinghamshire. Sir Simon, by will dated 15th August 1631, devised the reversion of this estate, after the death of Elizabeth, his wife, to the University College, Oxford, in which he had been educated, for the advancement of learning there, for enlarging and completing the buildings, and founding four new fellowships and four new scholarships. The whole of the north side of the larger quadrangle of the college fronting the High Street, and the south side containing the chapel and hall, were erected by means of this bequest, at a cost of about £4000, and new fellowships and scholarships have been added and incorporated with the old foundation of the college. *Handley Lodge* is a commodious residence, and remains nearly in its original state.

TOWCESTER DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—Miss Mary Ann Simco, post-mistress. Letters arrive from all parts at 4.10 and 9.45 A.M., and are despatched at 8 A.M., and 12.50 and 8.55 P.M. Rural messengers despatched at 6 A.M.

ABBOTT William, carpenter and vict. *Nelson's Arms*, High street

Adams Edwin, linen & woollen draper, High st.

Ager Chas. hairdr. & sub-bailiff of Co. Ct., High st.

Ashby Edw. Jas. cabtmkr. and upholstr. High st.

Ashwell Thos., draper (Vernon & A.,) High st.

Ayers Mrs Anne, *Wood Burcote*

Ayers John William, farmer, *Wood Burcote*

BAKER Jas. fishmonger and fruiterer, High st.

Baker Wm. Westwood, glass, china, &c. dealer

and shoe agent, High street

Barnicle Mrs. Eliz. vict. *Crown*, High street

Basford John, gardr. and seedsman, Park st.

Basford Samuel, greengrocer, High street

Beesley & Sons, auctioneers, land and estate

agents, High street, and *Wappenham*

Beesley John (B. & Sons), and printer, High st.

Beesley William (B. & Sons), h. *Wappenham*

Bent Miss Mary, dressmaker, High street

Betts William Maydwell, chemist, High st.

Birch John, auditor, railway, Albert villas,

Blaxley Miss Sophia, lodgings, High street

Bleek Lewin Henry, saddler, High street

Brown Benjamin, ironmonger, hop, and seed

merchant, High street

Brown Mr John, High street

Brown John, jun. plumber, paintr. &c. High st.

Brown Job, furniture broker, High street

Brown Miss Mary Ann, milliner, High street

Brown William, plumber, painter, &c. High st.

Bull Miss Hannah, butcher, High street

Burchell Mrs Sarah, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, High st.

Bustin Edward Henry, saddler, High street

Butcher John, letter carrier, Park street

CAKEBREAD Saml. tombstone cutr. &c., High st.

Clarke Charles, shopkeeper, High street

Clarke Isaac, blacksmith, Park street

Clarke Chas. shopkr. and beer retlr. Park st.

Cockerill Mrs Ann, farmer, *Caldecote*

Coe John, High street

Cook John, pawnbroker, High street

Collins Rev. Robt. Codrington, vicar of Easton

Neston, Park street

Crow Richard, carpenter and joiner, High st.

Crow Richard, jun. vict. *Bear*, High street

DAVIES Rev. Isaac (Indpt.) High street

Davis Samuel, veterinary surgeon, High street

Duffett Frederick, shoemaker, Church yard

Durran John, watchmaker, High street

EDWARDS Sommersby, solr. (Greville & E.) High st.

Elliott Mrs Catherine, Park street

Elliott Mrs Elizabeth, High street

Evans Arthur Griffith, surgeon, High street.

FISHER Rev. James (Wesleyan), Park street

Foster William, letter carrier, Park street

Foulks James, butcher, High street

Franklin Jno. Thos. frmr. *Handley Park Farm*

Frost John, vict. *White Hart*, Park street

Frost Thomas, baker, High street

GALLARD Joseph Lee, corn miller and oil-cake merchant, *Towcester Mills*
 Gallard Mrs Martha, Park street
 Gaybell John, flour dealer, High street
 Gibbon Henry, drill serjeant, Park street
 Godfrey Thomas, cooper, High street
 Greville & Edwards, solicitors, High street
 Greville Arthr. Edwin (G. & Edwards), High st.
 Gurney Thos. White, corn and coal merchant, maltster, and hop factor, Park street

HAMBIDGE Thos. leather seller, High street
 Harris William, manager of brickworks
 Harwood Mrs Ann, High street
 Hawkins Mrs Susan, shopkpr. *Wood Burcote*
 Befford George, hardware dealer, High street
 Hewson Joseph Frankish, chemist, High st.
 Hickson John, tailor and draper, High street
 Higham John Ayres, coal mercht. &c. High st.
 Higham Joseph, vict. *Talbot*, commercial and posting-house, High street
 Holloway George, cattle dealer, High street
 Howes Mrs Mary Anne, baker and grocer, High street.
 Howes Richard, solicitor, High street, and *Northampton*
 Howkins Martin, brazier & tinplate wr. High st.
 Hurfurt Jas. Brooks, printer, bookseller, book-binder, statr. & acct.-book mfr. and theol. library and reading-room, and sub-distributor of stamps, High street
 Hutchings William, basketmaker, High street

INNS Samuel, farmer, Park street

JACOB Simon, tailor and draper, High street
 Jarvis John, carrier, High street
 Jenkinson Mr William, High street
 Jenkinson Wm. jun. linen & woollen draper, woclastapler, clothier, and hatter, High st.
 Jepsen Hy. Whitby, manager of Towcester Old Bank, High street
 Jepsen John Hanbury, bank clerk, High street
 Johnson Mrs Ann, tailor and draper, High st.
 Johnson Benjamin, coal dealer, High street
 Jones James Cornelius, master of National school, & bookseller & stationer, High st.

KENDALL William, wheelwright, High street
 Key Joseph, butcher, High street
 Kirby Miss Maria, High street
 Kirby Saml. John, chemist & druggist, High st.

LABRUM Mrs Caroline, vict. *Swan*, High st.
 Laurence George Richard, surgeon, High st.
 Lee Rev. William Hill, M.A., vicar
 Lewin Edward, grocer, and agent for W. & A. Gilbey, wine merchants, High street
 Linthwaite George, grocer, &c. High street
 Lovell Frederick, cabinetmaker, &c. Park st.

MANNING Charles, farmer, High street
 Manning Oliver, farmer, High street
 Manning Mrs Sarah, farmer, High street
 Marlow William, beer retailer, *Wood Burcote*
 Martin Mrs Ann, butcher, High street
 Martin Mrs Elizabeth, vict. *Dolphin*, High st.
 Matthews David, blacksmith, High street
 May Isaac, beer retailer, High street
 May William, j. shoemaker, High street
 Mayo Frederick, butcher, Park street
 Mayo Mrs Harriet, vict. *Bull's Head*, Park st.

Mayo William George, saddler, High street
 Meads Edward, vict. *Plough Inn*, High street
 Mercer Thos. banker (Towcester Old Bank) h. *Mears Ashby*
 Minards Geo. carrier and beer retlr. High st.

NEWMAN Mrs, grocer, &c., High street
 Newett John, farmer, *Wood Burcote*

OSBORNE, Jas. superintendt. of police, High st.
 Osborne Hopcraft, farmer, *Caldecote*
 Owen Robert, carpenter, &c. Albert street

PACKER Henry, inspector of police, High st.
 Percy Thos. master of union workhouse
 Peasnell James, vict. *Albion*, and mail contractor and furniture remover, High street
 Percival Thomas Miers, solicitor, High street
 Pettitt Benjamin, shopkeeper, Park street.
 Phipps Pickering & Richard, brewers, maltstra. wine and spirit merchant (W. E. Vernon, manager), High st. and *Northampton*
 Pilgrim Joseph, tailor, High street
 Porter George, traffic superintendent
 Powell Mrs Ann Bates, butcher, High street
 Powell Robert, shoemaker, *Paradise row*
 Powell Saml. boot and shoemaker, and leather seller, Park street

RATLEY William, tea dealer, High street
 Richardson David, grocer & tea dealer, High st.
 Ridgway Thomas, Esq. *Elm Lodge*
 Robertson Charles, boot & shoemaker, Park st.
 Rodhouse Thomas Blencowe, bookseller, stationer, &c. High street
 Roper Mrs Caroline, High street

SANSON Samuel, relieving officer for Towcester union, *Rose terrace*
 Savage Geo. brick manufactur. h. *Stoke Bruerne*
 Savage Samuel, tailor, Albert terrace
 Savage Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper, &c. High street
 Sewell Elijah, beer retailer, High street
 Shackleton Thomas, baker, shopkeeper, and rag dealer, High street
 Shackleton William, pawnbroker, High street
 Sharman John, clothes dealer, Park street
 Sharp Mrs Charlotte, hairdresser, High st.
 Sharp George, higgler, High street
 Sharp Samuel, baker, High street
 Sharpe Joseph, shoemaker, Albert row
 Sheppard Mr Job Goodman, High street
 Sheppard Mrs Sarah, High street
 Simmonds Wm., organist, prof. of music, and dealer in fancy goods, High street
 Smith Mrs Mary, ladies' boardg. school, Park st.
 Spencer Joseph Willaher, grocer, tea dealer, hop & cheese factor, & agent for European Wine Company, High street
 Steane John, day and boarding school, Park st.
 Swannell Mrs Catherine, ladies' school, High st.

TAYLOR Mrs Ann, High street
 Teague Mr Daniel, High street
 Teeton James, insurance agent, Park street
 Thomason George, bricklayer & mason, High street
 Thomason Samuel, bricklayer & mason, High street
 Tite Samuel Cooper, chemist, druggist, and seedsman, Exchange

Towcester Book Club and Circulating Library
 Towcester Old Bank (Mercer, Whitworth, and Wallis), High street
 Travil Edmund, butcher, High street
 Tunnard Jno. vict. *Pomfret Arms*, commercial and posting-house, High street

VENNER Frederick Bell, stationmaster
 Vernon John Middleton, wine and spirit merchant, High street, and *Northampton*
 Vernon & Ashwell, linen & woollen drapers, High street
 Vernon Wm. Ebenezer, brewery managr. High st.
 Vernon Thomas (V. & Ashwell), High street

WALLING Francis, stud-groom, Park street
 Wallis Owen (Towcester Old Bank), h. *Overstone*
 Ward James, confectioner, dealer in wines and beer retailer, High street
 Ward William, baker, Park street
 Warwick (Miss Elizabeth) & Causbrook (Miss Ellen) straw bonnet makers, Park street
 Wass Thomas, j. shoemaker, High street
 Watkins Robt. Webb, F.R.C.S. surgeon, High st.
 Webb Henry, vict. *Peacock*, High street
 Webb Jno. ironmonger, brazier, and tinplate worker, High street

Webb John Edward, compositor, Albert st.
 Webb Josiah, shopkeeper, *Caldecote*
 Webb Paul, basket & sieve maker & seedsman, High street
 Webb Richard, shoemaker, Park street
 Webb William, carrier, High street
 Webb William, shopkeeper, Park street
 Wheeler John & Sons (John, jun. & Thomas), timber merchants & builders, High street
 White John George, plumber, painter, &c. *Pomfret terrace*
 White Thomas, tobacco &c. dealer, High st.
 Whitworth Henry Billington (Towcester Old Bank), h. *Northampton*
 Whitton William, solicitor, Corn Exchange
 Wickins Smith, coal merchant, railway station & *Roads, Wappenham & Helmdon*, h. *Hartwell*
 Wilcox Joseph Watts, sugar boiler, High st.
 Williams John, coal merchant and rag dealer, High street
 Wilson Thos. Wm. watchmaker, High street
 Wilson Wm. bricklayer & stonemason, Park st.
 Woodin John and Thomas, farmers, *Handley*
 Woodward Henry, shoemaker, and dealer in jewellery, and sewing machines, High st.
 Wootton William, farmer, *Caldecote*
 Wright George, commercial traveller, High st.

TOWCESTER TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

(Marked * take boarders.)

*Smith Mrs Mary, Park street
 *Steane John (coml.), Park st.
 Swarnell Mrs Catherine, High st.
 National School, J. C. Jones & Mrs Annie Preedy, High st.

Attorneys.

Greville & Edwards, High st.
 Howes Rd. High st. and *Northampton*
 Whitton William, Exchange
 Percival Thos. Miers, High st.

Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents.

Beealey & Sons, High street, and *Wappenham*

Bakers.

Howes Mrs Mary Anne, High st.
 Frost Thomas, High street
 Shackleton Thomas, High st.
 Sharp Samuel, High street
 Ward James (& confectioner & dealer in wines), High street
 Ward William, Park street

Bank.

Towcester Old Bank (Mercer, Whitworth, & Wallis), draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co. London; Hy. Whitby Jepson, manager, High street

Basketmakers.

Hutchings William, High st.
 Webb Paul, High street

Blacksmiths.

Clarke Isaac, Park street
 Matthews, David, High street

Booksellers.

Hurfurt Jas. Brooks, High st.
 Jones Jas. Cornelius, High st.
 Rodhouse Thos. B. High st.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Baker Wm. W. (agent), High st.
 Duffett Frederick, Church yard
 Powell Robert, Paradise row
 Powell Samuel, Park street
 Robertson Charles, Park street
 Sharpe Joseph, Albert row
 Woodward Henry, High street

Braziers and Tinnerns.

Howkins Martin, High street
 Webb John, High street

Brewers.

Phipps P. & R. High street, and *Northampton*

Brick & Tile Manufac.

Savage Geo. and *Stoke Bruerne*

Builder.

Wheeler Jno. & Sons, High st.

Butchers.

Bull Miss Hannah, High st.
 Foulks James, High street
 Key Joseph, High street
 Martin Mrs Ann, High street
 Mayo Frederick, Park street
 Powell Mrs Ann Bates, High st.
 Travil Edmund, High street

Cabinetmakers.

Ashby Edward James (and upholsterer), High street
 Lovell Frederick, Park street

Carpenters and Joiners.

Abbott William, High street
 Crow Richard, High street
 Owen Robert, Albert street

Cattle Dealer.

Holloway George, High street

Chemists and Druggists.

Betts Wm. M. High street
 Hewson Jos. Frankish, High st.
 Tite S.C. (& seedsman.), Exchange

Clothes Dealer.

Sharman John, Park street

Coal Merchants.

Gurney Thos. White, Park st.
 Higham John Ayres, High st.
 Johnson Ben. (dlr.) High st.
 Wickins Smith, Railway station
 Williams John, High street

Cooper.

Godfrey Thomas, High street

Corn & Flour Dealers

Gaybell Jno. (flour dlr.) High st.
 Gurney Thomas White, (corn merchant) Park street
 Higham John Ayres, High st.

Corn Miller.

Gallard Joseph Lee (& oil-cake merchant), Towcester mills

Farmers and Graziers.

Ayres Jno. Wm. *Wood Burcote*
 Cockerill Mrs My. A. *Caldecote*
 Franklin J. T. *Handley Park*
 Innes Samuel, Park street
 Manning Charles, High street
 Manning Oliver, High street
 Manning Mrs Sarah, High st.
 Newitt John, *Wood Burcote*
 Osborne Hopcraft, *Caldecote*
 Woodin Jno. & Thos. *Handley*
 Wootton William, *Caldecote*

Fire and Life Offices.

Castle Insurance Association—
 Rd. Howes, High street
County (fire) & Provident (life)
 —W. E. Vernon, High st.
Life Association of Scotland—
 William Whitton, Exchange
Liverpool & London & Globe—
 J. B. Hurfurt, High street
London & Corporation—James
 Teeton, Park street
Royal Exchange—John Webb,
 High street
Sun—H. W. Jepsen, and J. L.
 Gallard, High street

Fishmonger.

Baker Jas. fruiterer, High st.

Furniture Brokers.

Brown Job, High street

**Gardeners and Green-
grocers.**

Basford Jno. seedsman, Park st.
 Basford Samuel, High street

Glass, China, &c. Dealers.

Baker Wm. Westwood, High st.
 Savage Mrs Sarah, High street

**Grocers, Tea Dealers,
&c.**

Howes Mrs M.A., High street
 Lewin Edward, High street
 Linthwaite George, High st.
 Newman Mrs, High street
 Ralley W. tea dealer, High st.
 Richardson David, High street
 Spencer Jos. Willsher, High st.

Hairdressers.

Ager Charles, High street
 Sharp Mrs Charlotte, High st.

Hardware, &c. Dealer.

Hefford George, High street

Hop & Seed Merchants.

Brown Benjamin, High street
 Gurney Thos. White, Park st.
 Spencer Jos. Willsher, High st.
 Phipps Pickering and Richard,
 High st. and *Northampton*

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Albion, Jas. Peasnell, High st.
Bear, Rd. Crow, jun. High st.
Bull's Head, Mrs Har. Mayo,
 Park street
Crown, Mrs Eliz. Barnicle,
 High street
Dolphin, Mrs Elizabeth Martin,
 High street
Nelson's Arms, Wm. Abbott,
 High street
Peacock, Henry Webb, High st.
Plough, Edw. Meads, High st.
Pomfret Arms, (coml. & posting-
 ho.), John Tunnard, High st.
Swan, Mrs Car. Labrum, High st.
Talbot, (commercial & posting
 house), Jos. Higham, High st.
Wheat Sheaf, Mrs Sarah Bur-
 chill, High street
White Hart, Jno. Frost, Park st.

Beer Retailers.

Clarke Chas. (out-door), Park st.
 Marlow William, *Wood Burcote*
 May Isaac, High street
 Minards George, High street
 Sewell Elijah, High street
 Ward James, High street

Ironmongers.

Brown Benjamin, High street
 Webb John, High street

Leather Sellers.

Hambidge Thomas, High st.
 Powell Samuel, Park street

**Libraries and Reading
Rooms.**

Theological — James Brooks,
 Hurfurt, High street
*Towcester Book Club and Cir-
 culating Library*

Linen & Woollen Drapers.

Adams Edwin, High street
 Jenkinson William, jun. (and
 clothier and hatter), High st.
 Vernon & Ashwell, High street

Maltsters.

Gurney Thos. W. jun. Park st.
 Phipps P. & R. High street, and
Northampton

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Bent Miss Mary, High street
 Brown Miss Mary Ann, High st.

Pawnbrokers.

Cook John, High street
 Shackleton William, High st.

Plumbers, Painters, &c.

Brown John, jun. High st.
 Brown William, High street
 White Jno. Geo. *Pomfret ter.*

Printers.

Beasley John, High street
 Hurfurt Jas. Brooks, High st.

Rag, &c. Dealers.

Shackleton Thomas, High st.
 Williams John, High street

Saddlers.

Bleek Lewin Henry, High st.
 Bustin Edw. Henry, High st.
 Mayo William George, High st.

Shopkeepers.

Clarke Charles, High street
 Clarke Charles, Park street
 Hawkins Mrs S. *Wood Burcote*
 Pettitt Benjamin, Park street
 Savage Mrs Sarah, High street
 Shackleton Thomas, High st.
 Webb Josiah, *Caldecote*
 Webb William, Park street

**Stonemasons and Brick-
layers.**

Cakebread Samuel (tombstone
 cutter and writer), High st.
 Thomason George, High street
 Thomason Samuel, High street
 Wilson William, Park street

Straw Hat Maker.

Warwick & Causbrook, Park st.

Surgeons.

Laurence Geo. Richd., High st.
 Evans Arthur Griffith, High st.
 Watkins Robt. Webb, High st.

Tailors.

(Marked * are also drapers.)
 *Hickson John, High street
 *Jacob Simon, High street
 *Johnson Mrs Ann, High st.
 Pilgrim Joseph, High street
 Savage Samuel, Albert terrace

Timber Merchants.

Wheeler John & Sons, High st.

Toy, &c. Dealer.

Simmonds William, High st.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Davis Samuel, High street

Watchmakers.

Durran John, High street
 Wilson Thos. Wm. High street

Wheelwright.

Kendall William, High street

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Phipps P. & R. High street,
 and *Northampton*
 Vernon John Middleton, High
 street, and *Northampton*

Woolstapler.

Jenkinson Wm. jun. High st.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

Clerk to the Board of Guardians and Superintendent Registrar—Wm. Whitton, Corn Exchange

Clerk to Commissioners of Assessed and Property Taxes—Richard Howes

Clerk to Magistrates—Richard Howes

Clerk to Towcester Highway Board—R. Howes

County Court, Offices, Corn Exchange—Ricd. Harington, Esq. judge; William Whitton, registrar; Joseph Piggot Goodwin, high bailiff; and Charles Ager, sub-bailiff

Gas Works, High street—John Webb, secretary

Inland Revenue Office—Pomfret Arms
Perpetual Commissioners, and Commissioners for Oaths and Affidavits in Chancery and Common Law—Sommersby Edwards, Richard Howes, and William Whitton

Police Station, High street—Henry Packer, inspector

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Thomas Blencowe Rodhouse, for Towcester district; Jeremiah Pittam, births and deaths for Abthorpe district and Blakesley

Stamp Office, High street—J. B. Hurfurt, sub-distributor

Town Hall and Corn Exchange—Richard Howes, secretary

Union Workhouse—Thos. Pearcy, master

Conveyances.

Omnibus from Pomfret Arms to meet all the trains.

To London and all parts of the kingdom per the London and North-Western Railway.

Parcels Office, Pomfret Arms—John Tunnard, agent

Goods Department—John Tunnard, agent, Pomfret arms

Railway Station (Northampton and Banbury Junction)—Geo. Porter, traffic supt.; John Birch, auditor; F. B. Venner, stationmaster

Carriers.

To London, *Jno. Jarvis*, from his house, High street, on Tuesday, and returns on Saturday To Northampton, *Geo. Minards* and *William Webb*, from their houses, High st., on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday

Carriers who attend on market days, &c., leaving the same afternoon, or as otherwise stated:—

Abthorpe—*John Middleton*, Peacock, on Sat.

Alderton—*Wm. Jelley*, White Hart, on Tues.

Brackley—*John Elliott*, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

Bradden—*Matthew Heel* and *Edward Bodley*, on Saturday

Green's Norton—*Jno. Smart*, Crown, on Tuesday and Saturday

Helmdon—*Edw. Jeffery*, White Hart, on Tues.

Morton Pinkney—*Jesse Gutteridge*, Wheat Sheaf, on Tuesday and Friday

Potterspury—*Rd. Cook*, Crown, on Tuesday.

Silverstone—*Geo. Church*, Dolphin, daily

Stoke Bruerne—*Jos. Skears*, Talbot, on Tues.

Stony Stratford—*Henry Jeffcote*, Dolphin, on Tuesday

Sulgrave—*Geo. Blackwell*, Albion, on Tuesday

Syresham—*John Webb*, Plough, Tuesday and Saturday

Wappenham—*Edw. Bodley*, Crown, on Tues.

Whittlebury—*Jno. Wilcox*, Dolphin, daily

CLELEY HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred is bounded on the west by the hundreds of Norton and Towcester and the county of Buckingham, on the north by Towcester and Wymersley hundreds, and on the south and east by the county of Buckingham, from which it is divided by the river Ouse. The great Roman road, Watling Street, crosses it in a direct line from Stony Stratford to Towcester. Its form is somewhat that of a cross; its greatest length from south to north-west is about nine miles; its greatest breadth from south-east to north-west about the same distance; and its area is 26,620 statute acres. According to Bridges, this hundred was in the possession of William Earl Ferrers in the reign of King John, who conveyed it to Hugh de Wydville and his heirs, in consideration of a yearly payment of twenty shillings. John, son of John de Wydville, was in the possession of it in the third of Edward III. (1330), and being called upon to show cause why he claimed to hold this hundred, with all the privileges annexed to it, pleaded the grant of William Earl Ferrers to Hugh de Wydville, his ancestor. It appears to have continued in this family until the extinction of the male line by the death of Richard Earl Rivers, and upon his decease to have descended with the rest of his estate to Thomas Marquis of Dorset. The fee of it is now in the crown.

Cleley hundred is divided into thirteen parishes, one chapelry, and two

hamlets, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the population in 1871, rateable value, gross estimated rental, and number of rateable acres of each parish, according to the rate books :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Alderton.....	871	35	—	—	73	70	143	£ 1,307	£ 1,468
Ashton.....	1,086	80	6	—	163	168	331	4,582	5,780
Cosgrove.....	1,545	140	6	2	322	324	646	3,726	4,305
Easton Neston.....	1,708	34	1	—	91	85	176	3,301	3,607
Furtho.....	742	7	—	—	30	16	46	1,253	1,394
Grafton Regis.....	1,371	45	3	—	93	107	200	2,388	2,667
Hartwell.....	1,429	136	4	—	274	257	531	4,319	5,353
Passenham.....	3,130	224	15	4	556	508	1,064	5,879	6,831
Denshanger, <i>hamlet</i>									
Paulerspury.....	2,893	276	17	—	588	632	1,220	5,201	6,053
Potterspury.....	3,163	243	7	1	542	503	1,045	3,057	3,553
Yardley Gobion, <i>ham.</i>		137	7	—	309	345	654	2,614	3,110
Roads.....	1,566	170	5	—	321	355	676	6,440	7,510
Stoke Bruerne.....	2,582	96	3	—	216	225	441	2,142	4,815
Shutlanger, <i>chapelry</i>		102	6	—	185	195	380	2,021	2,330
Wicken.....	2,309	99	3	—	225	247	472	3,179	3,689
	24,395	1,824	83	7	3,988	4,037	8,025	51,409	62,474

CHARITIES OF THE HUNDRED OF CLELEY, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary Reports, with the dates, donors' names, &c. (See also the histories of the parishes) :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
	Church lands.....	Alderton parish.....	£5 0 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	1 0 0
	Poor's land.....	Ashton parish, poor.....	6 0 0
1708.	Cath. and Elizabeth Chivall (£50)	Ditto, poor (lost).....	
	Church Estate.....	Easton Neston parish.....	153 0 0
	Arnold's Estate (£566, ditto, £2300 (balance of the above out at interest).....	Furtho parish.....	62 11 3
	Poor's land.....	Hartwell chapelry.....	12 0 0
	Chapel land.....	Ditto.....	1 15 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rent).....	Hulcote hamlet, poor.....	0 10 0
1642.	Anthony Carpenter (six cottages)...	Passenham parish, poor.....	21 2 6
1683.	Daniel Allen (rents).....	Ditto, ditto.....	24 7 6
1707.	John Swannell (rent).....	Ditto, school.....	2 10 0
1766.	Edward Whitton (£100).....	Ditto, bread to poor.....	3 3 8
1726.	Thomas Nicoll (rents).....	Ditto, poor.....	13 4 0
1728.	Eliz. Spinnell (£100).....	Paulerspury par., 10 poor widows	8 10 0
1646.	Jane Leeson (rents).....	Ditto, poor.....	1 10 0
1742.	Mrs Chapman (£20).....	Ditto, ditto.....	1 0 0
1762.	William Lepper (rent).....	Ditto, ditto.....	0 5 0
1720.	William Marriott (rent).....	Ditto, school.....	41 0 0
1726.	Thomas Nicoll (rent).....	Ditto, school, and bread to poor	6 2 0
	William Peake (rent).....	Potterspury par., 2 poor widows	1 10 0
1624.	Gabriel Clarke (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	2 0 0
1726.	Cuthbert Ogle (£100).....	Ditto, minister and poor.....	3 0 0
	Poor's money invested in cottage } premises.....	Potterspury parish (lost).....	
1672.	Nicholas Saxby (rents).....	Ditto, church, bridges, &c.	14 0 0
1708.	Cath. and Eliz. Chivall (land).....	Roads parish, poor.....	20 0 0
	Feoffees' Estate.....	Ditto, poor.....	30 0 0
1610.	Thomas Bosenhoe (land).....	Stoke Bruerne parish, church and poor.....	32 0 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1743.	New charity estate	Stoke Bruerne parish, church and poor	£8 19 0
1609.	Thomas Kingston (rents)	Ditto, ditto	2 12 0
1702.	Frances Crane and Francis Arun- dell (lands)	Ditto, bread to poor	4 3 4
	Bread Fund	Wicken parish	3 4 0
1747.	Mrs Sharp (£100)	Ditto, bread to poor	5 5 0
1774.	Edward Whitton (£100)	Ditto, ditto	5 0 0
1810.	Eliza. Prowse (one share, Grand Junction Canal),	Ditto, school	2 0 0
			<hr/> £498 4 3

ALDERTON PARISH.

Alderton, or, as it is called in Domesday, Aldritone, and in later records, Aldrington, is bounded on the east by Grafton Regis, on the north by Stoke Bruerne, on the south by Potterspury, and on the west by Paulerspury. It contains 871 rateable acres, and its population in 1801 was 183; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 166; in 1851, 139; in 1861, 143; and in 1871, 143 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1307, 10s., and the gross estimated rental is £1468. The soil is various, but principally clay on a limestone bottom; the lordship is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and the principal proprietor and lord of the manor is the Duke of Grafton.

Manor.—Edmar and Edwin were the Saxon proprietors of Aldritone, and it was rated at 50s. before the Conquest; but at the time of the Conqueror's survey, Earl Ferrers held 2 hides of land and half a virgate here, which were valued at 50s.; and a thane held of the same earl one hide here of the value of 10s. In the reign of Henry II., Stoke and Alderton are certified to contain 7 hides with 2 small virgates, but the possessor of them is not mentioned in the record. In the reign of Edward I., Sir Pagan de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, was lord of this manor, and in the sixth of the same reign (1278), he obtained a grant of a weekly market here on Thursdays, and an annual fair on the vigil, the feast, and the morrow of St Margaret—the patron saint. Dying without issue in the following year, he was succeeded by Patrick de Chaworth, his brother. This gentleman's daughter, Maud, carried the lordship in marriage to Henry Earl of Lancaster, the king's nephew, who in the thirty-fourth of this reign (1307), granted it, with the advowson of the church, and the manor and advowson of Stoke Bruerne, to William de Coumbemartin, and henceforward Alderton was considered as a member of the manor of Stoke Bruerne, and had the same possessors. In the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1539), it was in the hands of the crown, and in three years after was annexed to the Honor of Grafton.

A Castle stood at the north end of the village, near the church, the site of which is now called the mount, and the prospect from it of the surrounding country is extensive. It occupies an area of about two acres, and is encompassed with a deep fosse overgrown with underwood. Little is known of this ancient structure, but in the reign of Edward I., Sir Pagan de Candurcis paid Thomas le Sauvage £100 for *his castle* and all his lands in the village and fields of Audrinton.

The Manor-House stood in a low situation, at the N.W. extremity of the village. Mr Baker tells us that “during the royal progress in 1605, Queen Anne of Denmark was entertained for four nights at Alderton (Aug. 16–20), the king being during the same time at Grafton; and that in 1608, King James was here on the 4th of August, and knighted Sir Henry Anderson of London, having just before bestowed the same honour at Grafton, on his host Thomas Haslerige, Esq.

The Village of Alderton, which is very small, is pleasantly situated about three miles S.E. of Towcester, nine S. from Northampton, and five N.W. from Stony Stratford.

The Church, dedicated to St Margaret, is in the Perpendicular style, and was

rebuilt (except the tower) in 1847-48, at a cost of about £800. It consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a low embattled tower containing five bells. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the figures of our Saviour and Saints Peter and Paul. Upon removing an ancient altar-tomb of William Gorges, Esq., who is said to have built a large mansion (probably the manor-house), and resided here in the reign of Henry II., a stone coffin was discovered, in which was deposited a human skeleton of large dimensions. The living is a rectory annexed to Grafton Regis, in the Deanery of Preston and patronage of the crown, and of the joint annual value of £277. The benefice is held by the Rev. Barwick John Sams, M.A.; and the rectory consists of 128a. 3r. 16p. of land. There is no parsonage house.

The Charities of the parish are the church and town lands, 2a. 2r. 8p., which let for £5 per annum; and £1 a year is received for the poor from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity.

Letters through Towcester.

Bliss Humphrey, shopkeeper and vict. <i>Plough</i>	Jelley Edw. butchr. & cattle dlr.	Farmers and Graziers.
Blundell Mrs Mary, shopkpr.	Jelley John, carpenter	Blunt John Edward
Garrett George, shoemaker	Onley William, gardener	Jelley Joseph
	Whitlock Joseph, parish clerk	Smith Henry

Carrier.—William Jelley, to Towcester, on *Tuesday*; Northampton, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and to Stony Stratford and Wolverhampton on *Friday*.

ASHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Roade, on the west by Stoke Bruern, by Salcey Forest on the east, and on the south by Grafton Regis, from which it is divided by the river Tove. It contains 1086 acres; its population in 1801 was 292; in 1831, 380; in 1841, 417; in 1851, 383; in 1861, 374; and in 1871, 331 souls; the gross estimated rental of the parish is £5780, and the rateable value, £4582, 2s. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway and the Grand Junction Canal. The soil is principally a grey loam on limestone, and the Duke of Grafton is the lord of the manor and principal proprietor. About three-fourths of the lordship is arable.

Manor.—Ashton, or Asee as it was anciently written, was in the possession of Winemar, and in the hands of his under-tenants at the time of the general survey. Dodin held 1 hide and 4 parts of 1 virgate; Bondi held 4 parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide; and Mauf held $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Before the Conquest these lands were the freehold of Alden, Aldrick, and Siward, and were valued at 22s., but were now advanced to 36s. In the reign of Henry II., Robert Fitz-Anketil was certified to hold 1 hide and 2 small virgates here of the fee of William Manduit, the descendant of Winemar. In Henry III.'s time, this manor was in the hands of Philip Lovell, who conveyed it to Robert le Lou, or Lupus, or Wolfe, John le Lou, his son, and Emma, his wife. In the first year of the reign of Edward II. (1307), Philip le Lou levied a fine of it, and in the 9th of the same reign, was certified to be the lord of the manor. In the 14th of Edward III. (1341), John de Hardeshull levied a fine of the manor of Ashne, and in the 20th of the same reign, accounted for the fourth part of a knight's fee here, as held of the fee of William Manduit. From this gentleman it passed to Sir Thomas Colepeper, the son of John Colepeper, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John de Hardeshull. The manor continued in the possession of this family till the year 1537, when Thomas Colepeper, Esq., conveyed it to the king in exchange for other lands. Whilst vested in the crown it was devised by successive leases to the families of Marriott, Goldsmith, and Rye. In the 33d of Henry VIII. (1541), it was annexed to the manor of Grafton, and the Duke of Grafton is the present proprietor. The Abbey of St James, near Northampton, had possessions here, which, in the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), were granted to Richard Fermor, Esq. of Easton Neston. It is now possessed by the Duke of Grafton. The

Manor-House stood north of the church, and was surrounded by a broad deep moat.

The Village of Ashton, which is small, is seated on a declivity about 7 miles south of Northampton. Lace-making is carried on to a great extent here.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, consists of a nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, and a low tower in which are four bells. The structure is of rubble stone, and of the late Perpendicular period. The church has been entirely restored at a cost of about £500, derived from Queen Anne's Bounty; the back aisle rebuilt, the chancel restored, the flat roof of the nave replaced by a sloping one, and the church repewed in the modern style; the living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £10, and now worth above £400 per annum. The patronage is in the crown, and the Rev. Andrew Craig Neely, M.A., is the present incumbent. Ashton was originally a member of the mother church of Roade, and continued so till the beginning of the 16th century, when it was invested with distinct parochial rights, and the portion or third part of Roade church, to which the chapel of Ashton had been heretofore subordinate, became in its turn subordinate to Ashton. The rectory consists of 234 acres of land, granted in lieu of tithes in 1817. The *Rectory House* stands west of the churchyard, and has been enlarged by the present rector by the addition of a wing. Amongst the monuments in the church is a slab raised upon bricks, bearing the wooden figure of a cross-legged knight, much mutilated and worm-eaten, which is referred to one of the Le Lou or Wolfe family; on the slab of another altar-monument of stone are the brass figures of Robert Marriott and his wife, about 2 feet 9 inches long; and on a third altar-tomb lies the effigy of Sir John Hardeshull in plate armour. His hands and feet have disappeared.

Charity.—The poor's land consists of 5a. 2r. 7p., let at £2 per acre, the rent of which is distributed in coals.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, built in 1858 at a cost of £280; and here is a place of worship for the Baptists; and also an *Infant School* erected in 1854 by the late Duke of Grafton.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-Box.—Letters are received by foot-post, through Northampton, at 9.15 A.M., cleared at 4.15 P.M., on week days only.

Goodridge James, blacksmith
Malin Mrs., — cottager
Merry Esther, baker & farmer
Mundy Mr Thomas
Neely Rev. Andw. Craig, M.A.
rector
Pettifer Miss Jane, schoolmrs.

Scaldwell Thomas, shopkeeper
and shoemaker
Shakeshaft James, carpenter
Shakeshaft Thos. carpr. & buldr.
Shouler George, stonemason
Warren Joseph, shoemaker
Wilding Henry, vict. *Old Crown*

Farmers and Graziers.

Adams William
Geary George
Sinnell Mrs Mary Ann
Robinson Jon. *Askwood Farm*
Robinson Thos. Jones, *Ashton Lodge*

Carriers.—To Northampton, John Dickins and James Woodward, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

COSGROVE PARISH.

Cosgrove, Cosgrave, or, as it is called in early records, Covesgrave, is bounded by Potterspury and Yardley Gobion on the north; on the east by Hanslope, and Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Tove; on the south and S.E. by Stony Stratford, and Wolverton, in the same county, and by Passenham on the west. It contains 1545 acres; and its population in 1801 was 505; in 1831, 624; in 1841, 701; in 1851, 641; in 1861, 776; and in 1871, 646 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3726, and the gross estimated rental £4305. The soil is principally clay and loam, and there is some rich meadow land bordering on the rivers. About two-thirds of the lordship is arable, and the principal landowners are—John C. Mansel, Esq. (lord of the manor), and the Duke of Grafton. The lordship and village of Cosgrove are intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, which is carried over the river Ouse, and across the long valley to Wolverton, a distance of nearly a mile, by a stupendous embankment. "This aqueduct," says Mr Baker, "was originally constructed on

arches, and was opened on the 26th of August 1805. The contractors guaranteed a trial of twelve months; but, before the expiration of half that period, leakages, and other indications of instability, became apparent, and at length a sudden disruption took place, and inundated the surrounding country. The breach was, however, promptly repaired, and, in the course of another year, a solid embankment was substituted, along which a cast-iron channel, much narrower than the general width of the navigation, was supplied, and is still in use for the transit of the barges." The lower part of Mr Mansel's lawn is supposed by Mr Baker to be the site of a Roman villa, from several Roman coins having been found there, during the excavations for the Grand Junction Canal, and from its vicinity to the Watling Street road.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held four parts of half a hide of land here at the time of the Domesday survey which was valued at 5s.; he also held five parts of a hide here, of the Soke of Passenham, which, with 10 acres of meadow, and 2 furlongs of small wood, was valued at 20s. Before the Conquest, these were the freeholds of Godwin and Ailric. Winemar held half a hide and the one-fifth of a virgate here of the king at the same time. This, with a mill of the yearly value of 30s., 5 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth, had been rated at 10s. in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Alden, but its value was now doubled. In the reign of Henry II., Robert Ryvel held 8 small virgates here, William de Brun, 6 small virgates, and one Adam, 9 small virgates. In the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), Henry Spigurnell was lord of Cosgrove, and in the 2d of Edward III. (1329), he died, seized of the manor, with divers other lands and tenements here, which he held of the heir of the Earl of Warwick and several other superior lords. Thomas Spigurnell, his son, succeeded him. In the 13th of Edward III. (1340), a fine was levied of this manor by Henry de Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln, who died in the 15th of this reign, and was succeeded in it by Walter de Pavely, the heir of his brother, upon whom the remainder was entailed. This manor afterwards passed into the hands of the family of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with which it continued till the 3d of Henry VII. (1487), when Anne, Countess of Warwick, conveyed it, with all her other lands, to the king and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs for ever. It continued in possession of the crown until the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), when it was granted to Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, of Paulerspury. Sir Arthur, his son, settled it with the advowson, on his daughter Elizabeth, in marriage with Richard Lennard Lord Dacre. From him it passed through several intermediate possessors to the family of Mansel, one of whom, John Christopher Mansel, Esq., is the present proprietor. This family, though not in possession of the manor, have had an interest here from the time of James I.

The Knight's Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem and Snellshull Priory, in Buckinghamshire, have had possessions in this parish. Cosgrove was annexed to the Honor of Grafton on its erection in 1541.

The Village of Cosgrove is situate in a valley about two miles north from Stony Stratford, seven and-a-half east from Towcester, and thirteen from Northampton. Here is a chalybeate spring, formerly called St Vincent's, but now corrupted into Fineswell. Here is a meeting-house for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, stands on the west side of the village, in the churchyard, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, and a tower containing five bells. A new stained-glass window has been inserted in the chancel in memory of Henry Mansel, late dean of St Paul's. The interior is well paved and has been resealed; there are galleries in the north and west ends, in one of which there is a small organ. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £14, 11s. 3d., and now worth about £430. The rectory consists of about 236 acres of land, and certain tithes which have been commuted for £33, 8s. Mrs H. L. Mansel is the present patroness, and the Rev. George Jenkins, M.A., incumbent. *The Rectory House*, which is a handsome residence, stands N.E. of the church. It has been

thoroughly repaired at the expense of the late rector. The *National School*, erected in 1844, is principally supported by subscription, and is well conducted.

Cosgrove Hall, the seat of J. C. Mansel, Esq., is situate a little south of the church. *The Priory*, formerly the manor-house, stands about half a mile north of the village. It is now the residence of T. Booth, Esq.; and *Cosgrove Cottage*, in the village, is the residence of Mrs Henry Mansel.

Charities.—Here are four cottages, which let for about £14 or £15 per annum, left for apprenticing poor boys.

OLD STRATFORD is a hamlet, partly in this and partly in the parishes of Furtho, Passenham, and Potterspury, but the greater portion of it is situate in Cosgrove parish. It is about one mile N.W. from Stony Stratford, on the Watling Street or Chester road. Here, at a place called Chapel close, there formerly stood a hermitage and free chapel. This hamlet is called Old Stratford, in contradistinction to Stony Stratford, on the presumption of superior antiquity. The river Ouse, which divides this county from Buckinghamshire, is crossed at the latter town by a bridge, for the erection of which an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1834, "Old Stratford bridge" being in a decayed and dangerous state.

Post-Office.—Mrs Maria Swannel, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive through Stony Stratford at 8.45 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M. on week days, and at 11.45 A.M. on Sundays. At Old Stratford the wall-box is cleared at 6.50 P.M. on week days, and on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.

Those marked 1 reside at Old Stratford.

1 Adams Thos. bkr. and shopkr	1 Hayes Edward, engineer	Simpson John, steward to Duke of Grafton.
Atkinson Jph. gamekeeper	Holdom Joseph, shopkeeper	Smith Jph. vict. <i>Barley Mow</i>
Booth Thomas, Esq. <i>Cosgrove Priory</i>	1 Horwood Miss Catherine	1 Smith Thomas, shoemaker
Branson William, cooper	Jenkins Rev. Geo. M.A. rector	1 Thorne Mrs Ann
Brown Jonah, beer retailer and coal merchant	1 Lancaster Mrs Ellen	Teal William, blacksmith
1 Castle James, shopkeeper	Loe Anthony, parish clerk	Toombs William, carpenter
1 Cater Geo. Esq. <i>Thurlow Cot.</i>	Mansel Jno. Christopr. Esq. J.P. <i>Cosgrove Hall</i>	Valentine Mr Jos. Twichel
1 Coles John, coachbuilder	Mansel Mrs H. L. <i>The Cottage</i>	Warren Daniel, maltster, brewer, corn and coal merchant, and wharfinger
Curl George, gardener	Marks John, canal overseer	Warren Thos. artificial manure and insurance agent
Dawson Thomas, miller, <i>Cosgrove Mill</i> , and farmer	Marriott Thos. Hy. canal agt.	
1 Durham Mrs Catherine Small	Pratt Thomas, toll collector, <i>Quarry Bridge Gate</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Foster Mrs Emily	1 Price Mark Clement, horse dealer and vict. <i>Falcon</i>	Clarke William
Gates Wm. butcher & farmer	Richardson Mrs Selina, sch.	Gates Edward, <i>Isworth Farm</i>
Goulding Mary Jane, mistress of national school	1 Robertson William Austin, coal merchant	Stopps George Torset
Green George, carpenter	Sharp John, vict. <i>Plough</i>	Slade Richard (h. <i>Haadlope</i>)

EASTON PARISH.

This parish includes Hulcote and Swardsley; and is bounded by Tiffeld on the north, on the east by Stoke Bruerne, and on the south and west by Towcester. It contains 720 acres, independent of the hamlets, and 1708 acres altogether. The rateable value is £3301, the gross estimated rental is £3607; and the population in 1801 was 114; in 1831, 144; in 1841, 169; in 1851, 170; in 1861, 160; and in 1871, 176 souls. The soil is principally a heavy loam, with a little limestone, ironstone, and gravel; about two-thirds is in permanent pasture. Thomas George Fermore Hesketh, Esq., is the owner of the whole, except a few acres of glebe.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held 1 hide and 2 virgates of land here at the general survey, which was valued at 30s.; Ormar held 1 hide and 3 virgates here of the same earl, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s., 3 acres of meadow and 3 acres of small wood, had been rated at 20s. before the Conquest, when it was the freehold of Siward, but was then valued at 40s. By the same survey, Bondi, who was the Saxon proprietor, held 3¼ virgates here of Gunfrid de Cioches, which was valued at 12s. In the reign of Henry II., Richard de le Estre held 1½ hide and 1 small virgate in Estnestone of the fee of Berkhamstead,

and Godfrey and Aldrid, 8 small virgates of the fee of William Maduit. Henry Pavely was possessed of this manor in the time of Henry III., and in the 9th year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), Geoffrey de Braden was lord of Estneston. This Geoffrey granted one acre of land and the advowson of the church to the convent of Swardsley. From Geoffrey de Braden the manor passed into the hands of William de St John, of whom it was purchased in the 2d of Edward III. (1329), by the prioress and nuns of Swardsley, in exchange for 6 messuages and 4 acres of land in Canons Ashby. In the 20th of this reign the prioress accounted for the moiety of one knight's fee in Eston Neston and Hulcote, as held of the fee of Berkhamstead. Elias Ent accounted for half a knight's fee here of the fee of Chokes at the same time. In the 43d of Edward III. (1370), Sir Henry Green, of Greens-Norton, died seized of this manor, with the advowson of Swardsley priory, held of the Earl of Cornwall, and was succeeded by Thomas Green, his son, afterwards knighted, with whose descendants it remained till the 14th of Henry VII. (1499), when it passed into the hands of Richard Empson, Esq., afterwards knighted, and who obtained a licence in the same year to impart 400 acres of land, and 30 of wood, in Estneston and Hulcote, with free warren and free fishery in those lordships, and permission to embattle his manor-house here. Upon the attainder of this Sir Richard Empson, "the unpopular associate of Sir Edmund Dudley, in ministering to the insatiable avarice of their royal master" (Henry VII.), his estates were seized into the hands of the king, and in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509), the manor of Easton Neston, and nearly the whole of his forfeited possessions, were granted to Sir William Compton, ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton. In the year following, Thomas Empson, Esq., son of Sir Richard, obtained an act of restitution, and in the 19th of this reign (1528), sold this with several other manors to William Fermor, Esq., of Somerton, in Oxfordshire. From this gentleman it passed to his brother Richard Fermor, Esq. "He was a merchant of the staple at Calais," writes Mr Baker, "and, having by fortunate speculations acquired an ample fortune, seated himself here, and lived in a style of splendid hospitality. But being a zealous Catholic, and neglecting or refusing to conform to the successive alterations in the national religion, he rendered himself obnoxious to the court; and, being accused of administering relief to Nicholas Tane, formerly his confessor, who was then a close prisoner in Buckingham Castle, for denying the king's supremacy, he was committed to the Marshalsea in July 1540, and being afterwards arraigned in Westminster Hall, though nothing could be proved against him, except that he had sent 8d. and a couple of shirts to the imprisoned priest, he was adjudged to have incurred a *præmunire*, whereby all his lands and goods became forfeited, and the rapacious monarch enforced the sentence with the most unrelenting severity. Thus persecuted and stripped of his possessions, he retired to Wappenham (where he was lessee of the parsonage), and passed in seclusion several years of piety and resignation. During his prosperity he had for his jester Will Sommers, afterwards so celebrated in that capacity in the royal establishment. Recollecting with gratitude his former master, and commiserating his reverse of fortune, Sommers is said to have availed himself of the unbridled privilege of his office, to make a pointed appeal to the king in his last illness, which so awakened his conscience that he gave immediate directions for making restitution; but death frustrated his intention, which was not carried into effect till the 4th of Edward VI. (1550), when Easton Neston, Towcester, and those manors which had not been granted out by the crown, were restored to him, and various manors and lands in this and other counties granted to him as some compensation for those which had been alienated; but the whole thus obtained was not adequate to one-third of what he had before possessed." He died in 1551, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Fermor. His son, Sir William Fermor, was created a baronet by King Charles I. in 1641; his son of the same name was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lempster in 1692; and his son and successor, Thomas, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Pomfret in 1721. From him the earldom

and estates descended to George William Richard, the 5th earl. This nobleman, who was the son of the 4th earl, was born in 1824, succeeded his father in 1833, and was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county in 1846; from him it passed in 1867 to his eldest sister, Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor Hesketh, who was succeeded by her second son, Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., the present possessor, in 1870. *Seats*—Easton Neston and Park View, Northamptonshire; and Rufford Hall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

There is no village, and though the population return for 1871 states that the parish contains 36 houses, there are only the Hall, a private residence, Easton Lodge, two farmhouses, and a few cottages. The parish adjoins Towcester.

Easton Neston House, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, stands on a gentle eminence, about one mile N.E. of Towcester, commanding a pleasing view of that town and Whittlebury forest. It is a very elegant mansion, erected by William Lord Lempster, or Leominster, partly from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawkesmoor, and is of Helmdon stone. This splendid mansion was celebrated for the valuable collection of ancient marbles and pictures, which in former times adorned its walls. The marbles, consisting of upwards of 130 ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues, busts, &c., were presented to the University of Oxford, in 1755, by the Countess of Pomfret. Though many of the pictures have also disappeared, still the present collection is excellent. The old mansion stood between the church and the river Tove, "and," says the county historian, "is memorable as the place where King James I. first met his queen (Anne of Denmark) and Prince Henry, on their coming into England, after his accession to the throne; and also as the place where both their majesties met their second son, afterwards King Charles I., on his arrival in England. The first of these royal visits was on the 27th of June 1603, when the queen and prince came from Althorpe, two days after they had been received there with the poetical entertainment written by Ben Jonson."

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands south of the mansion, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, north chapel, and chancel, with a tower containing a peal of six bells and a clock. The north aisle, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the nave, and the belfry, were rebuilt, in the reign of Henry VI., by the executors of John Bacon, woolstapler, of London. The interior is well paved with stone, and pewed with oak; and there are ten elegantly stained-glass windows. The east window is of stained glass, erected in 1870 by Lady Arabella Hesketh to the memory of her brother, the late Earl of Pomfret, together with a handsome reredos of Bath stone and marble columns; and two of the others are charged with the figures of some of the apostles, and Judas betraying our Lord. Here are some fine monuments to the Fermor family; and an altar-tomb, beautifully executed, to Sir George Fermor, Knight, and his wife, in recumbent positions, the former in a suit of mail, his head resting upon his helmet and his feet upon his gauntlets, he died 10th October 1628. At the base of the altar-tomb are the kneeling figures of several children. In the south wall of the chancel is a fine brass to the memory of the 4th Earl of Pomfret, who died in June 1833, given by his daughter, Lady Henrietta Louisa Ogilvy in 1870. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £8, and now worth about £250 per annum. Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Codrington Collins is the present incumbent. Lord Williams, of Thame, in Oxfordshire, purchased the impropriate rectory, and left it in 1589, with other property, for the foundation of a free grammar-school in that town. In 1574 his executors conveyed the property to the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, to the uses of his lordship's will. The vicarage consists of a few acres of glebe land, intermixed with the manor grounds, and in lieu of which the lord of the manor pays the vicar £5, 13s. 6d. yearly, and all the tithes within the parish except those of corn, grain, and hay, which belong to the impropriate rectory.

The Church Lands of this parish, consisting of about 100 acres in the parishes

of Towcester and Greens-Norton, yield £153 a year, out of which a school, erected in 1863, is endowed, and which is free to all the children of the parish. The sum of 20s. a year is received for the poor from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity.

HULCOTE is a hamlet, which forms the northern division of this parish, about 2 miles N.E. of Towcester. Easton Neston and Hulcote were included in the barony of Chenduit, parcel of the Honor of Berkhamstead, to which they still belong; it is the property of Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq. The *Manor-House* stood in a field, still called Hall close.

SEWARDSLEY, or, as it is commonly called, Showslie, and Shewsley, forms the north-east division of the parish. Here was formerly a priory of nuns of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was founded by Richard de Lestre, or Del Estre, lord of Easton Neston, in the reign of Henry II. Notwithstanding several donations, the revenues of this nunnery were inadequate to its maintenance; and in 1459, at the petition of Sir Thomas Green, the patron, the Bishop of Lincoln, appropriated it to the Abbey of St Mary de la Pre, near Northampton. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the site and demesnes were granted to Richard Fermor, Esq., and from him they lineally descended to the late Earl of Pomfret. Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Esq., is the present proprietor. The chapel has been pulled down many years, and the priory itself has long since degenerated into a farmhouse.

Ellesmere, Right Hon. Earl of,
Easton Neston House, and
Worsley Hall, Manchester
Hesketh, Thomas Geo. Fermor,

Esq. Park View and Rufford
Hall, Ormskirk, Lancashire
Yardley, The Misses Clara, Ann,
Sarah, & Susan, Easton Lodge

Garlic John schoolmr. *Hulcote*
Clarke Eli, gardener, *Easton*
Neston House
Cooke Thos. farmer, *Showslie*

Letters are received here through the Towcester Post-Office.

FURTHO PARISH.

This small parish, containing only one farmhouse (the manor-house), and a small portion of the hamlet of Old Stratford, is situated about 7 miles W.S.W. of Towcester, and 2 miles N.N.W. from Stony Stratford, and near the Grand Junction Canal. It is bounded on the north by Potterspury and Yardley Gobion, on the east and south by Cosgrove, and on the west by Passenheim, from which it is divided by the Watling Street or Chester Road. It contains 742 acres, of the rateable value of £1253; the gross estimated rental is £1394, and its population in 1801 was 9; in 1831, 16; in 1841, 16; in 1851, 15; in 1861, 16; and in 1871, 46 souls. The soil is principally a cold white clay, more than half the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the principal landowners are the trustees of the Arnold Charity, who are also the lords of the manor.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey the Earl of Morton had two hides of land in Fortho, which were valued before the Conquest, when it was the freehold of Godeman and Godeva, at 10s., but now advanced to 30s. One William held half a hide and four parts of half a hide here of the earl at the same time, which had been rated also at 10s., but advanced to 30s. This had been the freehold of Alwin and Osulph before the Conquest. William had also nine parts of a hide here, which had been the freehold of Godwin, and advanced in value from 10s. to 30s. In the reign of Henry II., Walter de Fortho held two hides here of the fee of Richard Fitzwilliam; William Gernet held 7 small virgates of the fee of Berkhamstead, and the Earl of Leicester had 3 small virgates. In the second of Henry III. (1229), Henry de Fortho was lord of the manor, and it continued in the possession of the family of Fortho till the reign of Charles I., when, upon the death of Edward Furtho, Esq., without issue, it descended to his sisters. In the fifteenth of Charles I. (1640), the lordship and advowson were in the hands of Sir Robert Bannestre, of Passenheim; and in the reign of Charles II., Edmund Arnold, Esq., was lord of Furtho. This gentleman died seized of it in 1676, and having no issue, left the whole lordship, then valued at £566 per annum, and £2300, vested in consols, the interest of which

amounts to £62, 11s. 3d., making a total annual income of £628, 11s. 3d., which is divided as follows:—Premiums paid with apprentices, £232, 10s.; relief of poor, £60; Vicar of Potterspury, £10; minister of Stony Stratford, £20; poor scholars of Merton College, Oxford, £80; tithe rent charge to the rector of Cosgrove, 16s.; tithe rent charge to the rector of Furtho, £33, 10s.; seat rents, 17s.; clerk's salary, £20; insurance against fire, 18s.; incidentals, &c., for repairs of farm buildings, £115, 18s. 11d. The hospital of St John of Jerusalem, and the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, had possessions in this parish. Furtho is a member of the Honor of Berkhamstead and Grafton.

The Village is supposed to have been depopulated partly through the enclosure in the reign of James I., and partly by the adoption of a new line for the road from Northampton to London, which previously passed through it.

The Church, dedicated to St Bartholomew, was rebuilt in 1620 by the Furtho family, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower containing one bell. It was restored throughout in 1870 by subscription, the trustees of Arnold's Charity being the principal contributors. It was re-seated with open deal sittings, and a handsome pulpit of bathstone, erected, together with a lectern and reading-desk. A harmonium was placed in the chancel at the expense of Mr John Bird, under whose auspices the restoration was carried out. There is a cinquefoil-headed piscina, mutilated, in the chancel, on the north side of which is an arch, under which lies a marble tomb, on which were the effigies of a man and his two wives, with a tablet at their feet, and a shield of arms at each corner, but these are now defaced. It is supposed to be the monument of Anthony Furtho, who was twice married, and died in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £7, and now valued at about £300. The Provost and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. John William Mason, M.A., is the incumbent. Rev. Robert Emaus Crawley, M.A., vicar of Potterspury, is curate in charge. The rectory consists of 96a. 29p. of land, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure, and a modus of £20, 7s. 6d. per annum for the Arnold estate. The *Manor-house* is occupied by Mr John Bird, farmer and churchwarden.

GRAFTON REGIS PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed on the east by the river Tove or Towe, by which it is divided from Buckinghamshire, on the north by Ashton, on the west by Alderton, and on the south by Yardley Gobion. It contains 1371 acres, and its population in 1801, was 167; in 1831, 241; in 1841, 266; in 1851, 247; in 1861, 159; and in 1871, 200 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2388, and the gross estimated rental is £2667. The soil varies from clay to a grey loam on limestone; the greater part of the lordship is in permanent pasture, and the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor) and Sir Charles Mordaunt are the principal proprietors. The parish is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal. Lace-making is now carried on here to a considerable extent.

Manor.—Grafton, or Grastone, as it is written in Domesday Book, was the freehold of Godwin in the Saxon times, and valued at 3s.; but at the time of the Norman survey it consisted only of four parts of one hide, and was held by William, under the Earl of Morton, and advanced in value to 26s. William, Earl of Morton, having given all the lands he possessed in Grafton to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, the abbot of that monastery was certified to be lord of the manor, in the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. (1315). From the monks it passed to the family of De la Poles, from whom it passed in the reign of Henry VI. to Sir Richard de Widville, who levied a fine of it in the nineteenth of the same reign (1441). This Sir Richard, who was one of the esquires of the body of King Henry V., and Seneschell of Normandy, and other parts of France, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant of Calais, having married Jacquet, the dowager of John, Duke of Bedford, without licence from the king

(Henry VI.), he was fined £1000, and the livery of the lands of her dowry. He was afterwards restored to favour, and in the twenty-sixth of the same reign, 1448, created Baron Rivers, Grafton, and De la Mote; and his daughter Elizabeth, relict of Sir John Grey, of Groby, obtained in marriage the hand of Edward IV. Upon this marriage he was advanced to the dignity of Constable of England, and Treasurer of the Exchequer, with remainder to Anthony, Lord Scales, his eldest son. He obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Thursdays, and two annual fairs with grant of free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands in this county and elsewhere. But the connection proved calamitous to both parties, for the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick fell off from the king in consequence of this alliance, and in the ensuing year they led the northern insurgents against the king's forces at Edgcott, where, after a bloody battle, the latter fled; Earl Rivers was taken prisoner, and without trial or ceremony beheaded at Northampton. Richard Earl Rivers was succeeded by Anthony Lord Scales, created Earl Rivers, and was afterwards beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard Duke of Gloucester, who was apprehensive that he might be a check to his ambitious projects. From this nobleman's son and successor, who died without issue, the estates passed by will to Thomas Marquis of Dorset, the queen's eldest son, by Sir John Groby, her first husband. Upon the heavy blow which fell upon his family, this nobleman fled into Brittany, and joined Henry Earl of Richmond, after whose ascension to the throne he returned to England and became a privy councillor. He died in the seventeenth of this reign (1502), and was succeeded by his son, who gave up this lordship with the manor of Hertwell to the crown, in exchange for others in Leicestershire. In the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541), Grafton was created into an honor, and had the following lordships, manors, &c., annexed to it by Act of Parliament. The hundreds of Wymersley and Hamfordshoe, the forests of Salcey and Whittlewood, the chases of Yardley and Whaddon (the latter is in Bucks), and the manors, &c., in the townships or parishes of Grafton, Hartwell, Ashton, Roade, Courteenhall, Alderton, Stoke Bruerne, Shuttlehanger, Showsley, Blisworth, Milton, Milton Malzor, Tiffield, Paulerspury, Towcester, Easton Neston, Hulcott, Abthorpe, Foscote, Greens-Norton, Blakesley, Woodend, Cold Higham, Grimscott, Gayton, Pattishall, Escote, Ascote, Dalescote, Bugbrook, Rothersthorp, Collingtree, Hardingston, Wootton, Quinton, Slapton, Denshanger, Yardley, Potterspury, Furtho, Cosgrove, Castle Ashby, Wicken and Delapre, Hanslope, Castlethorpe, Haversham, Shenley, Little Harwood, Snellsoe, and Little Linford. Grafton continued a royal demesne till the reign of Charles II., who in 1665 settled the honor, lordship, and manor, and other estates, upon the queen for her life as part of her jointure, and in 1673 granted the reversion of the whole to Henry Earl of Arlington, for life. In 1675 the honor was selected for the title of the dukedom conferred on Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Euston, natural son of Charles II., by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. He was engaged both in the naval and military services; in 1690 he accompanied the Earl of Marlborough to Ireland, and whilst leading some resolute volunteers at the siege of Cork, he was mortally wounded by a shot on the 28th of September, and died on the 9th of October, in the 28th year of his age. His son and successor, Charles, second Duke of Grafton, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1720, and Lord Chamberlain from 1724 to his death in 1757. Augustus Henry, his grandson, the third duke, filled some of the highest offices in the state, and whilst discharging the arduous duties of the premiership, in 1768, was assailed by the bitter and malignant phillipics of the immortal Junius. He was forty years Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, "and his liberal principles, classical acquirements, and patronage of literature, fully entitled him to the distinction." On his decease, in 1811, he was succeeded by his son, George Henry, the fourth duke, who, as well as his predecessors, was elected a Knight of the Garter. Henry Fitzroy, the fifth Duke, succeeded his father in 1844. William Fitzroy, the sixth and present Duke of Grafton, is the eldest son of the fifth duke, by Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Admiral Sir G. C. Berkeley; he was born in

1819, married in 1858 Maria Anne Louisa, daughter of the third Lord Ashburton, succeeded his father in 1863, was educated at Harrow, a D.L. for Suffolk and Northampton, and M.P. for Thetford 1847-1863. Residence—Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford. Heir-presumptive, his brother, Lord Augustus Charles Lennox, born 1821, married in 1847, Anna, daughter of the late J. Balfour, Esq. The Dukes of Grafton were hereditary receivers-general of the profits of the seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; but the office was abolished in 1845, and a pension of £843 per annum substituted by Act of Parliament. There was formerly a chapel or chantry, called the *Hermitage* of St Mary and St Michael, supposed to be founded by one of the Wydviles, near Shawood, in this lordship.

Grafton Park, an ancient appendage to the manor-house or palace, extended over 995 acres, and was situated in the parishes of Grafton Regis, Potterspury, Yardley Gobion, Alderton, and Paulerspury. It was subdivided into two parks, usually called Grafton Park and Pury Park, which were well stocked with deer, but the whole has long since been converted into farms.

Grafton House stood on the brow of the hill on which the village is situated. King Edward IV. was privately married, in 1464, to Elizabeth Wideville, eldest daughter of Earl Rivers, in this mansion. Richard III. halted here with his forces on the 19th of October 1483; and King Henry VIII., in 1529, held consultations here with Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Campegio on the subject of his divorce from Queen Catherine of Arragon. This monarch visited Grafton the same year, and again in 1532, to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses through the country visited Grafton, 1563. In December 1643, the Parliamentarians were in possession of Northampton, and the Royalists possessed Grafton House and Towcester; and, after a fierce engagement between the rival forces here, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of December, the mansion, which was gallantly defended, was at length entered by the enemy and plundered; and on Christmas-day it was destroyed by fire. The remains of this once noble mansion were then occupied by a farmer; but some years since it was partly modernised, and is now the residence of Lieut.-Colonel George Fitzroy.

The Village of Grafton occupies the summit of a hill about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.S.E. of Towcester, 9 south from Northampton, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Stony Stratford.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, north aisle and chapel, and a tower containing four bells. It was newly roofed, pewed, and repaired in 1840, at a cost of about £1100, raised by subscription and a levy on the parishioners. The living is a rectory with that of Alderton, annexed, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £9, 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., but now worth about £286 per annum, in the patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. John Barwick Sams, M.A. Amongst the monuments is a fine freestone altar-tomb, on which reposes the recumbent effigy of Sir John Wideville, and an elegant monument, by Flaxman, to the Countess of Euston. *The Rectory House* stands at the S.E. extremity of the village.

The National School, with a teacher's residence attached, is a fine building, erected in 1873 by subscription, aided by Government and other grants, on a site given by the Duke of Grafton.

Biography.—Elizabeth Wideville, or Wydville, Queen of Edward IV., the ancestress of the present royal family, as has been seen, was the eldest daughter of Richard Earl Rivers, and born at Grafton. Her first husband, Sir John Grey, of Groby, being a zealous Lancastrian, upon his death on the battlefield of St Albans, in 1460-1, his estates were confiscated by the victorious Edward, and the widow and her two infant sons returned to Grafton. Whilst the Earl of Warwick was negotiating a marriage between the king and the sister of the Queen of France, in which mission he was successful, Edward, hunting in the forest of Whittlebury, became enamoured of the Lady Grey, and sacrificed state policy to love. Mr Baker tells us that the popular tradition of the neighbourhood is, "that the lovely widow sought the young monarch in the forest for the

purpose of petitioning for the restoration of her husband's lands to her and her impoverished children, and met him under the tree still known by the name of the Queen's Oak, which stands in the direct line of communication from Grafton to the forest, and now rears its hollow trunk and branching arms in a hedgerow between Pury and Grafton parks. Ignorant of the king's person, she inquired of the young stranger if he could direct her to him, when he told her he himself was the object of her search. She threw herself at his feet and implored his compassion. He raised her from the ground with assurances of favour; and captivated with her person and manners, accompanied her home, and in his turn became a suitor for favours she refused to grant at the price of honour. Finding her virtue inflexible, he yielded to the force of passion, and came from Stony Stratford to Grafton, early in the morning of the first of May (1464), and was privately married there by a priest, no one being present except the boy who served at mass, the Duchess of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen." The calamities which fell upon her house are well known; and after a long recital of the sufferings of this ill-fated queen, the above learned historian concludes thus: "What were the pomps and pleasures of royalty in comparison with the heartrending catalogue of misery which resulted from her unexpected and dazzling elevation—her father, Earl Rivers, two of her brothers, Sir John Wideville and Anthony Earl Rivers, and three of her sons, Lord Leonard Grey, King Edward V., and the Duke of York successively murdered, and herself twice compelled, with her fatherless and unprotected children, to take refuge in a sanctuary, attainted and stripped of her possessions by a brother-in-law (Richard III.), and persecuted and imprisoned by a son-in-law (Henry VII.)" Queen's College, Cambridge, which had been left unfinished by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VII., was completed, and several privileges obtained for it by Elizabeth, the year after her royal marriage.

Fitzroy Lieut.-Colonel, *Grafton House*
Sams Rev. John Barwick, rector

Blunt Thomas Henson, bee-hive maker
Smith Joseph, shopkeeper and vict. *Whitehart*

Farmers and Graziers.

Brafield John Cook
Linnell Henry
Roper John Clarke

Letters are received here through the Stony Stratford Post-Office.

HARTWELL PARISH

Is bounded by Quinton and Piddington on the north; by Hanslope, in Buckinghamshire, on the south; on the south-west by Grafton Regis, and on the west by Ashton. It contains 1429a. 1r. 13p.; its population in 1801 was 357; in 1831, 531; in 1841, 533; in 1851, 554; in 1861, 542; and in 1871, 537 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £5353, and the rateable value is £4319. The soil is principally clay; about two-thirds of the lordship is arable, and the principal proprietors are—the Duke of Grafton (lord of the manor), Rev. W. H. Castleman, F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., and the feoffees of the Stony Stratford Charity. This parish, from its exposed situation, is sometimes called Wold Hartwell, and in Domesday Book it is written Hertewelle. There are some excellent springs in the parish.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, William Peverel held $4\frac{1}{2}$ and the fifth part of a hide here of the fee of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Before the Conquest this was the property of Edmar, and was rated at 80s., but it was then valued at 70s. This Odo, half-brother to the Conqueror, was made Earl of Kent and Governor of the Castle of Dover, "the lock and key of the kingdom." Sir Simon Hartwell and his posterity was in possession of the manor for several generations. In the reign of Henry II. these lands were in the hands of several tenants, and in the twentieth year of Edward III. (1346), Walter Mauntell and John de Hertwell accounted for one fee here as held of the Honor of Dover, and subject to the annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Dover Castle. In the 17th of Henry VIII. (1525), Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, died seized of this manor, and in two years after his son, Thomas, gave it up to the

king in exchange for other possessions in Leicestershire. In the thirty-third of the same reign (1541), it was annexed to the Honor of Grafton. The monastery of St James, near Northampton, and the hospital of St John, had possessions here.

Hartwell Park, containing 320 acres, was disparked and sold, in the fifth of Charles I. (1630), to Endymion Porter, Esq., who reconveyed it to the king, in 1663, and by whom it was granted to Sir Robert Berkeley, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Garter, was the next possessor, and from his family it passed to the Arundels, and is at present in the possession of F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq.

The Village of Hartwell is situated on an eminence, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E. of Northampton. The parish is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is partly Norman and partly Early English, and was built in 1851, in lieu of the old Norman church, which stood a mile and a half from the village. It contains a Norman arcade, removed from the old church. The living, a vicarage in the deanery of Preston, was endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grants, is now worth about £120 a year. The Rev. W. H. Castleman is the patron, and the Rev. George Curzon Cursham, B.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1828 for £199, and belong to the patron, who is lay rector. There is no vicarage house at present. A small *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1814; and the *National School*, erected in 1861, will accommodate 80 children.

Charities.—The poor's land consists of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the rent of which, about £4, 18s. per annum, is given away by the trustees. Thomas Barton, gent., left £500, the interest, £15 per annum, is at present distributed in calico to the poor of this parish.

SALCEY LODGE, in the extra-parochial place of Salcey Forest, is situated about 1 mile N.E. of Hartwell, and is the residence of Henry Fitzroy, Esq. It belongs to the crown.

HARTWELL LODGE is also in the extra-parochial district of Salcey Forest, is situated about half a mile from Hartwell. It also belongs to the crown, and is the residence of the Rev. G. C. Cursham.

Postal.—Wall Box. Letters are received by foot-post from Northampton at 9.30 A.M., and despatched at 3.30 P.M. on week days only. Hanslope is the money-order office.

Alderman Mr Jeremiah
Barrs Abraham, veterinary surgeon and vict. *Plough*
Brice William, shoemaker
Brown John, shoemaker
Brown Joseph, woodman and drillman
Chapman George, shopkeeper
Chapman James, woodman
Chapman Thomas, woodman
Cursham Rev. George Curzon, B.A. vicar
Fitzroy Hy. Esq. *Salcey Lodge*
Harris John, carpenter
Harris Thomas, shoemaker

Harris William, shoemaker
Hillyer James, butcher, cattle dealer, and farmer
Humphrey George, baker
Jeffs James, shoemaker
Lawrence Wm., parish clerk
Richardson Mr David
Sims Richard, general dealer
Sparks Rbt. vict. *Rose & Crown*
Timbs William, shoemaker
Warren Janet, Natl. schoolmrs.
Webster Elizabeth, lace school
West Mr John
Whatton Mary Ann, draper
Whatton Mary, lace school

Whiting Mary Ann, shopkpr.
Wickins Mrs Frances Ann, shopkeeper
Wickins Smith, coal merchant

Farmers and Graziers.

Barford James
James William, *Tythe Farm*
Kemp Mrs Eliz. *Hartwell Park*
Richardson Jno. *Stone Pit Farm*
Sawbridge Jno. *Hartwell Green*
Smith Joseph
Weston Henry (yeoman), *Chapel Farm*
York William, *Hartwell End*

Carriers to Northampton.—Robert Cook and Robert Sparks, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

PASSENHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Whittlebury Forest, Potterspury, and Old Stratford; on the east and south by the river Ouse, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, and on the west by Wicken. It contains, with the hamlet of Denshanger, 3130 acres; its population in 1801 was 685; in 1831, 828; in 1841, 822; in 1851, 969; in 1861, 1105; and in 1871, 1064 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5879; and the gross estimated rental, £6831. The soil varies from clay to a light loam; the greater part of the parish is in grass; and the principal

proprieters are the trustees of the late Viscount Maynard (lords of the manor), Mr Thomas White Gurney, the Duke of Grafton, Mrs Carruthers, Sir Charles Mordaunt, the Crown, and Mr John Kendal. "It was here," says Bridges, "that in 921, King Edward, in his expedition against the Danes, who had ravaged the country northward, and laid siege to Towcester, sat down with his army after he had raised the siege till he had fortified that city, for so the Saxon annals call it, and encompassed it with a stone wall. The almost square entrenchment, which is still remaining near the old ford, was probably raised upon this occasion as a guard to that passage over the Ouse whilst his army lay here encamped. From passing the river here Passenham is supposed to have its name." There is not the slightest indication of this earthwork now visible.

Manor.—Passenham consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land, 1 hide of which was in the hands of the crown, and half a hide was held of the king by one Rainald at the time of the Domesday survey. From the crown this manor passed to the family of Ferrers; and in the reign of Edward I. all the manors, eastles, lands, &c., belonging to Robert Earl Ferrers were in the hands of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the younger son of Henry III. William de Passenham held this manor under the Earl of Lancaster, from whose son, being found to be an idiot, they reverted to the crown. In the ninth year of Edward II. (1315), Passenham was in the possession of Robert de Holland, and in the twelfth of the same reign it was given by him to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in exchange for other manors. It was again seized into the hands of the king upon the execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster at Pontefract, in the fourteenth of this reign, but was restored to his brother Henry Earl of Lancaster, in the first of the ensuing reign. From John Duke of Lancaster it descended to Henry, his son, upon whose advancement to the throne it became annexed to the crown as part of the duchy of Lancaster. Part of this manor is said to have belonged to Elizabeth Wydeville, wife of Edward IV. No further mention is made of it till the tenth of Charles I. (1635), when we find it in the hands of Sir Robert Bannastre, from whom it descended to his daughter Dorothy, the first wife of William Lord Maynard. Thomas Maynard, Esq., their grandson, devised his estates, including Passenham, to his first cousin, the Hon. Charles Maynard, who succeeded to the barony of Maynard in 1745, and was created Viscount Maynard in 1766. Sir Charles Maynard, Bart., the second Viscount Maynard, died without issue in 1824, and the title and estates descended to his nephew Henry, third Viscount Maynard, who died in 1865, leaving his estates in the hands of the Rev. George Symonds and George Gibson, Esq., trustees. The hospital of St John of Jerusalem had possessions in this parish. The *Manor-House*, the residence of Charles George Perceval, Esq., is a fine specimen of the thirteenth century style, and stands north of the church. The old tithe barn, which joins it, is a massive building with buttresses and a massive oak groin roof; report says it was used as an hospital in the time of Cromwell.

The Village of Passenham, which is very small, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. from Stony Stratford, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. from Towcester.

The Church, dedicated to St Guthlac, a Saxon saint, was one of the eight churches in the neighbourhood of Crowland Abbey dedicated to this saint, and consists of a nave, chancel, and pinnacled tower, which was formerly surmounted by a spire. The tower contains five bells; the pulpit is elegantly carved; the chancel is fitted round with carved oak panels, and has fourteen sedilia in carved oak. These had originally the "*miserere* seats," similar to those in the choir of Westminster Abbey; but they have been removed, and made into a cornice round the chancel. The chancel screen has been partially removed, and the rich carved work which formed the top is now the entablature of an unsightly west gallery. The windows on the south side of the church are beautiful specimens of thirteenth century work. The first name of a rector recorded for this parish is dated 1239. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated at £20, and now valued at £316, and consists of 65 acres of glebe, 10 acres of foresland, 20 acres of Lammas ground, and 13 acres of midsummer meadows,

of which the first crops belong to the rectory ; the tithes of the old inclosure of Passenham ; 8a. 5p. allotted for glebe land ; 117a. 23p. in lieu of tithes, &c., in Denshanger ; and the sum of £2, 13s. 4d. out of the rectory of Passenham. Lord Maynard is the patron, and the Rev. George Marie Capel, B.A., incumbent. The *Rectory House* stands south of the church.

Trinity School, Old Stratford. This school, which has been under the management of the present principal, the Rev. James Thomas, B.A., for the past twenty-five years, and is under the visitation of the Bishop of Peterborough and the rector of the parish, affords instruction in the various subjects required for the Cambridge local and other examinations to about 80 boys, of whom between 50 and 60 are boarders. The progress of the pupils is periodically tested by an examiner appointed by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. The school possesses playing-fields of over 20 acres, besides a large gravelled playground ; also an excellent swimming-bath, which is carefully graduated in depth. The school premises have been recently rebuilt, with every provision for health and comfort. The schoolroom has been licenced by the bishop, and divine service is held in it every Sunday evening. The *Daily and Sunday School* is supported by subscription.

Antiquities.—In excavating the soil for laying a new floor in the dining-room of the rectory (in August 1873), six skeletons were discovered, resting only 18 inches below the surface, and from their appearance competent judges suppose them to be more than a thousand years old. While our agent was collecting information for the present work, the rector informed him of another skeleton which had been exhumed that morning (September 19), about 16 inches beneath the flooring of the hall. Whilst preparing a vault for the late Rev. Loraine Smith, fifty skeletons were exhumed ; and in a field about a quarter of a mile north of the church, human remains are everywhere to be met with a little below the surface. If the antiquity thus given to these bones be correct, it will take us back to the scenes of some of the great battles fought here in the ninth or tenth centuries between the Saxons and the Danes, probably to an earlier period. Some even give to these remains an antiquity of fifteen centuries, which would carry us up to the Roman era. Remnants of flint, pottery, glass, &c., of great antiquity, have also been dug up here.

Charities.—Carpenter's charity consists of six neat cottages and an allotment of 2a. 2r. of land ; Allen's or Jervis's charity, of five cottages and 11 acres, the rent of which is distributed to the poor in clothing ; John Swannell, in 1707, left a rent-charge of 50s. for teaching poor children of Denshanger to read and write, which annuity is now paid to the schoolmistress for instructing 6 poor children ; Thomas Nicoll, in 1726, left a rent-charge of £1, 4s. yearly, for different charitable purposes ; and Edward Whitton, in 1766, left £100, with which £114, 12s. 3d. Old South Sea Annuities was purchased by the executors, the interest of which is expended in bread to the poor of the parish, and there is £5, 13s. distributed annually in coal at Christmas, in lieu of forest rights of gathering wood.

DENSHANGER, or DANESHANGER, is a hamlet forming the western division of this parish, and contains, exclusive of the forest, 900 acres ; the population is included in that of Passenham. The soil is chiefly clay on a limestone bottom ; about two-thirds of the hamlet is in grass, and it is in the hands of several proprietors. There is a fine, free-seated church for 430 people, built in 1854 at a cost of about £3000, nearly £1500 of which was given by the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval Eagle, rector of Calverton Bucks. There is a mixed school for 120 children, built in 1861, and an Infant School, built in 1871, for 92 children, both supported by voluntary contribution. The cost of building and fitting these schools was nearly £700, of which £400 were obtained from the proceeds of the sale of old parish houses, and the rest by subscription.

The *Village* is about 2 miles from Stony Stratford, and is intersected by the Buckingham Canal. The Baptists have a chapel here, which was erected in 1833, and here is also a small Primitive Methodist's Chapel.

HOLYWELL and LITTLE LONDON are two small hamlets a little north of Denshanger.

PUXLEY, or POWKESLEY, within the limits of Whittlebury Forest, lies north of Passenham, and contains three farmhouses. The manor is annexed to the Honor of Grafton. A part of the hamlet of Old Stratford is also in this parish.

Forest Lodges.—Two of the keepers' lodges in Whittlebury Forest, Hanger Lodge and Shrob Lodge, are in this parish.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Stony Stratford about 7 A.M., and are despatched at 7 P.M.

Capel Rev. Geo. Marie, B.A. rector	Perceval Charles George, Esq. <i>Passenham Manor</i>	Scrivener Richard, farmer
Meads Joseph, toll-collector, <i>Old Stratford</i>	Reeve William, farmer, <i>Manor Farm</i>	Tapson Jno. toll-gate collector
Page William, blacksmith and wheelwright, <i>Old Stratford</i>	Reynolds Hy. toll-bar collector	Thomas Rev. James, B.A. head master of Trinity School, <i>Old Stratford</i> , and curate of Passenham
	Sanders Joseph, vict. <i>Black Horse, Old Stratford</i>	Webb Wm. corn miller & farmer

DENSHANGER.

Post-Office.—George Bignall, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Stony Stratford at 6.45 A.M., and are despatched at 6.45 P.M.

Andrews Levi, stonemason	Goldsworth Joseph, shopkeeper	Robinson John, lime burner
Atkinson Mrs Harriet, butcher	Haseldine Geo. shopkpr. & baker	Robinson John, butcher
Battams Misses Caroline and Mary, Northfields	Hicks Samuel Henry, baker	Rogers Thomas, shoemaker
Billing David, beer retailer	Johnson William, Esq. <i>Denshanger House</i>	Rodnight Wm. coal and lime mercht. & brick & tile maker
Bird Michael Warwick, car- penter and parish clerk	Jones Job, shoemaker	Rose James, shepherd
Brafield Septimus, coal mert. and vict. <i>Fox and Hounds</i>	Kendall Wm. Esq. <i>Dove House</i>	Salmon Mrs Ann
Burnhill Mrs Catherine	Lowe George, j. shoemaker	Yates Benjamin, wood dealer
Burrows Jno. thrash. machn. onr.	Partridge Joseph, wheelwright and vict. <i>Duke's Head</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Canvin Jas. coalmert. & boat-onr.	Patrick Rd. baker & shopkeeper	Battams William, <i>Northfields</i>
Canvin Rd. beerho. & wheelwt.	Potter Sydney, Natl. schoolmr.	Brafield Thos. <i>Puxley Grange</i>
Canvin Thos. butcher & shopkpr.	Roberts Edwin and Henry, engineers and agricultural implement makers, <i>Denshanger Iron Works</i>	Druce Edward
Church Joseph, gardener	Roberts Albert, ironmgr. genrl. dlr. and insurance agent	Druce Walter
Compton James, bobbin turner	Roberts Luke, blacksmith	Golby William, <i>Hanger Lodge</i>
Ellis Miss Jane, infant schlmrs.		Johnson William, <i>Denshanger House</i>
Elmes Richard, tailor		Kendall John, <i>Dove House</i>
Foddy John, beer retailer		

PAULERSPURY PARISH.

Paulerspury, Westpury, or Parvelis-Pery, from its ancient lords, includes Plumpton and the hamlet of Heathencote, and is bounded on the north by Easton Neston, Shutlanger, and Alderton; on the east by Yardley Gobion and Potterspury; on the south by Whittlebury Forest; on the west by Whittlebury, and on the north-west by Towcester. It contains with its hamlets 2893 acres; its rateable value is £5201; and its gross estimated rental £6006. The population of the parish in 1801 was 859; in 1831, 1092; in 1841, 1188; in 1851, 1162; in 1861, 1233; and in 1871, 1220 souls. The soil is principally a strong clay, and the principal landowners are, the Duke of Grafton, George Sheddon, Esq. (lord of the manor), T. G. F. Hesketh, Esq., and a few others. About half the parish is in grass.

Manor.—William the Conqueror gave the lordship of Pirie to William Peverel, after the Conquest, and at the Domesday survey it consisted of 3½ hides and the fifth part of half a hide. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 26s. 8d., with 10 acres of meadow, and a wood 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth, and the whole was valued at £4. Gitda was the Saxon proprietor. William Peverel, the lineal descendant of the abovenamed William, was in possession of this estate in the reign of Henry II., and from him it passed to Robert de Paveli. In the ninth year of Edward II. (1315), Lawrence de Paveli was lord of this manor, and it continued in the possession of this family till the latter end of the

reign of Edward III. In the beginning of the next reign, Sir John de St John was lord of Pirie, and with his posterity it remained for several generations. In the sixteenth of Henry VIII. (1524), the king levied a fine of it, and in the fifth of Edward VI. (1551), it was granted to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. His granddaughter Mary carried it in marriage to Thomas Lord Wooton, whose daughter Anne, wife of Sir Edward Hales, obtained it in the partition of Lady Wooton's inheritance. This Sir Edward Hales made a noble but abortive endeavour to rescue Charles I. during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight; he raised on his own security the sum of £80,000 to defray the expense of his enterprise, but owing to its failure, and not being in a position to discharge this debt, he was obliged to end his days abroad, and is said to have died soon after the Restoration. His son, of the same name, the third baronet, succeeded him, and filled some of the highest offices in the state under James II. On that monarch's attempt to escape out of the kingdom, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, Sir Edward was one of his three attendants, and in consequence was imprisoned in the Tower for a year and a half. He was afterwards created Baron Hales, Viscount Tunstall, and Earl of Tenderton, by the abdicated monarch, and died in Paris in 1695. He alienated Paulerspury, about the year 1687, to Sir Benjamin Bathurst, whose son, Allen, was created Baron Bathurst in 1711, and elevated to the dignity of Earl Bathurst in 1772. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his son Henry, second Earl Bathurst, who was Lord High Chancellor of England. Henry, the third earl, sold Paulerspury to Robert Sheddon, Esq., who died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son, George Sheddon, Esq., from whom it passed to his son, William George Sheddon, Esq., in 1862. He died in 1872, and was succeeded by his brother, Roscoe Sheddon, Esq., the present lord of the manor. This lordship was annexed to the Honor of Grafton on its creation in 1541.

The Manor-House stood contiguous to the west side of the churchyard. Here were formerly two parks, called the old and the new park, which Sir John St John, in the tenth of Henry IV. (1409), obtained a licence to enclose in one park.

The Village of Paulerspury, which is divided into Church End and Pury End, with an interval of about a quarter of a mile between, extending nearly a mile in length, is situate 3 miles S.E. by S. of Towcester, and 11 from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is in various styles, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north chapel, north and south porches, and square tower, in which are five bells and a clock. The north chapel is in the Early English, the body of the building and chancel in the Decorated, and the tower in the Perpendicular style. The nave and aisles were rebuilt and resealed in 1843-4. The chancel was restored and the vestry built by the present rector in 1855. In the chancel is a fine sedilia and piscina, and an altar-tomb, with two wooden effigies of about the middle of the fourteenth century. The north chapel contains an altar-tomb, beautifully executed, to Sir Arthur Throgmorton, Knight, and his lady, in recumbent positions; the former is dressed in a suit of mail, and both are resting sideways on their elbows. The tomb bears date 1625. There are eight stained-glass windows, three of which were given by Isaac Lovell, Esq., who also presented an organ, and left a sum of money, which brings in £15 a year, to provide an organist, &c. The east window is of stained glass, by Clayton & Bell, representing the four evangelists, and St Peter and St Paul, St James and St Jude, which was given by the rector to the memory of his mother. He also gave two of the other stained-glass windows, and two of them were given by Mr Boghurst. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £24, 4s. 2d., but now worth £863, 19s. 9d. per annum, with residence and 68a. 2r. 34p. of glebe, in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. William Henry Newbolt, M.A.

The churchyard was enlarged in 1871 by the addition of half an acre of ground, the gift of the late William George Sheddon, Esq.

The Rectory House, which stands east of the church, is a handsome structure, rebuilt by the late rector in 1822.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1826, was restored in 1872, at a cost of upwards of £300, raised by subscription.

The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship in this parish; the former was erected in 1811, and the latter, which is at Pury End, was built in 1862.

The National School is a neat stone building, in the Early English style of architecture, erected in 1861 by the present rector, at a cost of over £1000. It has a clock placed in a bell turret, which is surmounted by a small shingled spire given by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. It is endowed with £41 per annum, derived from Marriott, Nichol, and Lovell's charities. Each of the two first-named endowments require that six boys shall be educated free in the principles of the Church of England. The endowments are subsidised by subscriptions and school pence of the boys and girls who are not educated free. The interest of £500 a year is paid out of Lovell's charity in prizes to the most deserving boys. The old schoolroom, attached to which is the master's residence, is used for parish purposes; there are also vestry hall, night school, and club room. *The Independent School*, a brick building, was erected in 1863 by Mr John Scrivener, by whom and the children's pence it is supported.

The other *Charities* are 3a. 2r. 34p. purchased with £100 left in 1728 by Mrs Eliza Spinal, the rents whereof to be distributed to ten poor church widows; the sum of £1, 10s. per annum received from Mrs Jane Leeson's charity for the poor; the interest of £20 given in 1742 by Mrs Clapham to the poor; and a rent charge of 5s. per annum bequeathed to the poor in 1762 by William Lepper. William Marriott, in 1720, devised his lands here, for which an allotment of 21a. 3r. has been granted, the rent to be applied to the poor, after paying £6 to the schoolmaster, for the instruction of 6 poor boys: and Thomas Nicholl, in 1726, left a rent charge of £6, 2s., of which sum £5 is to be applied to the teaching of 6 poor boys, and £1, 2s. is laid out in bread on St Thomas' Day, which is given to the poor who attend church regularly.

Eminent Men.—Edward Bernard, D.D., a learned astronomer, linguist, and critic, was born here on the 2d of May 1538. His father, the Rev. Joseph Bernard, removed to Northampton, where Edward received the rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to the Merchant Tailors' School in London, from whence he was elected scholar of St John's College, Oxford, in 1655. In 1673 he accepted the Savilian professorship of astronomy, died in 1697, and was buried in St John's Chapel, Oxford. He published several useful works, and left many MS. volumes of his own composition on scientific, historical, and other subjects.

William Carey, D.D., "the patriarch of Indian missions, and the first Oriental professor of languages in India," was the son of Edmund Carey (originally a tammy weaver, but afterwards schoolmaster and parish clerk), and born here on the 17th of August 1761. At the age of fourteen years he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker at Hackleton, and in 1783 joined the Baptist denomination, and was publicly baptized at Northampton, in the river Nene, near Scarlet Well, by the late Dr Ryland. He soon after became a village preacher, and in 1786 he was appointed pastor to a small congregation there, and opened a school as a means of increasing his trifling income. In 1792 he published his "Inquiry into the Obligations of Christians to use means for the Conversion of the Heathen, &c." He afterwards originated the mission to India, and embarked for that country in January 1793. His aptitude for acquiring languages, we are told, was his most wonderful natural endowment; for "without the advantages of a classical education, and whilst struggling with poverty, supporting himself first by manual exertion, and then as a village pastor and schoolmaster, by dint of unaided application he enabled himself, before he left Moulton, to read his Bible in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and Dutch lan-

guages!" On his arrival in India, he applied himself to the study of the Bengalee, and in 1796, to the Sanscrit languages; in 1799, he had nearly completed the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the former language, and in about thirty years, principally through his instrumentality, the whole, or portions of the sacred writings were translated and printed in forty different dialects. He was appointed the first professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, with a salary of £1500 per annum, in the college of Fort William, at Calcutta, in 1801; in 1805, he received a diploma from the Scottish University as Doctor of Divinity; in 1806, was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; and in 1823 he was appointed translator of the laws and regulations of the government general of India in council. Amongst his philological contributions to Oriental literature may be noticed his grammars of the Mahratta, Bengalee, Punjabee, Sanscrit, and Bohtanta languages; Mahratta, Bengalee, and Bohtanta dictionaries, and "An Universal Dictionary of the Oriental Languages derived from the Sanscrit." The last work, when nearly completed, was destroyed by a fire which burnt down the printing office at Serampore. Dr Carey was also a distinguished botanist and naturalist, editing works on those subjects. He was instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the suttees, or immolation of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands; the prevention of infanticide, and of persons devoting themselves to death at Sangur Island. He died at Serampore on the 9th of June 1834, in the 73d year of his age.

Plumpton End forms the south-east division of this parish. Here was formerly a park which Richard Damory, in the second of Edward III. (1329), had licence to form.

The Village now consists of a private dwelling and a few cottages contiguous to the Pury end of Paulerspury. The Duke of Grafton is the principal proprietor.

HEATHENCOTE is a hamlet in this parish, belonging to the Duke of Grafton and T. G. F. Hesketh, Esq. George Sheddon, Esq., claims the manor as parcel of the manor of Paulerspury, and the Duke of Grafton claims a manor in Paulerspury and Heathencote as part of the Honor of Grafton. *The Village* stands on the Chester Road, about one mile east of Towcester. Here was formerly a chapel, but no trace of its site is remaining.

Post-Office at Thomas Bignall's. Letters per messenger from Towcester, at 8.20 A.M., and are despatched at 5.20 P.M.

Adams Samuel, gamekeeper,
Heathencote

Ashby Mrs Elizabeth

Bignall William, wheelwright

Brown Samuel, shopkeeper

Buckingham Rev. Joseph (Ind.)

Chapman John Franklin, miller,

Cuttle Mill

Cross Wm. grocer, dpr. & lace dlr.

Dove William, baker

Elliott John, dealer in calves

Elstow Thomas, shopkeeper

Fascutt Mr William Lovell,

Plumpton End

Hill Allen Robt. mast. Nat. schl.

Hinds William, shoemaker

Hobbs Jph. shopkpr. *Pury End*

Holton Mrs Elizabeth, vict.

Barley Mow

Kingston Miss Elizab. mistress

Infant school

Kirby John, vict. *Plough, Cuttle*

Mill

Kirby Martin, shopkeeper

Lepper Mr Thomas, *Pury End*

Lepper Thomas, bricklayer

Lepper William, bricklr. & vict.

Bricklayer's Arms, Pury End

Line John Pywell, farm bailiff,

Heathencote

Linnell Jno. shopkpr. *Pury End*

Newbolt Rev. William Henry,

M.A. rector

Newman Miss Elizabeth

Poynter William, wheelwright

and blacksmith, *Pury End*

Reed Lovell, butcher & gardnr.

Rogers Samuel, gardener

Rogers Wm. carrier, *Pury End*

Savage William, blacksmith

Scott John, shoemaker

Scott Joseph, shoemaker

Scott Walter, butcher

Scrivener Mr John

Scrivener Rd. butchr. *Pury End*

Smith Miss Clara, mrs. Ind. schl.

Smith Mr Richard

Tite Thomas, beer retailer

Tite William, parish clerk,

Plumpton End

Tomlin Job, shopkpr. *Pury End*

Ward Ts. collar & harnes. mkr.

Webb Jas. Valentine, butcher

and shopkeeper, *Pury End*

Weston Henry, tailor

Wilcox Benjamin, hurdle maker

Wood Mrs Mary Ann

Farmers and Graziers.

Attwood Richard

Blunt Stephen, *Plum Park*

Chapman John Franklin (and

millr), *Cuttle Mill*

Druce Charles, *Tew's End*

Elliott John Malsbury Kirby,

Heathencote

Grimsdick Dennis, *Pury End*

Grimsdick Edward (yeoman)

Grimsdick Jas. *Manor-House*

Linnell James Edw. *The Hill*

Manning Francis Simpson,

Park Hall, Heathencote

Montgomery Fras. *Heathencote*

Pettifer John Gay, *Heathencote*

Vernon John Middleton, *Paulerspury House*

Carriers.—William Rogers, to Northampton, on Wednesday and Saturday.

POTTERSURY PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Yardley Gobion, and part of Old Stratford, is bounded on the north by Grafton Regis, on the east by Cosgrove and Furtho, on the south by Wicken and Whittlebury Forest, and on the west by Paulerspury. It contains, with its hamlets, 3163 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1144; in 1831, 1544; in 1841, 1651; in 1851, 1734; in 1861, 1600; and in 1871, 1699 souls; including 52 persons in the union workhouse. The rateable value of the parish is £5671 (for Potterspury, £3032; and for Yardley Gobion, £2639); the gross estimated rental is £6663. The soil is principally a strong grey loam on limestone, and the principal owner is the Duke of Grafton, the lord of the manor. Here was formerly a pottery, from which the parish takes its appellation of Potterspury, and which Morton tells us was the largest as well as the oldest in all those parts. Clely Well, which gives name to this hundred, is in this parish.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Henry de Ferieres held 3 hides, and the fifth part of a hide of land in Pyrie, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 18s. 4d., 16 acres of meadow, and a wood 6 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth, was valued at £6. Earl Tosti was the Saxon proprietor. In the reign of Henry II., Robert de Ferrers held this estate of the fee of Earl Ferrers. In the fourth year of the reign of Edward I. (1275), John Fitz-John died seized of the manor of East Perye (as it was then called to distinguish it from Paulerspury or West Pury), which he had held of the Earl of Derby by the service of one knight's fee. From the St Johns' it passed in marriage to the family of Beauchamp, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Earl of Warwick was certified to be the lord of East Perye. Upon the banishment of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, in the twenty-first of Richard II. (1397), this with several other manors was granted to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, but restored to him with his liberty in the first of Henry IV. (1399), and descended to his son, Richard de Beauchamp. Anne, the daughter of this Richard, Earl of Warwick, carried it in marriage to Richard Neville, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury, who levied a fine of it in the sixth of Edward IV. (1466). Upon his overthrow it was seized by the crown, but restored to his countess in the third of Henry VII. (1487), to the end that it might be given back by her to the king, and henceforth the fate of this great but ill-fated heiress is unknown, save that in two years after, the king assigned to her the manor of Sutton, in Warwickshire, to secure her from utter destitution. In 1541, this manor was annexed to the Honor of Grafton, and the Dukes of Grafton have been its successive lords since. Here was formerly a park called Pury Park or Grafton Park, but the residence is now a farm house, called Pury Lodge.

The Village of Potterspury, which is nearly a mile in length, is situated about 5½ miles south-east of Towcester.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, a handsome stone structure, stands at the north end of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, vestry, and tower containing five bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1848, at a cost of about £3000, of which sum the late Duke of Grafton contributed £1000. It was reroofed, repaired, and a handsome pulpit and reading-desk erected in 1860. A gallery containing the organ was taken down, the organ was removed to the north aisle, and the west arch, a handsome one, was thrown open. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £8, 6s., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 Parliamentary grant, and now worth about £100 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Earl of Bathurst, and the Rev. Robert Emans Crawley, M.A. is the incumbent. The impropriate rectory consists of 320a. 13p. allotted to the Duke of Grafton, the lay rector, in lieu of glebe land, and the impropriate tithes of the parish. The benefactions granted to the vicarage are vested in 43a. 3r. 29p. in Paulerspury parish, and £124, 13s. 11d., 3 per cent. reduced.

The Vicarage House, which is a substantial building, stands south of the church. It was formerly the rectory-house, but was used for many years as a farmhouse. In the year 1865 it was exchanged by the Duke of Grafton, together with 3 acres of land attached to it, for the old vicarage house which stands east of the church, and as portion of the glebe land situate in Paulerspury parish.

At the south-east end of the village is a cemetery, inclosed by a stone wall, in which is a small chapel; the site and building were the gift of the late Duke of Grafton.

The Independent Chapel was erected in 1780, and the Sunday-school in 1846. This body was first established here in 1690, by the Rev. Michael Harrison. The Rev. James Slye is the minister.

The National School was enlarged in 1863 by the addition of girls' and infants' schools. It is chiefly supported by the Duke of Grafton, whose contributions are subsidised by Government grant. Mr Job Wright is the present teacher.

Charities.—William Peake left a rent charge of 30s. per annum for gowns for two poor widows, and Gabriel Clarke, a rent charge of £2 per annum to the poor of this parish. Cuthbert Ogle, in 1726, bequeathed £100, to be placed at interest, and divided between the minister of this parish and the poor. Cottages worth about £4 per annum were purchased with the sum of £63, arising from several small donations to the poor. Nicholas Saxby's charity consists of a house, small garden, and outbuildings in Buckingham, which lets for about £14 a year, and is expended in the repairs of the church, bridges, &c.

YARDLEY GOBION is a hamlet in this parish, forming its north-eastern division, 1 mile from Potterspury, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Stony Stratford, situated on the turnpike road from Northampton to Stony Stratford. The Grand Junction Canal passes through the hamlet. The Duke of Grafton is the lord of the manor and principal proprietor. It contains 1592 acres, of the rateable value of £2639; the gross estimated rental is £3110. Its population in 1871 was 654. The manor of Yardley passed from the families of Ferrers and Derby, through the Fitz-Johns to the Earls of Warwick. It was annexed to the Honor of Grafton on its creation, 1541, and has descended to the present Duke of Grafton.

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, is a small stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, vestry, and north porch; it was erected and endowed by the present Duke of Grafton in 1865, in memory of his father. It is furnished with open deal sittings, and an organ by Richardson, of London, and there is a handsome stained-glass window to the memory of the late Lord Charles Fitz-Roy. This church is used as a Chapel of Ease to Potterspury.

The Independent Chapel, a small stone building, erected by subscription in 1826, will seat about 250, and is served from Potterspury.

A *Social Club* and *Reading-room*, a building of red brick, with stone dressings, was erected here in 1872, by the Duke of Grafton, for the inhabitants; it is supplied with the London and local papers, &c.

The Village stands about 1 mile north-east of Potterspury, and 3 from Stony Stratford, on the turnpike road leading to Northampton. This hamlet supports its own poor.

The Potterspury Union Workhouse, which stands in the village, was built in 1837 at a cost of about £2000, and will afford accommodation to 200 inmates. The union embraces an area of 35 square miles, and comprises the following places:—Alderton, Ashton, Calverton (Bucks), Cosgrove, Furtho, Grafton Regis, Hartwell, Passenham, Paulerspury, Potterspury, Stony Stratford (east and west side), (Bucks), Wicken, Wolverton (Bucks), and Yardley Gobion. The average number of paupers received here for the past year is 52, and the average weekly cost of each for food and clothing is 4s. The affairs of the union are conducted by a board of 18 guardians, and 4 ex-officio guardians, of which Mr Henry Linnell is chairman, and Mr John Reeve vice-chairman; Mr Edward Swinfen is clerk to the board. William Bouser is master of the workhouse and relieving

officer. Mrs Bouser is matron, and Miss Lucy Tarry is schoolmistress. The medical officers are, Messrs W. C. Daniels, R. W. Watkins, and T. N. Heygate, and the Rev. Robert Emans Crawley, M.A., is the chaplain. A schoolroom, for the children in the workhouse, together with dormitories and day-room, and a room for the accommodation of the schoolmistress, were added in 1872.

More End, or *Moor End*, forms the north-west portion of Potterspury, and is also the property of the Duke of Grafton. Here was formerly a castle, but the date of its erection or demolition is unknown. Bridges conjectures it was built in the reign of King Stephen, and the last notice of it is in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to Parr. It was a rectangular building, with a tower at each angle, and the site is still known as the Castle Close.

Wakefield, or the field of *Wac*, or *Wake*, the first Saxon owner, forms another portion of this parish. *Wakefield* formed an integral part of Whittlebury Forest, and is now the property of the Duke of Grafton.

Wakefield Lawn Races were established by the late Duke of Grafton, and supported with much spirit for about twenty years, but were discontinued in 1788.

Wakefield Lodge, the forestial seat of the Dukes of Grafton, was erected by Charles, second Duke, from a design by Kent. It is a plain but elegant structure, delightfully situated about 1 mile south of Potterspury, on a beautiful lawn, in which there is an expansive lake of 35 acres. The mansion contains some excellent family and other portraits.

(For the family of Fitzroy, Dukes of Grafton, see Grafton Regis parish.)

Post, Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—George Osborne, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Stony Stratford at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Grafton Duke of, *Wakefield Lodge*

Alexander John, serg. of police
Atkins James, shoemaker
Beers Frank, huntsman
Benson Thos. John, shopkeeper,
Old Stratford
Bishop Wm. thres.machn.owner
Brand George, blacksmith
Bryant Mrs Eliz. beerhouse
Chadwin George, farm bailiff
Church George, shopkeeper
Church Mr Richard
Clarke John, baker
Collins Alfred, butcher & shopr.
Collins Mrs Sarah, vict. *Anchor*
Cooke Richard, shopkeeper
Crawley Rev. Robert Emans,
M.A., vicar
Faux Benjamin, carpenter
Faux John Joseph, carpenter
Frost John, blacksmith
Frost Richard, shopkeeper
Gray George, stonemason
Greaves John, head gardener,
Wakefield Lodge
Harris Edwin Swinfin, jun.
architect

Hawksley Thomas, carpenter
Hobson William, sawyer
Holman John, bricklayer
Holman Mrs Susannah, shopkr.
Holloway John, tailor
Ismay George Taylor, butcher
and beerhouse
Kingston Thos. vict. *Red Lion*
Kingston Thos. jun. shoemaker
Lindsay Miss Juliet, mistress
national school
Moore Miss Mary Ann, mistress
infant school
Nichols John, baker
Osborne Mrs Charlot. wheelwt.
Partridge Joseph, wheelwright
& vict. *Swan*, Old Stratford
Reeve William, shopkeeper
Richardson Jno. vict. *Old Talbot*
Robinson Edward, rope and
twine maker, and parish clerk
Robinson Jno. rope&twine mkr.
Scrivener Miss Catherine
Scrivener Thos. baker & farmer
Simpson John, land agent to
the Duke of Grafton
Slye Rev. James (Independent)

Slye Mr Thomas Barton
Smith James, shoemaker
Smith John, carpenter and vict.
Reindeer
Webb Mrs Alice
Weston James, wheelwright
Wilson Jno. M'Dowall, collar &
harness maker, Old Stratford
Wise Walter, marine store dlr.
Wright Job, master National
school

Farmers and Graziers.

Chettle John, *Beech House*
Cooke Henry, *Pury Lodge*
Druce George
Iliffe Enoch (and butcher)
Kingston Thomas
Masom Joseph
Scrivener Alfred
Scrivener Job
Scrivener Thomas
Wise John (and maltster)
Wood Rd. & Son (Joseph), and
corn millers
Wood Thomas

YARDLEY GOBION.

Post-Office at Thomas Holloway's. Letters arrive from Stony Stratford at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Potterspury.

Berill George, baker
Bloore Jas. Chas. horse breaker
Blunsom Mrs Hannah
Drinkwater Daniel, butcher
Druce Mrs Jane
Foddy John, tailor and draper
Gregory Miss Elizabeth, vict.
Coffee Pot

Harris Miss Mary
Harrison James, shopkeeper
Holloway Thomas, tailor
Johnson William, corn dealer,
Moorend
Lambert John, baker
Masom John, butcher
Morris Benjamin, bricklayer

Pratt Thomas, shoemaker and
vict. *Pack Horse*
Readman Mr John, *Yardley House*
Sanders Mr William
Smith John, blacksmith
Smith Jonathan, baker
Smith William, beerhouse

Swain John, hurdle maker
Tebbett Mrs Emma, shopkeeper
Warren James, wharfinger and coal dealer
Warr Thomas, coal dealer and shoemaker

Watts William, sawyer
Weston Samuel, wheelwright
Woodward John, shopkeeper
Farmers and Graziers.
Clare William (yeoman)

Gregory Jeremiah
Lambert John
Lawrence John
Scott Benjamin, *Moorend*
Weston Mrs Anna Maria
Weston Henry Joseph

Carrier.—From Potterspury, Richard Cooke, to Northampton, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; to Stony Stratford, on *Friday*, and Towcester, on *Tuesday*. From Yardley Gobion, James Bloore, to Northampton, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

ROADE PARISH.

Roade or Rode is bounded on the south-east by Ashton, on the north by Courteenhall, and on the west by Stoke Bruerne and Blisworth. It contains 1566 acres; its population in 1801 was 345; in 1831, 553; in 1841, 716; in 1851, 693; in 1861, 664; and in 1871, 676 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6640, 6s. 10d., and the gross estimated rental £7510. The soil is principally a grey loam on limestone; about three-fourths of the lordship is arable, and the Duke of Grafton is the lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

Manor.—Dodin held 4 parts of half a hide of land in Rode at the time of the general survey, which, in the reign of the Confessor, was the freehold of Suain; and one Stephen held 1 hide here of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux. In the ninth year of Edward II. (1315), Robert Mauntell was lord of this manor. In the family of Mauntell it continued till the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541), when John Mauntell, having been convicted of murder, incurred the forfeiture of his lands, and Rode was annexed in the same year to the Honor of Grafton. Lenton Priory, near Nottingham, had a wood here called Shortwood, which was held by the Mauntells, and granted in the first of Elizabeth (1559), to Henry, Lord Hunsdon. St James' Abbey, near Northampton, held certain possessions here, which were granted in 1550 to Richard Fermor, Esq., of Easton Neston. A Manor in this parish, called Hide or Hyde (that being the quantity of land of which it was originally composed, and which was held by Stephen at the Conquest), lies on the western side of the parish. It contains the ancient Manor-House and about 100 acres of land. This manor formerly belonged to the Abbey of St James, and was also granted to Richard Fermor, Esq., whose grandson, Sir Hatton Fermor, sold it, in the reign of James II., to Stephen Hoe, Esq.

The Village of Roade, on the turnpike road to Stony Stratford, is about 5½ miles south of Northampton. The Grand Junction Canal is in the neighbourhood, and a little S.W. of the village is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the northern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, south porch, and chancel, with a central tower in which are four bells. It is of the transition period, between the Norman and Early English styles. The edifice was repaired and a gallery erected in 1822. It has since been thoroughly restored at various periods, principally at the expense of the Duke of Grafton. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Preston, certified at £15; returned at £48; but now worth about £120 per annum. The Duke of Grafton and the rector of Ashton are the patrons—the former being entitled to two nominations out of three; and the Rev. Alexander Walter Annand, M.A., is the present incumbent. There are no tithes in this parish.

There is an *Infant* and *Sewing School* in the village, which was established in 1836.

The Baptist cause here was commenced early in the seventeenth century. A meeting-house was erected on the present site in 1736, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1802, and in 1871-72 it was re-seated and otherwise improved, and a new Sunday-school added at a cost of about £500. It will now seat 450. The Rev. Thomas How is the present minister.

Charities.—Catherine and Elizabeth Chival in 1708 left a piece of unenclosed land here for the poor, and for which the Commissioners of Enclosure awarded an allotment of 11a. 3r. 16p. which now lets for £20 a year. The Feoffees' Estate consists of four small cottages and an allotment of 10a. 2r 12p. now let for £30, which is also applied to the relief of the poor.

Post.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Northampton by foot messenger at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4 P.M., on week days only.

Annand Rev. Alex. Walter, M.A. vicar	How Rev. Thomas (Baptist)	Tew Samuel, coal dealer
Abbott Wm. insp. of nuisance	Jones Mrs Sarah Elizab. draper	Tew Thos. tailor and shopkpr.
Ayres Mary, vict. <i>White Hart</i>	Jones William, blacksmith	Watts Thomas, butcher
Checkley George, saddler	Lalor Miss Anne Louisa, school	Westley Joseph, shoemaker
Clarke Jno. baker and shopkpr.	Lovell Thomas, vict. <i>George</i>	Westley Mr William
Clarke John, coal dealer	Lucas John, vict. <i>Fox & Hounds</i>	Widows William, tailor
Clarke Thomas, stationmaster	Martin William, butcher	Willcox Mrs Caroline
Clarke Wm. market gardener	Murdin Samuel, stationer	Wreford Silvanus, cattle dealer
Crick Mr Charles	Old Mr George	Wright Edwin, engineer
Dunkley Benjamin, shopkeeper	Parish William, cart owner	Wrighton Mr Henry
Faulkner John, tailor	Rolls Mrs Elizabeth	
Faulkner Misses Sarah and Lucy Hill	Rolls Miss Mary Jane, schlmrs.	Farmers and Graziers.
Foddy Benjn. tailor and draper	Shipp Jacob, thrashing-machine owner, cattle dr. & beerhouse	Butlin Wm. Edward (yeoman)
Goodridge Geo. car.&wheelwrt.	Simpson Mary, dressmaker	Carter Jph. Jas. <i>New Inn Farm</i>
Gregory Josiah, shoemaker	Smith Mr George	Hinton Thomas (and baker)
Hands William, grocer, &c.	Smith Mr Thomas	Howes Charles (and vict. <i>Cock</i>)
Hillyard Henry, blacksmith	Smith Ths. jun. wheelwright, &c.	White Geo. Joseph, <i>Hyde Farm</i>
Hillyard John, higgler	Stimpson David, tailor	Williams Thomas
	Sturgess Mrs Ann, shopkeeper	Young Thomas (and thrashing- machn. owner) <i>Thrupp Farm</i>

Carrier.—London and North-Western Railway to all parts; George Hillyard, to Northampton, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

STOKE BRUERNE PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet or chapelry of Shutlanger, is bounded on the north by Blisworth and Roade, on the east by Roade and Ashton, on the west by Blisworth and Easton Neston, and on the south by Alderton and Grafton Regis. It contains, with its hamlet, 2582 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 609; in 1831, 702; in 1841, 800; in 1851, 861; in 1861, 824; and in 1871, 823 souls. The rateable value of the parish is, with Shutlanger, £4163; and the gross estimated rental is £4815. The soil is principally a grey loam on limestone, and the principal landowners are the Duke of Grafton (the lord of the manor), T. G. F. Hesketh, Esq., and F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The greater part of the lordship is arable. This parish derives its name from Stocche, which it is called in Domesday Book, signifying a place on an elevation, with the addition of the word Bruere, now corrupted into Bruerne, the name of its ancient lords.

Manor.—Suain held 4 hides of land of the king in Stocche, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., 30 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 furlongs in length, was valued in the Saxon times, and then at £3. In the reign of King John this lordship was in the possession of William de la Bruere, at whose death, in the eleventh of Henry III. (1237), it descended to his son. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Coumbe-martyn was lord of Stoke Bruere; and in the third of Edward III. (1330), it was in the hands of Adam de Cortenhale, the husband of his widow. After this period the manor became subdivided, and was in the hands of several possessors, and in this condition it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when the subdivisions were reunited, and in the possession of the crown. Charles II. included this manor in the extensive grant in trust for the first Duke of Grafton, in 1673, and from him it lineally descended to the present duke.

The Abbey of St James, near Northampton, and the *Hospital of St John of Jerusalem*, had possessions in this parish.

Stoke Park, which is bounded by the river Towe, contains about 400 acres, and is now the property of F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. *Stoke Park*

House was built about the years 1630-6, by Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, who established a celebrated manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake, in Surrey, under the patronage of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Sir Francis was here visited by King Charles I. and his queen, about the time of the completion of the mansion, in 1636. The house, which stands on an eminence sloping to the river, about 1 mile south of the village, was built from an Italian design, and in its execution received the assistance of Inigo Jones.

The Village of Stoke Bruerne is seated on rising ground, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Towcester, 7 miles south of Northampton, and 4 miles S.E. from Blisworth Railway Station. It is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, which is carried on a level above the houses of the lower part of the village. At a little distance are seven locks, to lift the navigation from the valley to the entrance of the celebrated Blisworth tunnel, the southern termination of which is a short distance from the village. In forming a new road here, at the time of the enclosure, some coins were found, one of James I., and two of Elizabeth, and several human skeletons. It is not unlikely that the bodies were buried here (considerably beyond the limits of the churchyard) from having died of the plague, as they appeared to have been interred in their clothes, and close to one of them was found the remains of a clasp purse.

The Church, a handsome stone structure, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on elevated ground at the north-western extremity of the village, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north and south porches, chancel, and a tower containing five bells and a clock. It was restored in 1865, when it was re-seated with open sittings; the aisles and chancel were re-floored. The organ is in the rood-loft, the screen separating the chancel from the nave, and the pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak. In the chancel are several monuments and a brass, the latter to the memory of the Rev. Richard Lightfoot, who was rector of this parish for twenty-four years; he died in 1625, aged 63 years. There are two piscinas—one trefoil-headed, in the east wall of the north aisle, and the other cinquefoil-headed, in the wall of the south aisle—both are in good preservation. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £30, and now worth about £530 per annum. It consists of 66 acres of glebe land in Stoke, together with the tithes, which were commuted, in 1844, for a rent charge of £248, 6s. 10d., and Shutlanger for £290, 19s. 8d., except some small modusses. The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, purchased the advowson in 1676. The Rev. P. H. Lee, M.A., is the incumbent, and the Rev. R. Kyrke, M.A., curate.

The Rectory House, a commodious dwelling, with tastefully laid out grounds, stands north-east of the church.

A Wesleyan Chapel was erected here in 1846.

The National School, built in 1838-9, is supported by subscription, Government grant, and school pence.

Charities.—Thomas Bosenhoe, in 1610, devised a messuage, &c. (15a. 3r. 5p.) to trustees, to apply one moiety of the rents to the repairs of the church, and the other to be divided between the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger. The new charity estate consists of 2 cottages, and 2a. 2r. 35p. of land, the rents of which are applied to the relief of the poor of the parish. Thomas Kingston, in 1609, left 12d. weekly to the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger. A rent charge of £4, 3s. 4d. per annum was left, in 1702, to be distributed in bread to the poor of Stoke and Shutlanger.

Longevity.—William Davis, of Little Billing, died at Shutlanger, in 1751, aged 114 years, retaining all his faculties to the last; and Mrs Ann Cockbolt died at Stoke, in 1775, in the 104th year of her age. Her senses were also unimpaired, and she could see to read and make lace till within a few days of her death.

SHUTTLANGER or SHUTTLEHANGER, is a hamlet in this parish, though equal in extent with Stoke, exclusive of the park. It has distinct highway, poor, and church rates from Stoke, but is a manorial and parochial member of it. The village is about 1 mile N.W. of Stoke, and 2½ E.N.E. of Towcester. Its popula-

tion in 1801 was 257; in 1831, 325; in 1841, 372; in 1851, 392; in 1861, 394; and in 1871, 380 souls. It contains 1254 acres. Its rateable value is £2022, and the gross estimated rental £2318. Ironstone of a superior quality has been found here, and is now extensively worked.

A *Chapel*, at the lower end of the village, formerly attached to Shoresly Abbey, has been converted into cottages. A *Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1844; and an *Infant School* in 1841, after the enclosure.

Post-Office.—John Amos, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Towcester at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.45 P.M. Wall box at Shutlanger, cleared on week days at 5.10 P.M.

Amos Jno. rope mkr. & shopkr.	Lyman Miss Frances, shopkpr.	Tew James, shopkeeper
Ayers Mrs Ann, bkr. <i>Shutlanger</i>	<i>Shutlanger</i>	Tew Mrs Jane, shopkeeper
Ayres Mr John	Lyman Henry, vict. <i>Boat</i>	Tew John & Son, stonemasons
Bass Geo. shopkpr. <i>Shutlanger</i>	Lyman Thos. whlwr. <i>Shutlanger</i>	Tew Thos. stonemason & bldr.
Brookes Charles, gardener	Lyman William, vict. <i>Plough,</i>	White William, coal merchant
Campion Jno. baker, <i>Shutlanger</i>	<i>Shutlanger</i>	Willber William, shopkeeper
Child William, canal agent	Pettifer Miss Jane Matilda,	Woodward James, baker
Child William, jun. butcher	mistress Ashton Nat. school	Woodward William, butcher
Clark Joseph, smith, <i>Shutlanger</i>	Pettifer Robert, blacksmith	
Cockerill William, carpenter	Pincke William Thos. master	Farmers and Graziers.
Elliott Mr Henry, <i>Shutlanger</i>	National school	Campion James, <i>Shutlanger</i>
Eydon John, wheelwright and	Savage Geo. brick & tile manfr.	Franklin Joseph Gallard, <i>Shut-</i>
carpenter, <i>Shutlanger</i>	corn miller, road and land	<i>langer Grove</i>
Gostick Miss Harriett, shopkpr.	surveyor and valuer	James Ricd. Jno. (& corn miller)
Gostick William, shoemaker	Scott Joseph, shoemaker	Linnett John
Hales Jabez, baker, <i>Shutlanger</i>	Sturges Francis, vict. <i>Horsehoe,</i>	Martin Thomas
Harris Mrs Mary, infant school-	<i>Shutlanger</i>	Nickson William, <i>Shutlanger</i>
mistress, <i>Shutlanger</i>	Sturgess William, shoemaker,	Peasland Samuel
Kyrke Rev. Richard, M.A.	<i>Shutlanger</i>	Phipps Thos. Hy. Hall, <i>The Plain</i>
curate, <i>Shutlanger</i>	Taylor James, butcher and	Stops William George (and
Lee Rev. Philip Hy. M.A. rector	shopkeeper, <i>Shutlanger</i>	millner), <i>Stoke Lodge</i>
Linnett Jno. shopkpr. & beer retl.	Tew Miss Charlotte Selina,	Woodward Fras. (& cattle dlr.)
	dressmaker	Woodward Joseph

Carriers.—Joseph Skears to Northampton, *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*, and Towcester on *Tuesday*; James Campion, to Northampton, on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

WICKEN OR WYKENS PARISH

Consists of the two ancient and contiguous parishes, which from the names of their former possessors were called, Wyke Dyve and Wyke Hamon. It is bounded on the east by Passenham, on the north by Lillingstone Lovel and Passenham, on the south by the river Ouse, which divides it from Buckinghamshire, on the west by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 2309 acres; its population in 1801 was 367; in 1831, 536; in 1841, 503; in 1851, 487; in 1861, 529; and in 1871, 472 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3179, and the gross estimated rental £3689. The soil is principally a white clay, on a substratum of limestone; and Sir Charles Mordaunt is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. It is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and the lordship is intersected by the Buckingham Canal.

The Manor of Wyke Dyve consisted of 1 hide and 1 virgate in Wicha, at the time of the general survey, and was held of the king *in capite* by Robert de Oigli. One Roger was the under-tenant, and it was then rated at £5, though in the Confessor's time, when it was the freehold of Azor, it was only valued at 40s. In the reign of Henry III., William de Dyve died seized of this manor, which he held of the Earl of Warwick, by the service of one knight's fee. In the 9th of Edward I. (1281), Henry de Dyve held it of the king *in capite*; in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), another of the family of the same name was lord of this manor. From the family of Dyve it passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March. In the 27th of Henry VI. (1448), Sir Richard Wydeville, of Grafton, levied a fine of this manor. Sir Richard Wydeville, lord of this manor, was created Earl Rivers in the 6th of Edward IV. (1467). In 1716, the Earl of Sunderland sold it to Charles Hosier, Esq., of London, with whose descendants it continued, and one of whom carried it in marriage to Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. *The Manor-*

House stood south-west of the churchyard ; part of the out-offices have been converted into a farmhouse.

The Manor of Wyke Hamon was the freehold of Siward in the Saxon times, but after the Conquest it was held of the king by one Maino or Brito. It consisted of 3 virgates, which, with 6 acres of meadow and a wood 10 furlongs in length and 3 in breadth, was rated at 40s., which was the former valuation. Maino's successor was Hamon, who, in the reign of Henry II., was found to hold 2 hides here of the fee of Wolverton, of which barony it was a member. In the 4th of Edward I. (1276), John de Wolverton, a descendant of the Hamons, was in possession of this manor ; in the 18th of the same reign he had licence to enclose his park within this manor, in the forest of Whittlebury ; and in the 9th of Edward II. (1316), he was lord of Wyke Hamon. It subsequently passed to the De Wydevilles, and was purchased by Mr Hosier, in 1716, from whose descendants it passed in marriage to Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., from whom both these manors lineally descended to the present proprietor. These two parishes were annexed to the Honor of Grafton on its erection in 1541. The park was disparked by Lord Sunderland in 1651.

The Village of Wicken is situated about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.S.W. from Stony Stratford ; a small brook which intersects it was formerly the boundary between the two parishes.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Evangelist, stands at the northern extremity of the village, and was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1758, by Thomas Prowse, Esq., the husband of Elizabeth, the grand-daughter and successor of the above-named Charles Hosier, Esq. It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel and south porch, and a tower containing five bells. The interior is very neatly fitted up. The stone work of the chancel window, which was inserted by Miss Mordaunt, aunt of the present possessor, in memory of her mother, is a copy of a window in Evesham Abbey ; stained glass has since been substituted for the plain in this window by Lady Penrhyn. Bridges tells us that the church of Wyke Hamon is supposed to have been pulled down about the year 1619, 33 years after the two parishes were united, at which time the bells were removed to Wyke Dyve. The site of this church is known as the old churchyard, or the churchfield close, at the south end of the village. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Preston, rated in the king's books at £15, 1s. 10½d., and now worth about £604 a year. Sir Charles Mordaunt is the patron, and the Rev. E. Cadogan, M.A., incumbent. The rectory consists of 126 acres of glebe, and the tithes of the consolidated parishes.

The Rectory House, built in 1703, stands a considerable distance south of the church. A new wing was added in 1873 by the present rector, at a cost of £300.

A School, which is well attended, was erected in 1839 by Sir John Mordaunt, and a class-room has since been added to it.

Wicken Park, the seat of Sir Charles Mordaunt, and at present occupied by Lord Penrhyn, is situate about 1 mile south of the church. It was originally the park lodge, and was enlarged and converted into a commodious mansion by Mr Hosier.

Charities.—The Bread Fund consists of £84 new 4 per cent annuities, and the dividends are expended in the purchase of bread for the poor. Mrs Sharp, in 1747, left £100, the interest to be laid out in bread for the poor. Edward Whitton, Esq., in 1774, bequeathed £100, for supplying bread to the poor ; the legacy was expended in the purchase of £114, 12s. 8d. old South Sea annuities, and the dividends are applied to the above purpose. Mrs Elizabeth Prowse, in 1810, left one share in the Grand Junction Canal, the interest to be applied to the support of a schoolmaster, and towards the expenses of the Day and Sunday schools. In commemoration of the union of the two parishes of Wyke Dyve and Wyke Hamon, the rector gives 3 bushels of flour, 6 lb. of butter, 6 lb. of currants, and 3s. worth of spice and carraway seeds to be made into cakes, of which every householder has one on Holy Thursday. The rector, in his canon-

cals, meets the villagers under an old elm tree, on a spot called "Gospel Bank," near the rectory, and after singing the 100th Psalm, the cakes and 8 gallons of beer are distributed.

WYKEN HURST, or WOOD WICKEN, in this parish, contains one farmhouse, adjoining Whittlebury forest.

Post-Office.—Thomas Green, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Stony Stratford at 7.45 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M. On Sundays they arrive at 7.45 A.M., and are despatched at 11.20 A.M.

Penrhyn Right Hon. Lord, <i>Wicken Park</i>	Chowler William, stud groom,	Webb George, carpenter
Atkins Mr Richard	Clark Henry, butcher	Webb William, carpenter
Bonham John, gamekeeper	Clark Thomas, shoemaker	
Cadogan Rev. Edw. M.A. rector	Foddy John, tailor	Farmers and Graziers.
Canvin Daniel, maltster and vict. <i>White Lion</i>	Gray Thomas, stonemason	Abbey John
Canvin Elizabeth, shopkeeper	Green John, baker and shopkpr.	Barratt Abraham, <i>Manor-House</i>
Challice Geo. William, National schoolmaster	Marriott William, blacksmith	Bennett Geo. <i>Mount Mill Farm</i>
	Panter Joseph, woodman	Bird John, <i>Dagnell Farm</i>
	Shakeshaft Joseph, carpenter	Chapman George Josiah
	Swan Thos. gardn. <i>Wicken Park</i>	Cooke Thomas, <i>Wicken Hurst</i>

Carrier.—John Panter, to Wolverton Station, *Thursday*; Stony Stratford, *Friday*; and Northampton, *Saturday*.

NASSABURGH HUNDRED.

THE hundred of Nassaburgh, or, as it was formerly called, *Nassus Burgi*, the Nass or Ness of Burgh, from its situation stretching out in the form of a promontory between the rivers Welland and Nene, from Easton to their confluence at Crowland, the ancient course of the latter river being to the south of its present direction. It is also called the soke or liberty of Peterborough, and comprehends the city of Peterborough, and 23 parishes, 3 chapelries, and 12 hamlets. It is bounded on the east and south by the Nene, which separates it from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, on the west by Willibrook hundred, and on the north by the Welland, which divides it from Lincolnshire. It occupies the north-east angle of the county; is of an irregular shape, and comprises 51,695 statute acres, extending about 14 miles in length from east to west, and 8 miles in breadth from north to south at its widest points. "It was a woody solitary country," says Bridges, "till Adulphus abbat of Burgh, after his promotion, in 972, cut down the woods, erected manor-houses and granges, and let the lands to farm for certain rents. Abbat Turolde afterwards improved and cultivated it, granting out of the estate of the church feods to several knights, who, in the waste places which Adulphus had cleared from wood, built towns and villages, which still retain the names of their founders." This district was formerly in two parts, one was called the hundred of Burgh, with its members, and the other Nassaburgh, or Langdyke hundred. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315) it was called Nassaburgh hundred, and the Abbot of Peterborough was then lord of it. After the dissolution of the abbey, *Nasso Burgi*, or Nesse of the Borough, was granted on the erection of the see of Peterborough to the bishop and his successors. In the 19th of Elizabeth (1576) it was surrendered to the crown by Bishop Scambler, reserving to the bishopric the annual rent of £3, 6s. 8d.; and in the following year it was granted to William Lord Burghley, Sir Thomas Cecil, his son and heir, and the heirs of the said Lord Burghley. The Marquis of Exeter is the present lord; but the hundred of Burgh, or Burgh of St Peter, with its members, remain with the Dean and Chapter. The following enumeration shows the names of the places and their area, as collected from the

parish rate-books, with the number of houses and the population in 1871, and the present rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish.

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Peterborough.....								£	£
Minster Close Precincts.		27	1	...	140	129	269		
St John Baptist.....	3,624	2,957	79	33	6,851	7,255	14,106	54,127	63,148
St Mark's.....									
St Mary's.....								7,394	8,428
St Paul's.....									
Dogsthorpe, hamlet.....	1,339	108	6	...	233	248	481		
Eastfield, hamlet.....		22	1	1	48	54	102		
Newark, hamlet, including Oxney.....	976	55	1	...	£ 132	112	244	2,440	2,624
Longthorpe.....	1,390	66	2	...	134	103	297	2,627	2,874
Bainton.....	960	43	3	...	92	102	184	2,002	2,221
Barnack.....		136	10	...	283	304	587	3,911	4,408
Pilsgate, hamlet.....	4,686	29	1	...	78	81	159	1,500	1,677
Southorpe, hamlet.....		40	...	...	119	99	218	2,183	2,458
Castor.....	3,473	156	1	1	334	346	680	5,686	6,117
Ailsworth, hamlet.....	1,324	85	2	...	217	177	394		
Sutton, hamlet.....	888	24	...	...	44	55	99	1,089	1,270
Upton, chapelry.....	1,180	23	...	...	51	56	107	1,507	1,611
Eton.....									
Woodcroft, hamlet.....	1,262	31	...	...	88	83	171	2,661	2,858
Eye.....	2,682	330	18	...	687	709	1,396	6,039	6,689
Glington.....	1,489	94	1	1	182	231	413	3,445	3,725
Helpstone.....	1,754	153	3	2	373	363	736	5,440	6,245
Marholme.....	1,368	31	2	...	78	69	147	1,774	2,257
Maxey.....	1,701	83	4	...	170	196	366	3,421	3,737
Deeping Gate, hamlet.....	637	49	...	...	103	105	208	1,304	1,420
Newborough.....	5,091	151	4	...	366	349	715	8,258	9,293
Borough Fen (ville).....	2,829	30	3	...	81	73	154	4,333	5,002
Northborough.....	717	60	1	...	122	123	245	1,485	1,618
Paston.....	929	26	1	...	58	64	122	1,422	1,517
Gunthorpe, hamlet.....	215	13	2	...	27	29	56	404	...
Walton, hamlet.....	900	49	2	1	81	119	200	2,750	2,853
Werrington, chapelry.....	1,403	168	19	1	350	368	718	4,199	4,683
Peakirk.....	570	54	5	...	122	119	241	1,598	1,738
Stamford Baron, St Martin.....		283	13	...	734	777	1,511		
Wothorpe, hamlet.....	1,522	11	3	...	25	29	54	7,038	8,128
Thornhaugh.....	2,554	58	3	...	121	137	258	2,511	2,776
Ufford.....	1,830	38	2	...	77	84	161		
Ashton, hamlet.....	797	22	2	...	63	58	121	3,164	3,484
Wansford.....	447	26	...	...	59	74	133	788	889
Wittering.....	2,577	57	1	1	129	141	270	2,482	2,766
	53,114	5,588	196	41	12,799	13,481	26,333	148,982	168,514

THE CHARITIES OF NASSABURGH HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports. See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1602.	English's gift (£100).....	Forty poor people.....	£ 30 0 0
"	Simon Gunton (£100).....	Ditto.....	
"	Ditto.....	To eight poor people.....	1 4 0
1691.	Rd. Goodwin (£50).....	Fifteen poor widows. Merged in the other charities.	
"	Dr Howarth (£20).....	Twenty-four poor men, 2s. 6d. each	3 0 0
"	Bishop Towers (£10).....	Candles to the poor.....	1 10 0
"	Rt. Dickenson (£50).....	Sixty poor, 2s. 6d. each.....	7 10 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1703.	John Dickinson (£100).....	Sixty aged poor in sums of 5s. each at Christmas	£15 0 0
1669.	Robert Orme (£150).....	Twelve poor people.....	30 0 0
	Added out of the town stock £15, 10s. }		
1690.	Dr Thomas White (£240).....	Twenty poor families or persons...	10 0 0
1706.	John Sparks (£50).....	Twenty poor.....	4 0 0
	Elizabeth Sparks (£50).....	Thirty-one poor widows	3 17 6
1707.	James Lowry (£100).....	Forty poor people.....	5 0 0
	Ditto (£20).....	Teaching sixteen poor children	10 0 0
	Ann Ireland (£100).....		
1719.	Mary Ireland (£125).....	Poor, bread	6 0 0
1722.	Ann Hunt (£50).....	Twenty poor widows.....	5 0 0
	William Wing (£50).....	Ditto.....	
1726.	Henry Billings (£24).....	Coal to poor.....	1 4 0
1734.	Mary Sheffield (£10).....	Poor.....	1 10 0
1719.	Thos. Deacon (28 acres of land, the rent to be distributed to aged persons ; Ditto, 231 acres 25 poles and 2 cottages), for clothing and educating twenty poor boys*.....		400 0 0
1826.	Wm. Squire (£500), poor of the hamlets of Peterborough, at 5s. each.....		15 0 0
1772.	Mary Langton, (£945, 7s. 4d., 3 per cent., to poor persons at 2s. 6d. each. Sambrook's Charity (£400).....	Poor	28 7 2
1781.	Matthew Wildbore (rent-charge), bell-ringers £5, bread to poor 10s., and 21s. for preaching an annual sermon.....		12 0 0
	The Grammar School, Minster Almshouse, and Cosins Charity, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, were not inquired into by the Commissioners. <i>N.B.</i> —The above sums have all been expended in the purchase of landed property, the rents of which are applied by the town feoffees in accordance with the wills of the different donors.		6 11 0
	The Poor's Estate (34 acres).....	Bainton parish, poor.....	54 0 0
	The Poor's Estate (51 acres and a few cottages), Barnack parish, poor and school.....		72 10 0
1734.	Rt. Wright (rent).....	Castor parish, bread to poor, lost.	2 12 0
	Town Land.....	Sutton chapelry, poor	9 15 0
	Poor's Estate.....	Helpstone & Etton parishes, school	40 0 0
1811.	John Porter (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	2 0 0
	Sir William Fitzwilliams.....	Marholme parish, almshouses.....	12 13 4
1638.	William Budd (£10).....	Ditto, poor.....	0 10 0
1597.	Lord Burghley (£100 a year), Stamford Baron, St Martin's Parish Hospital, for thirteen poor men.....		100 0 0
	The descendants of the founder (£60, 1s. 8d. a year), ditto, ditto.....		60 1 8
1608.	Thomas Bellott (rent-charge of £16 a year), ditto, ditto.....		16 0 0
1596.	The Burghley Charities (133½ acres), ditto, school, poor, apprenticing children, &c.....		123 0 0
	Earl & Countess of Exeter's Charity	Ditto, bread to poor.....	5 0 0
	Catharine Gregory and others (£16)	Ditto, ditto.....	0 16 0
1682.	Dame A. Thorold (3 a. 3 r. 14 p.)..	Ditto, poor.....	30 0 0
1694.	Thos. Kettleborough (2 a. 30 p.)...	Ditto, poor.....	
	Commissioners of Enclosure (1 r. 4 p. of Borough Fen), ditto, poor.....		0 10 6
	Lady Jane Buck (£20).....	Ditto, poor.....	0 15 6
1822.	Fryer's Charity.....	Ditto, poor.....	3 15 8
1484.	Wm. Gerard (the Church Estate)...	Maxey parish.....	114 0 0
1666.	Susan Worsley (23 acres).....	Ditto, poor.....	50 0 0
1745.	Mary Walsham (£100, now £156, 5s., 3 per cent. consols), ditto, poor....		4 13 4
1823.	Jane Baines (£19, 19s.).....	Ditto, poor widows.....	0 10 0
	Town Lands (7 a. 3 r.), Northborough parish, repairs of the church.....		18 5 0
	Church Estate (16 a. 1 r. 13 p.), Paston parish, repairs of the church		30 0 0
1635.	Edwd. Mountsteven (estate), ditto, almshouses for six poor persons.....		20 0 0
1693.	Thomas Spicer (rent).....	Gunthorpe hamlet, poor.....	lost.
1755.	John Goodwin (£100).....	Werrington hamlet, poor.....	5 0 0
1707.	Rev. Thos. Woolsey (£40) }	Thornhaugh parish, school, and poor widows	3 0 0
	Sundry donations (£20).... }		
	Rev. J. Bourne £10, and G. Quarles and Mrs Hanger £5 each, Ufford parish, poor.....		0 15 0
1812.	Commissioners of Enclosure (4 a. 3 r. 36 p.), Wansford parish, school....		11 7 0
			£1376 13 8

* As the Bishop and Dean of Peterborough are constituted visitors of this charity by the will of the donor, the Commissioners made no inquiry into the management of the trust or the application of the income.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

PETERBOROUGH is an ancient and well-built city, parliamentary and municipal borough and market town, the seat of the diocese to which it gives name, and the head of the hundred of Nassaburgh and Soke or Liberty of Peterborough, over which it has long enjoyed separate jurisdiction. It occupies a pleasant situation on the borders of the fens, and on the northern bank of the river Nene, which divides it from Huntingdonshire, and is bounded on the east by Whittlesey, on the west by Castor, and on the north by Paston. It is distant 42 miles N.E. from Northampton; 13 S.E. from Stamford; 53 from Lincoln; 84 from Norwich; 80 from Oxford; 31 from Cambridge; 20 from Huntingdon; 40 from Bedford; 53 from Leicester; 38 from Lynn; and 81 N. by W. from London by the high road, 102½ by the Eastern Counties Railway, 110½ by the London and North-Western, and 76½ miles by the Great Northern line. Peterborough is singularly favoured by railway communication (see Article on Railways, page 5). The Great Northern, the Midland, and the Eastern Counties, &c., are all represented here. The Great Northern and the Midland Companies have large and important stations, and extensive works, sheds, and warehouses in the vicinity; those belonging to the former are situated in the hamlet of New England, about a mile from the city; and those of the latter are in the hamlet of Spittal. These works afford employment to great numbers of the inhabitants, whose rapid increase may in a great measure be attributed to the influx of people consequent on the extension of the railway system to the city and neighbourhood, which have nearly trebled their population since 1841. When the census was then taken, the city and its hamlets numbered 6959 inhabitants: in 1851 there were 9920; in 1861, 11,732; in 1871, 15,499; and in the last three years (to 1873) the number had increased to 20,100 souls. The ancient parish of Peterborough (St John the Baptist's), which comprised the hamlets of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield, Newark (with Oxney), and the chapelry of Longthorpe, contains 7399 acres, of the rateable value, including buildings, &c., of £66,588; and a gross estimated rental of £77,074. The area, independent of the hamlets of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield, Newark (with Oxney), and Longthorpe, is 3624 acres, of which the Fitzwilliam family, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the Dean and Chapter, are the principal owners.

Government and Franchise.—The government of the city was formerly vested in the lord paramount, the *custos rotulorum* (the keeper of the rolls), and magistrates appointed by the crown, with powers equal to those of judges of assize, and in a high bailiff of the city appointed by the Dean and Chapter, as lords of the manor. The magistrates appointed by the lord of the hundred of Nassaburgh hold sessions of the peace quarterly in the sessions court in the gaol, of which Lord Kesteven is chairman, and petty sessions weekly on Wednesday, of which Charles Isham Strong, Esq., is chairman. Constables and other officers are chosen at the court leet held annually. This system, however, is now superseded by municipal government. A royal charter of incorporation, dated the 17th March 1874, has just been granted, and the new borough, which comprises the city and the precincts of the cathedral, and that part of the parliamentary borough which includes Woodstone and Fletton, on the south side of the river in Huntingdonshire, has an estimated population of 22,000; it is divided into three wards, north, south, and east, and the government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, whose election will take place on the 28th May in the present year, 1874. By the same Act the borough is provided with a commission of the peace, under which the regular courts will be held, and quarterly courts of session, at which the corporation is empowered to try capital offences, &c. "The charter was obtained, after a long and costly opposition on the part of the lord paramount, the *custos rotulorum*, and the justices of the liberty."

Peterborough returns two members to the British Parliament. This privilege was conferred on the inhabitants in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. (1461), when the right of election was vested in the inhabitants within the precincts of the minster being householders not receiving alms, and in the other inhabitants within the city paying "scot and lot;" and which right was exercised till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, and is extended to the hamlets. The returning officer is Henry Pearson Gates, Esq., whose office will cease on the election of the mayor under the recently-obtained charter. The parliamentary borough comprehends the entire parish and the minster precincts; and the present members are Thompson Hankey, Esq., and George Hammond Whalley, Esq. The revising barrister is L. B. Gaches, Esq., of the Common Law Bar. Peterborough is one of the polling places for the Northern Division of the county; and the title of Earl of Peterborough (now extinct) was conferred on the Mordaunt family by Charles the First. The arms of the city are those of the deanery, the Dean and Chapter being lords of the manor.

The river Nene, which now divides the newly-formed municipal borough, is navigable to Northampton; and some years ago an important project was entertained, the object of which was to improve the navigation of the river to Wisbeach, connecting that town with Peterborough, so as to enable vessels of considerable size to navigate between the two places. Through some cause, however, the project failed, after a "large amount of money had been uselessly expended at Wisbeach by the River Commissioners, who are now without resources; and the once beautiful Nene has in consequence, become a neglected rivulet, and bids well to become a nuisance." It was also in contemplation to improve the navigation from Peterborough to Lynn, and a general survey of the Nene was made several years ago by an eminent engineer for that purpose, and for the better drainage and security of the meadows in the Nene valley against the periodical floods to which it is subject through the heavy rains and the consequent overflow of that river.

The ancient parish of Peterborough, that of St John the Baptist, has recently been divided, and three new parishes formed out of it—viz., St Mark's, St Mary's, and St Paul's—which comprise the suburban hamlets, and for each of which a new church has been erected. The ancient chapelry of Longthorpe, which may be said to form a fifth division, has also been separated from the mother church, and its old chapel of ease has in consequence been raised to the dignity of a parish church. The city contains several good streets, public buildings, and well-stocked shops, is brilliantly lighted with gas, and has a plentiful supply of water. The trade of the place is chiefly in corn, malt, coal, and timber, and the transit by the various railways of live and dead stock and other agricultural produce to the London and other markets. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday—the former for live stock, and the latter for live and dead stock and general produce, and they are well supplied and attended. The fairs are on the 10th of July and 2d of October. The former is for the sale of wood, cattle, horses, &c.; and the latter for horses, and stock of all kinds, wood, and general purposes.

Early History.—Peterborough was anciently called Medeshamstede, from, it is said, a deep hole or gulf in the river Nene known as "Medes Well." Camden, quoting from Robert de Swaffham, says, "In the middle of this river there is a place like a whirlpool, so deep and cold that in summer no swimmer can go to the bottom, and yet it is never frozen in winter, for there is a spring continually bubbling up with water." The Saxon Chronicle gives a similar account of this phenomenon; and though it has been denied that there is such a place in the river, yet the fact of its existence is testified by many, and it is supposed to be only a short distance above Orton Stanch. In a note to the above quotation, Camden states that swimmers in his time commonly dived to the bottom. The most probable etymology, however, of the word Medeshamstede, is that given by Britton in his "History of Peterborough Cathedral"—namely,

"*mede* or *mead*, a meadow; *ham*, a sheltered habitation; and *sted*, *stead*, or *stad*, a bank, station, or place of rest." "Peterborough," says Bridges, "oweth its increase, if not its origin, to the famous monastery which was founded there about 500 years before the Conquest. The prosperity of the town," he adds, "entirely depended upon that of the monastery; and whatever calamities at any time befell the latter, the former was equally involved in them. Accordingly we find when the Danes, with Harewaldus la Wake, in the time of Abbot Turolf, attacked the convent at Bolehithe Gate, and the monks, resisting them, set fire to the adjacent buildings, the conflagration became so general, that but one house in the town, as we learn from the Saxon Chronicle, escaped the flames."

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, "Burgh" (Peterborough) consisted of 8 hides of land, which was then held by the abbot. There was a mill of the annual value of 5s., 40 acres of meadow, and a wood one mile in length and four furlongs in breadth; and the whole had been valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at 20s., but was now rated at £10. In the reign of Henry II. it was certified that there were 70 hides, 3½ virgates, in the demesne of the Abbot of Peterborough, which included the hamlets with their dependencies, and the several members of the city. In this reign the abbey obtained a grant for two eight-day fairs to be held here—the first commenced on the second Sunday in Lent, and the second on the feast of St Oswald (the 5th of August); and a third fair of eight days, commencing on the feast of St Peter and St Paul (June 9th), was granted in the first of Richard I. (1189). In Bridges' time a fair was held here on the feast of St Matthew, the charter for which was granted for Northolm in the 34th of Edward I. (1305), but it was "translated" to Peterborough for convenience. This charter was confirmed by Henry VI., and the fair was directed to be held at the bridge near the "Neene," in the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon. This fair is still held in the same place on the 2d of October. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315) the abbot was lord of Peterborough and its members. The abbey was free from all suits at hundred courts, gelds, and exactions; from the payment of toll and customs in all fairs, markets, passages of bridges, ways, and ports, as well without as within the realm of England; and these privileges were confirmed to the dean and chapter in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. There are two manors appertaining to Peterborough. Burgh or Boroughbury manor, which includes the hamlets of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield, and Newark, was granted on the erection of the see in the 33d of Henry VIII. (1541), to the bishop and his successors; and the other, or Peterborough manor, was given to the dean and chapter.

THE ABBEY.

The foundation of the great Benedictine Abbey of Peterborough, which became one of the wealthiest and most powerful in England, was laid, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 655, by Oswi, King of Northumbria, and Peada, the first Christian King of Mercia, and son of Penda, one of the last of the Saxon pagan kings of England, and the fiercest of the Saxon chieftains. Penda, after having devastated the territories of the East Angles, the West Saxons, and the Northumbrian kings, was at length defeated and slain in November 655, in a great battle fought with Oswi on the river Air, in Yorkshire (see pages 45, 46). Oswi succeeded to the power of Penda, but gave the province of South Mercia to Peada, who about three years before had embraced Christianity, and married Alfhleda, the daughter of Oswi. "The two princes, Oswi and Peada," in the words of the chronicler, "came together and said they would rear a minster to the glory of Christ and the honour of St Peter." This was Peterborough, the first monastic establishment, and (with the exception, perhaps, of Lichfield, the seat of the Mercian bishopric), the first resting-place of Christianity in central England.

The site chosen for the new monastery was Medeshamstede, "the meadow homestead," in North Gyrwa-land, which at that time was inhabited by a people called the Girvians, or Gyrvii, from the word *gyr*, which in the Anglo-Saxon signifies a fen. The foundations were laid on a rising ground above the river

Nene, overlooking a wide extent of fen country on one side, and a rich district of woods and meadow-land on the other side. The building was commenced in the presence of the two kings, Peada and Oswi, who, says the Saxon Chronicle, "began the ground-wall, and wrought thereon." But upon the death of Peada, who was murdered during the festival of Easter in the following year, the work was entrusted to a monk named Saxulf, a man of eminent piety, and possessed of considerable wealth. Having completed the monastery, Saxulf became its first abbot, and continued to preside over it until 674, when he was consecrated to the see of Mercia by Archbishop Theodore. Three years after the death of Peada, the Mercians revolted against the rule of Oswi, reasserted their independence, and set up Wulfere, or Wulphere, Peada's brother, and the youngest son of Penda, as their king. This prince, at the commencement of his reign, made great professions of religion, promised to promote to the utmost of his power the building of churches and the restoration of those that were in a dilapidated state. But in violation of these solemn promises, he became a persecutor, and used every means to suppress Christianity; and it is even asserted that he murdered his two sons, who had been converted by St Chad. At length, however, stricken with deep remorse, he went to St Chad, confessed his great sin, promised to expiate the offence to the utmost of his power by the performance of whatever penance he might see fit to impose upon him. St Chad desired him to restore the Christian religion, to repair its ruined temples, and to found new ones. The story of his conversion was curiously painted in the windows of the western cloister of the cathedral; but these windows, with the cloister itself, were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers at the time of the great rebellion.

Wulphere having become thus converted, encouraged by his example and influence the promotion of Christianity. He greatly favoured the rising Monastery of Medeshamstede, and granted to it many privileges and endowments; and in this he was assisted by his brother Ethelred, and his two sisters, Kyneburgha and Kyniswitha; and on its completion by the noble Saxulf, "it was hallowed in the names of St Peter, St Paul, and St Andrew," by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, and other prelates, in the presence of Wulphere and his brother Ethelred. The monastery was now in a flourishing state, and at the request of the king and his successor it had great privileges conferred on it by Popes Vitalian and Agatho. Under the fostering care of Ethelred, who had succeeded to the throne of Mercia on the death of Wulphere, the monastery continued to advance in wealth and importance. He built a residence for the abbot, and after a reign of thirty years he resigned his crown in favour of his nephew Coenred, and retired to the Monastery of Bardeny, which he had founded, and of which house he was afterwards elected abbot, and died there in 716.

In the year 870, two hundred and fifteen years after its foundation by Peada, the monastery was entirely destroyed by the Danes, during the rule of Hedda, the seventh abbot, who was himself, with all his monks, slain in the attack. At this period, according to the Chronicle of Ingulphus, it contained a brotherhood of more than eighty monks. It is said that as the Danes were carrying off their booty, two waggons laden with the plunder were with their horses overthrown, and sunk in a deep pit in Nene, near where the bridge stands. In clearing the river near this place in 1820, a dagger was found, which is believed to have belonged to these Danes. It is now kept in a case in the hall of the bishop's palace.

For nearly a century the monastery lay in ruins, but in 966-71 it was restored to its former splendour by Athelwald, Bishop of Winchester, who also restored the Monastery of Ely, which, like its sister of Medeshamstede, was involved in the destruction caused by the Danes in 870. "This prelate was as distinguished a constructor and architect under King Edgar as his successor William of Wykeham was under Edward III." Upon its completion the king, attended by Dunston, Archbishop of Canterbury, Oswald, Archbishop of York,

and many other nobles and persons of distinction, visited the restored church, and offered large oblations of land and of gold and silver. The abbey having been confirmed by Edgar in all its ancient privileges, *Adulphus*, who was chancellor to King Edgar, was made abbot, and afterwards Archbishop of York. He was succeeded by *Kenulphus*, who surrounded the monastery with a wall of defence; and it was probably from this circumstance that the name was changed from Medeshamstede to that of *Burgh*. The name Gildenburgh was sometimes given to it from a part of the minster roofs having been gilt by Abbot Leofric; but as the great church was dedicated to St Peter, it finally took and retained the name of Peterburgh. Kenulphus was made Bishop of Winchester. The next abbot was *Elsinus*, who acquired for his church numerous relics of the saints, including the incorruptible arm of St Oswald of Northumbria, some earth from the battle-field on which he fell, and the body of St Florentinus, brought from Normandy. Elsinus died in 1055.

Leofric was appointed Abbot of Peterborough in 1057. He was a relative of Edward the Confessor, by whose favour he also held the monasteries of Crowland, Thorney, Coventry, and Burton at the same time. He joined the army of Harold at the period of the Norman invasion, but was not present at the great battle of Hastings. He died in the same year on his return to Peterborough, and was succeeded in the abbacy by *Brand*, who was the abbot that knighted the brave Hereward. Peterborough, like Ely and the other monasteries of the fen country, had been a stronghold of Saxon feeling, and had at first supported the claims of Edgar the Atheling; consequently, on the death of Brand in 1069, *Thorold* or *Turolde*, a Norman, was appointed abbot by the Conqueror. In the same year, Hereward, who had joined the Danes under Sweyne in the Isle of Ely, attacked the monastery, but the monks offering a strong resistance, they were unable for some time to force an entrance. They therefore set fire to the houses near the gate, and thus, having burned down nearly the whole of the town, together with the conventual buildings, they succeeded in their object, plundered the abbey, and returned to Ely laden with much booty, including some relics, which were carried off to Denmark. On another occasion the abbot was made prisoner by Hereward, and compelled to pay thirty marks for his ransom. Abbot Turolde, in order to guard against these repeated attacks of the Danes, raised a mound on the north side of the abbey, and built a tower upon it. This account, however, is now thought apocryphal, though the mound is still in existence, and is known by the name of Tout Hill. Turolde died in 1100, and was succeeded by *Godric*, a brother of Brand, the monks having paid 300 marks to the king for the privilege of electing him. He was soon deposed, however, and the abbey remained in the king's hands for four years. From this period none but churchmen of Norman birth were permitted to hold the high dignity of Abbot of Peterborough.

Ernulf, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, who succeeded to the abbacy in 1107, began to build a refectory, finished the chapter-house, and erected a new dormitory. Having been advanced to the see of Rochester in 1114, *John of Sees* or *de Sais*, a monk of Sais in Normandy, was the next abbot. It was he who commenced the building of the choir of the existing cathedral after the destructive fire in 1116, which consumed the greater part of the monastery, leaving nothing but the new buildings raised by Ernulf; the flames also catching the village, burnt nearly the whole of it to the ground. Such was the end of the glorious old Monastery of Peterborough, which had flourished, in spite of Danish fury and kingly tyranny, for 461 years; and to such circumstances are we indebted for the present magnificent cathedral, whose foundation was laid on the 8th of the Ides of March, A.D. 1117. *Martin of Bec* or *de Vecti*, formerly Prior of St Neots, succeeded to the abbacy in 1133, and ruled with great prudence during the troublous times of King Stephen. He completed the choir (begun by De Sais) and the transept aisles in 1143, in which year it was dedicated with great pomp and ceremony by the Bishop of Lincoln, many abbots, barons, and knights being present. This abbot built a new gate to the monastery, raised a

new village on the west side of it, built a bridge over the Nene about the year 1140, altered the place of wharfage, and erected several new houses in the town. The castle which stood on Mount Thorold, or "Tout Hill," as it is now called, is supposed to have been demolished by him. He ruled twenty-two years, and died in 1155.

William de Waterville was the next abbot, formerly chaplain to Henry II., and, like his predecessor, was very zealous in the work of improvement. He founded an hospital for the sick at Spittalfield, built the Chapel of St Thomas à Becket, near the outer gate of the abbey, the chancel of which is now used as the grammar or chapter school; he completed St Martin's Church, and built St Michael's Nunnery near Stamford; and after a rule of twenty years, he was deposed in 1175, and was succeeded, after an interval of two years, by *Benedict*. This abbot was keeper of the great seal to Richard I., and for whose ransom he sold the chalices; he built the great gateway leading to the monastery, and the whole of the nave from the lantern to the front of the church, which then ended with the two most western pillars of the nave. The painted roof of the nave is also ascribed to him. After Benedict had been appointed to the abbacy of Peterborough in 1177, "finding the great establishment almost entirely destitute of relics, he returned to his own cathedral (Canterbury), and carried off with him the flagstones immediately surrounding the sacred spot (of Becket's murder), with which he formed two altars in the conventual church of his new appointment, besides two vases of blood, and parts of Becket's clothing" (Stanley's "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," from Robert of Swaffham).

Having governed this monastery for nearly seventeen years, Abbot Benedict died in 1193, and was succeeded by *Andreas*, who died in 1201, and whose body was entombed in the south aisle of the choir, with his two predecessors. *Acharius*, Prior of St Albans, succeeded in 1200, and *Robert de Lindsey* in 1214. During the rule of this abbot he had thirty of the windows of the church filled with glass, at an immense expense, an example which was soon followed by others. He attended the fourth Lateran Council, 1215.

Alexander de Holderness succeeded De Lindsey in 1222. He made many improvements in the monastery; enriched it with money and relics, and furnished the church with the crystal vessel wherein the blood of St Thomas à Becket was kept. Alexander died in 1226. Mr G. S. Phillips, in his "Guide to the Cathedral," relates the following interesting anecdote respecting this abbot:—

"On the 2d of April 1830, when the workmen were making a foundation in the cathedral church for the erection of a new choir, they discovered beneath one of the slabs a stone coffin, which their curiosity led them to open. They were surprised to find that it contained the body of a man with a large coarse garment around it, equipped with boots, and having a crosier by its side. There were several very remarkable things connected with this discovery. The abbot's boots were what our modern Crispins call 'rights and lefts,' and in a good state of preservation. The crosier was perfect, and a part of the body was hard and of a copper colour, whilst the other part was decomposed. The body was headless, and a piece of lead was found lying in *place of the skull*, with this inscription upon it, Abbas: Alexandr: Whether the head of this abbot was cut off by the monks to perform some wonderful cure after his entombment, or whether it was for some other purpose, we cannot say; it is rather remarkable, however, that this abbot *died on the very day* when he *entered* the monastery to take up his abode there!"

Martin de Ramsey was the next abbot. He disforested several lands in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and added them to the possessions of the monastery, and having ruled six years, died in 1232, and was succeeded by *Walter de St Edmunds*. During the government of this abbot the monastery was re-dedicated and consecrated with holy oil by the Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter (1238), in compliance with a decree of the constitution of Otto, which obliged all churches not consecrated with holy oil to have that ceremony performed within two years. It is generally believed that the western transept

of the cathedral was built by him. He entertained Henry III., the queen, and the young prince twice at Peterborough. He also "gave sixty marks towards the marriage of the Princess Margaret with Alexander III., King of Scotland," and increased the number of his monks to 110. Gunton says, "He was pious and merciful to all, exacting nothing unduly of his tenants, whether rich or poor; but if any poor man or woman made their necessities known to him, he would burst into tears, and take compassion upon them." He went thrice to Rome during his abbacy, and died in 1245. *William de Hotot* was the next abbot; he resigned, but was buried here before the altar of St Benedict. He was succeeded in 1249 by *John de Caletto*, Prior of Winchester, a relation to Queen Eleanor. Whilst he was abbot of this monastery, the king made him chief justice, and he fulfilled the duties of that office in person, appointing a deputy to govern the monastery during his absence. This abbot is said to have been a great builder; and it is probable that the refectory and south cloister were rebuilt by him, and that the door by which the bishop usually enters the cathedral was inserted at the same time. The Chapel of St Lawrence, which stood at the east end of the Infirmary Church, seems to have been erected about this time. There was an entrance into this chapel from the Infirmary Church through an arch, which is still standing, the chapel having been converted into a prebendal house. He died in London in 1262, and was buried here on the south side of the choir. *Robert de Sutton*, who first joined the side of the barons, and then that of Henry III., and was compelled to pay heavy fines in consequence, was elected in the same year. This abbot sumptuously entertained King Edward I. at Peterborough. He took up arms against Henry III., and died abroad in 1274, in returning from the Council of Lyons, to which he was summoned by Pope Gregory X., and was buried in a monastery near Benonia. His heart was interred here before St Oswald's altar.

He was succeeded in the same year by *Richard de London*, who, we are told by Gunton, "erected the great steeple wherein the bells hang, when he was a sacrist," but he is not certain which of the two steeples it is, there being two. The northern steeple of the west front is the supposed one, the southern tower being of later erection. It was during this abbacy that Prior Parys built and endowed the Lady Chapel. Abbot Richard died in 1295; in his reign the library and monastery lands were increased considerably. *William de Woodford*, the next abbot, ruled but four years, and was succeeded in 1299 by *Godfrey de Croyland*, who was remarkable for his hospitality and sumptuous entertainments. The king and queen, with their retinues, were provided for here; and once Prince Edward came accompanied by Peter Gaveston, when the abbot presented them with two magnificent robes. Godfrey made several improvements to this monastery, built the great gate-tower, over which was the "Knight's Chamber." He died in 1321. *Adam de Botheby*, his successor, was also visited by King Edward III., his queen, and the royal household, who kept the Easter festival here in 1327, on which occasion the abbot expended nearly £500 in entertaining his royal and noble visitors; and Prince Edward and his sisters and servants were likewise hospitably entertained during a stay of eight days. This abbot died in 1338, and *Henry de Murcot* was installed in the same year. *Robert Ramsey* succeeded Henry de Murcot, and after a reign of eight years, he was followed by *Henry de Overton*, who died in 1391. *Nicholas* was the next abbot, and during his rule the public library of the monastery contained 1700 books.

William Genge, the first mitred Abbot of Peterborough, was elected in 1396. In the supplement to Gunton's history it is stated "that they put on mitres in token they had episcopal jurisdiction, and being advanced to the dignity of barons, and to sit in Parliament, which no other abbots had done." For the Abbot of Burgh (St Peter) sat in Parliament in the fourth year of Edward III., as appears by the summons to Parliament at Winton. During his reign the parish church was pulled down and removed from St John's close to the middle of the town, where it now stands. The cause of this removal was that in the winter season the parishioners "could not, on account of the waters, attend

church but with the utmost difficulty," and a memorial being made of this circumstance to the Bishop of Lincoln, he ordered the change to be effected. The nave of St Thomas à Becket's Chapel having been taken down about this time, the materials were given to the inhabitants to rebuild their church with. *John Deeping*, who was installed in 1408, ruled for thirty years; and *Richard Ashton*, his successor, filled the chair for thirty-three years. He resigned in 1471, and *William Ramsey*, the next abbot, with the assistance of Prior Maldon, erected a "brazen eagle" in the church, to which the Bible and mass-book were chained.

Robert Kirton was the next abbot; he was elected in 1496, and in the nineteenth year of his rule the irregularities of the monks were notorious. "It is remarkable," observes Mr Phillips, "that this is the first instance on record of any depravity amongst the monks of this monastery. Whether the tyrannical conduct of Henry VIII. tended in any measure to render the monks reckless of their own behaviour, and regardless of the character of their monastery, which had never before been impeached, we must leave for the reader to determine. It is at least worth remembering that these disgraceful proceedings occurred during the reign of Henry." Abbot Kirton enlarged and beautified the monastery; erected that part to the east of the choir known as the New Building, or Lady Chapel, as it is sometimes erroneously called; the chamber in the Abbey House, or Bishop's Palace, called "Heaven Gate Chamber;" and the gateway leading to the deanery, which bears his signature in hieroglyphics, viz., a kirk and a tun under it. This gate is an excellent specimen of architecture, and in a good state of preservation. This abbot died in 1528, after a rule of thirty-two years.

John Chambers, a native of Peterborough, was the last abbot and first bishop. During his abbacy, Queen Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII., died at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, July 1, 1535, and was buried on the north side of the choir of the Abbey Church; and this is the reason assigned for its preservation, while so many others were destroyed, for though Henry had cast her off some time before, he is said to have retained much affection for her. Replying to a suggestion made by one of his courtiers, as to how well it would become his greatness to erect a fair monument for her, he said, "Yes, I will leave her one of the goodliest in the kingdom," meaning this church.

This famous Benedictine abbey had steadily increased in importance, and at the time of the dissolution it was one of the noblest and most wealthy in Britain; its abbot ranked next to the Abbot of St Albans in the House of Lords; kings, lords, bishops, and all ranks of people, upon visiting the abbey, were obliged to put off their shoes at its gate; and it was privileged by the Pope to receive the vows and impart the apostolical benediction to any Briton not being able to undertake a journey to Rome, who should visit it. It was visited, as we have seen, by many of the English monarchs on their way to or from the north. Cardinal Wolsey, in the height of his power, kept the Easter festival at Peterborough in great state in 1528. On Palm Sunday, we are told, he carried palm in solemn procession; on Maundy Thursday he washed and kissed the feet of fifty-nine poor people, giving to each 12d., three ells of canvas for a shirt, a pair of shoes, and some red herrings; and on the Easter Sunday he went in procession to the church in his cardinal's vestments, sang high mass, and gave benediction to the congregation. But, alas! all its beauty, splendour, riches, and power cannot save it from its impending doom. The commissioners are despatched to take an inventory of its effects, and that enormous spoliation which is veiled under the soft word dissolution has commenced.

"There can be little question," says Mr Thorn, in his "Rambles by Rivers," "that at the Reformation the monks had become more open to censure than at any previous period. It is impossible to read the notices of them that occur in writers of all descriptions without feeling this. Nor can it, perhaps, be said that there was not need for some great change at the time of the dissolution of monasteries in 1537. But in palliation of that measure nothing can be said. It is the largest, coarsest, and most unprovoked robbery that monarch ever committed on his subjects. Every reason put forward to justify it was a plain untruth.

From the beginning to the end every step taken was equally vile. Sometimes the detestable evidence accumulated by Henry's commissioners is adduced in his favour; but those commissioners were the greatest scoundrels in this country, excepting their master. The extent of the robbery is extraordinary. It is settled that at least a fifth of the entire land in the kingdom then belonged to the monasteries! The amount of misery involved in the treatment of the monks and nuns must have been inconceivably great."

"The dissolution of the religious houses in England," writes Mr Phillips, "is one of the most important events recorded in our national history. It changed the whole aspect of civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and produced an entire revolution in the scheme of legislation. Those institutions, which had prospered in our island for centuries, were all rooted up and destroyed, and that too by the imperious fiat of a monster second to none in infamy, cruelty, and crime. With a heart brutalised by sensuality, with feelings unacquainted with the common sympathies of our nature, and with passions unaccustomed to control, Henry VIII. ascended the throne of England a fit instrument for the persecutions and horrors which he accomplished. He was brought up a Catholic, and originally destined for the Roman Church. When he ascended the throne, he married Catherine of Aragon, who was the reputed widow of his brother Arthur. This event was hailed with joy by the people, and was sanctioned by the Papal authority. The reader will bear in mind the fact of this marriage, as it was one of the chief causes of the revolutions which we have just mentioned. The person whom Henry appointed his prime minister was Wolsey, a man of low origin, but possessed of extraordinary talent, which gave him immense influence with his sovereign. It was he who directed the movements of the whole machinery of the State; and being made a cardinal by the Pope, exercised little less than absolute authority over the religion of the country. The pomp and splendour of his retinue was equal, if not superior, to that of the king. He held in his hands the destinies of all the nobles by whom he was surrounded; his word was fate—his will law. It cannot be surprising, then, that a Catholic, possessed of such vast influence, should have been the stay and bulwark of his religion; and it is very probable that if Wolsey had never lived, Catholicism would have had a shorter duration than it obtained in the reign of Henry; for men's actions are always obedient to the circumstances in which they are placed, as the conduct of Henry will sufficiently testify.

"Hitherto, then, we perceive that Henry and Catholicism were at peace. He was not yet placed in that situation which afterwards made him declare war against it. The Continental Reformers only excited his destructiveness, and Luther's writings, which were making their way into England with an astonishing rapidity, caused him to write a book against the new doctrines which Luther taught and promulgated (see pp. 88, 89). All these circumstances, then, were working in favour of the Catholic religion; but the time was soon to come when more powerful influences were to operate upon the king, and stronger motives were to direct his movements. Queen Catherine, who had been married to Henry a great number of years, at length displeased him, and he affected to have, at this remote period, such strong compunctions about his marriage with her, on account of her being his brother's widow, that nothing but a divorce could make him happy. The secret cause, however, of this sudden change was discovered in his affection for Anne Boleyn. In order to obtain the divorce he applied to the Pope, who refusing to grant it, Henry appealed to the universities as a last resource, and they declared his marriage with Catherine illegal. During this debate about the legality of the marriage sprang up Cranmer, the most weak, cruel, and bigoted of Henry's accomplices. It was he who divorced the queen, and for this service he was soon after appointed arbiter of civil and religious affairs. Wolsey fell from power with the queen, for not daring to offend the Pope, and relying on his influence with his sovereign, he overreached himself, by tampering with the king too long, and ultimately fell a victim to his own subtlety.

"Thus the principal support of the Catholic religion was lopped away, and the king having been excommunicated by the Pope, set his threats at defiance, made a new creed for his subjects, and ordered Cranmer to burn and destroy all who did not immediately become converts to it. He finally threw off all submission to the Pope, and resolving to show how little he regarded his authority, he broke up all the monastic institutions of the country, robbed them of their wealth, and put most of the monks to death. Chambers, who was the Abbot of Peterborough before those changes commenced, was retained in office by the king—the monastery being converted into a cathedral and the abbot into a bishop." The abbey was very rich in relics, amongst the most prized of which was St Oswald's arm, which is said to have performed many miracles. By a survey of the lands and revenues which the abbey held in the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), they amounted to £1979, 8s. 5d., which after deductions, amounting to £257, 13s. 5d., left the clear annual income of £1721, 15s. From its foundation by Peada, King of Mercia, in 655, to its suppression by Henry VIII. in 1541, it was governed by forty-five abbots.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The present venerable structure, where England's ancient kings, warriors, and nobles have bowed down in humble adoration of Him who is the King of kings, is the third that has occupied the same site. The first was founded, as already stated, in 655, by Oswi, King of Northumbria, and Peada, King of the Mercians, and brother of St Kyneburgha, the foundress of Castor. This conventual church of the great Benedictine Abbey of Medeshamstede was entirely destroyed, as we have seen, in 870 by the Danes, who murdered its abbot, Hedda, with all his monks. After remaining in a state of desolation for about a century, a second church, founded by King Edgar, was erected. This building was again partially destroyed by fire in another attack of the Danes in 1069; but its final destruction in 1116, together with all the conventual buildings, was the result of an accident, and in the following year, 1117, was commenced the present beautiful fabric, which occupied in all 120 years in building (exclusive of the west front), and was consecrated on the 4th October 1237. Four abbots were engaged in its construction—John de Sais, Martin de Vecti, William de Waterville, and Benedict. "The nave," says Mr Murray, "was thus formed by gradual, and probably irregular, advances from east to west, and was meant to terminate with two towers three bays east of the present west front. Happily a unity of design was adhered to throughout, although the style of architecture mostly in use at the time of the erection of the most westerly bays was becoming lighter, a fact which transpires in the various details of this and other parts of the edifice."

The plan of the building is identical with that of most other English cathedrals, and consists of a nave with side aisles, transepts, and choir, with a tower rising from four arches in the centre. It is one of the three Norman cathedrals which exist in this country, the other two being Ely and Norwich. Of these the earliest is Norwich (1091–1119), which affords the most perfect example of an early Norman church remaining in England. Mr Paley, in his remarks on the architecture of Peterborough Cathedral, says: "Though inferior in size, richness, and multiplicity of parts to several others in the kingdom, yet it claims a high place among them all in respect of its antiquity, its stately architecture, and its present high state of preservation. It is surpassed only by York, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Canterbury, Winchester, Wells, and perhaps Durham, all of which may be called cathedrals of the first class. Of those of the second class it ranks decidedly the first, and next after it I should place Lichfield, Gloucester, Exeter, Bristol, Norwich, and Worcester, as forming the second class."

The extreme length of the edifice from east to west is 471 feet, the breadth of the west front 156 feet, and the height of each of the pinnacles at its corners

from the ground to the top is nearly the same. The height of the central tower is 150 feet; the distance from the west door to the screen at the entrance to the choir is 267 feet, from this screen to that behind the altar 117 feet, from the altar to the east window 38 feet, so that the distance from the west door to the east window is 422 feet. The length of the cross aisles or transepts, including the diameter of the lantern, is 180 feet. The breadth of the nave from the north to the south wall is 78 feet—that is, half the breadth of the west front—and its height from the floor to its painted roof 81 feet; the height of the lantern within the church is 135 feet, and its height without 150 feet. The entire church is built of Barnack stone, from the quarries near Stamford, known as the “hills and holes of Barnack.” It is a close-grained and most durable freestone, to which Northampton is indebted for many of the fine churches which distinguish and adorn the county. These quarries had been worked from a very early period to about the beginning of the fifteenth century, when they became exhausted.

The architectural character of the principal portions of the cathedral, according to the authority just quoted, bears marks more or less defined of eight different periods of construction, and are as follow: 1. The choir and eastern aisles of transept (Early Norman); 2. Completion of transepts and eastern end of nave (Middle Norman); 3. Central portion of nave (Late Norman); 4. Western transept, including western bay of nave (Transition Norman); 5. West front, with towers and portico (First Pointed or Early English); 6. Windows of nave, aisles, transept aisles, and arches into Lady Chapel (Geometric, or Early Second Pointed); 7. Central or lantern tower, spires to west front, and various other portions of the edifice, windows, tracery, &c. (Late Second Pointed or Decorated); and 8. Chapel behind the apse, tracery in the Norman and early windows (Third Pointed, or Perpendicular).

The Church.—Choir and eastern aisles of transept were built by Abbots John of Seez or de Sais and Martin of Bec, 1117–33; the transept, three stories of the tower, and St Thomas à Becket's Chapel, by Abbot William de Waterville, 1155–77; the nave and the gate leading to the monastery, with the chamber over it, and probably the western transept, by Abbot Benedict, who ruled from 1177–94. Robert de Lindsey in 1214 commenced glazing the windows, which before this time are said to have been stuffed with straw. The transepts at the west end of the nave are supposed by some to have been built between 1200 and 1222, and by others from 1233 to 1246. The Infirmary was built from 1248–61; the Lady Chapel, in the north choir, between 1174 and 1296; the central porch (not the great front), at the end of the thirteenth century; and the chapels at the east end between 1440 and 1500. The eastern aisles, or new buildings, begun in 1438, and completed in 1496–1528, by Abbots Ashton and Kirton. The Bishop's Gate-house, on the south side of the minster-yard, was erected at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the bow window and “Heaven Gate Chamber,” in the Bishop's Palace, and the gate leading to the deanery, in the sixteenth century. “From the apse of the choir to the west front the cathedral affords an excellent example of the gradual changes in style from the Early Norman to fully-developed Early English; whilst the Perpendicular work of the new building is equally interesting and scarcely of less value.”

The Western Gateway.—“Before entering the close,” says Mr Murray, “the visitor should place himself in front of the market-house, and remark from that point the view of the west front, and the western gateway of the abbey precincts, rising just as they did six hundred years ago above the old “burgh” or town, which gradually sprang up under the protection of the Benedictines; the scene is picturesque.” The western gateway, like the nave of the cathedral, was erected by Abbot Benedict; and its Norman vault, groined with plain cross ribs, is in exact agreement with the vaulting of the aisles. On either side is a Norman arcade, one of the arches of which, north and south, is larger than the rest, and is pierced for a door. The west front is faced with Perpendicular work, and a story in the same architectural style above the gate now occupies

the place of a chapel of St Nicholas, also part of Benedict's design. The window above the arch on the east side was formed of portions of a Perpendicular shrine, said to have belonged to St Ebba; the other portions are in the apse of the cathedral. "It was at this gateway of 'Peterborough the Proud,' as the abbey was popularly called, that all visitors, of whatever rank, put off their shoes before entering the holy precincts."

The West Front.—In passing beneath the arch of the main gateway leading into the close, a most striking view of the magnificent west front of the cathedral breaks upon the visitor. "This noble front," says Mr Davys, "is almost entirely built in the style known as Early English Gothic, of which it is perhaps the finest example we have now left us. It is matter of great surprise," he adds, "that we have no record handed down to us of the exact date of its erection; and the name of the architect under whose direction this original and beautiful design was carried out is also buried in obscurity. The style of the western transepts is Transition Norman, and in some places almost Early English; and as the former gave place to the latter in this country about the beginning of the thirteenth century, it would seem that these transepts were built about that time—probably during the government of Acharius (1200-14), the work being carried on and completed by his successor, Robert de Lindsey; and the mixture of Early English work with that of the Transition Norman (which occurs in some instances) may thus be satisfactorily accounted for. "It would therefore appear," continues Mr Davys, "that the western transepts of the monastic church were erected before the time of Walter de St Edmund, who began his rule in 1223, and that the building of the west front in all probability followed immediately after." Britton, another popular writer, also refers the building of the west front to the time of Acharius and Robert of Lindsey. It would seem, however, that though it was probably begun in the time of the latter abbot, it was not finished before the time of John de Caletto, who was elected to the abbacy in 1249. The reason assigned for this opinion is the similarity of some of its details to those of the Infirmary Church, which was erected by this abbot, and of which some beautiful portions are still to be seen.

On the north of the entrance is the chancel of St Thomas à Becket's Chapel, originally founded by Abbots de Waterville and Benedict, the latter of whom had been a monk at Canterbury at the time of Becket's murder, of which he wrote a narrative. This chancel, which now serves as a grammar-school, is of Late Decorated, or rather Early Perpendicular character; and the beautiful tracery of the east window is very interesting and worthy of notice, as is also the pierced cross which crowns the gable above it. On the right or south side, leading to what was once the abbot's lodgings, now the episcopal palace, is the beautiful gateway or entrance, which calls for special mention. It is in the Early Decorated style, with a groined roof springing from clustered shafts; an arcade lines its interior walls; at the angles are square turrets, in each of which is a niche containing a figure, and a third figure is placed in the gable. The arrangement on either side of this gateway is the same. The statues on the north side are those of Edward II., Abbot Godfrey of Crowland, and the prior of the abbey, wearing the Benedictine habit. On the south side are the figures of St Peter, St Paul, and St Andrew, the three saints to whom the church was originally dedicated. Above the gateway is a room called the Knight's Chamber, in which guests of distinguished rank were lodged; the windows of this room are of a later date than the gateway itself.

In front of this gateway, over an open space of green sward, rise the three enormous arches of the west front of the cathedral, or, more strictly speaking, "the gigantic west porch." "This porch, which is of the purest type of Early English architecture," writes Mr Murray, "dates in all probability between the years 1200 and 1222, during which period Acharius and Robert of Lindsey were abbots; and it is remarkable that neither of the local chroniclers has recorded the building of it, or that of the western transept behind it. The work," he adds, quoting from Mr F. A. Paley, "seems, however, to be coeval with the

chapter-house at Lincoln, and the west porch of Ely, both of which were built shortly after the year 1200, and have very florid and elaborate details. . . . The fineness of the masonry, and the close jointing of the deeply-moulded arch stones, are unsurpassed by anything of this period in the kingdom."

These three great arches are 81 feet in height, the centre one being narrower than the other two, and the acute angle at the top consequently the least, but the angles of the gables above have been wisely made equal. This inequality of the arches has been variously accounted for, but none of the accounts seem quite satisfactory. The arches are supported by triangular piers, entirely and boldly detached from the west wall. They are faced with banded shafts, and beyond them, north and south, rises a square turret, capped with a spire and pinnacles. The arches themselves support gables enriched with arcades and niches, and having in each a circular "rose" window; and a turret, terminating in a small spire, rises between each gable. The work of the arches, gables, and turrets is entirely Early English, but the spires and pinnacles which terminate the flanking turrets belong to the Late Decorated period. The capitals and leaf ornaments of the shafts which line the piers, as well as the mouldings of the arches themselves, are very graceful, and of purely Early English character. The turrets are octangular and in two stages, the upper one of which is pierced by narrow lights, bordered by chevron moulding. The spires by which they are capped rise slightly above the gables, which are of equal height and width. On each gable is an open cross, that in the centre being the richest. In a niche at the top of the central gable is a figure of St Peter with the keys, and in the two side niches are those of St Paul and St Andrew; the three saints to whom the church, at its solemn consecration in 1237, had been re-dedicated by the Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter. The consecration took place in obedience to a decree of the council convened in London in the same year by Cardinal Otto, legate of Pope Gregory IX., which ordered "that all churches and cathedrals, not having been consecrated with holy oil, though built of old, should be solemnly dedicated within two years." The west front has thirty figures remaining in their niches; and in the niches on either side of the circular windows are six small figures, said to be those of the six kings of England from the Conquest to the time of the erection of the west front. At the base of each gable, in a graceful arcade, are nine figures of apostles, each having a circular nimbus.

The flanking turrets are enriched with blank arcades of varying size and details; and the spire and pinnacles which crown the south turret are in the Decorated style, and extremely beautiful. Between the central piers of the front, rising to about half their height, is a highly enriched parvise, or porch, with an upper chamber of the Late Decorated type, added apparently about the year 1370. The bosses on the vault of the porch exhibit a fine enriched composition. On one of them is an unusual representation of the Blessed Trinity—viz., the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove proceeding out of the "glory of the Father." The room above now serves as a chapter library. Various arcades enrich the west wall of the church within the arches; and in the opening of each arch is a doorway, above which windows of Decorated work are inserted. The three doorways are unusually fine; the central one is divided into two arches by a shaft, the base of which displays a Benedictine tortured by demons—a perpetual "sermon in stone" for the monks.

The Lady Chapel and the north tower are of Early English work of the thirteenth century. The former was built by Prior Parys, and consecrated about 1290; he was himself buried at its entrance, where this inscription was visible in Gunton's day: "*Hic jacet Willielmus Parys quondam Prior Burgi, cujus animæ misereatur Deus. Amen. Pater noster. Ave Maria.*" This chapel was entirely destroyed by the Puritans in 1643. The latter was erected for the bells by Abbot Richard de London while he was a sacrist; two of the bells were given by himself, and called *Les Londreis* from him, and a third was given by Abbot de Caletto, and dedicated to St Oswald.

The Nave, which is a continuation of the choir, is perhaps the last building of any magnitude that was erected in the pure Norman style in this country, having been built between the years 1177 and 1193, so that some time before its completion the Norman must have given place to the Transition Norman, which was introduced about that period, and which prevailed in England during the reigns of Richard I. and his brother John, and of which style the magnificent choir of Canterbury Cathedral is a striking example. The architect, however, doubtless thought it better to complete his work in the style in which he had begun it, though by a minute examination of the structure the architectural student will observe, in many parts of it, a great leaning to the then newly-introduced Transition style. It bears a marked resemblance to the nave of Ely Cathedral, which was completed in 1174; and its length from the west transept to the western piers of the central tower is 211 feet; the width without the aisles 33 feet, and the height 81 feet. It consists of ten bays, has massive cylindrical piers, with smaller shafts set against them, and well-moulded circular arches. The triforium, which closely resembles that of Ely, has a wide semicircular arch, with zigzag moulding, embracing two smaller ones, divided by a single shaft. The clerestory above has the semicircular arches, circumscribed by a pointed hood moulding—the central one, which is higher than the rest, springs from slender shafts set on the capitals of those below. “Immediately above the fourth pillar on the north side, the column which supports the triforium arch, as well as that of the clerestory above it, has its capitals enriched with Early English foliage in place of the plain cushion-capital which is elsewhere seen. This seems to mark that the Norman work of Benedict is assimilated to and built in conformity with the rest, in a style then becoming obsolete” (Mr Paley). The mouldings of the bases of the piers in this part are also Early English, differing entirely from the rest, which are plain Norman. Eastward of the last bay of Benedict’s work the tympana of the triforium are hatched, like those of the transepts, whilst all the rest are plain. The hood-mould of the two eastern arches is deeper than the rest, and the capitals of the shafts plainer and heavier. In this direction the distinction appears sufficiently evident; and a still more evident change at the west end is pointed out by Mr Paley, as indicative of the termination in that direction of Abbot Benedict’s work. He says: “The third pillar from the west end, on each side, is considerably larger and wider than any others, and it also projects further into the aisles. The arch also springing from it westward is of a much greater span. The opposite vaulting-shafts, in the aisle walls, are brought forward beyond the line of the rest, to meet the pillars in question, so that the arch across the aisles is in this part very much contracted, and instead of being a mere groin-rib, like the rest, is a strong-moulded arch, of considerable depth in the soffit. The wider nave arch, with its massive and complex pillars, was the entrance into the tower from each side of the nave; the thicker aisle wall opposite to it was, in fact, the tower wall. These peculiarities sufficiently indicate the existence of the lower portions of two Norman towers.” A very handsome pulpit of Mansfield stone and Devonshire and Greek green marble has just been erected in the nave, near the organ-screen, at a cost of about £700, and was raised to the memory of the late Rev. John James, D.D., formerly a canon of the cathedral, by the deceased gentleman’s family. It is a magnificent structure, and will supply a want long felt at the Sunday evening service.

“In the south triforium gallery, also, there is the springing of a transverse arch, evidently the eastern arch of a south-west tower intended to have been erected there. There is, however, no satisfactory reason for believing these towers to mark the western termination of Abbot Benedict’s work. His original design seems to have been changed during the progress of the work, consequently the towers were abandoned, and two more bays were added to the nave, besides the western transept, which is entirely of Transitional character, distinct from that of the nave, with the exception of the one capital, and of the bases before mentioned, which agree in style with the transept, and the two additional west

bays, which approach to it. The present Early English portico was in existence when Robert Swaffham and Abbot John wrote, and they expressly assert that the nave was the work of Benedict. In accordance with the statement of these chroniclers, the Rev. G. A. Poole, in an able paper 'On the Abbey Church of Peterborough,' read before the Architectural Society of Northampton in 1855, maintains that Abbot Benedict was the builder of the entire nave and western transept. It has been suggested, however, that his predecessor, Abbot de Waterville, in order to secure the safety of the central tower which he had erected, must necessarily have built some portion of the nave. The capitals of the triforium shafts and of the main piers in the two bays above named are deserving of special notice."—*Murray's Eastern Cathedrals*.

Between each bay of the nave a single shaft rises from the floor to the roof; and these shafts formerly supported the rafters of the great pictured or painted ceiling of the nave. "When the tower-arches were changed from round to pointed, this remarkable ceiling, which is clearly of the twelfth century, was raised from a flat to its present shape, which is half octagonal. It is painted in lozenge-shaped divisions, of which the central and alternate lines on each side contain figures, most of which are seated, and represent royal and ecclesiastical personages, intermixed with very curious grotesques, in colours. The bordering and smaller lozenges are painted in black and white, with narrow red lines. The painting on the upper part of the walls, between the ceiling and the Norman cornice, on which it originally rested, is the work of the fourteenth century. This painting on the walls bears shields of arms of that date, and its general character is quite distinct from that of the ceiling itself. The vaulting or semicircular shafts which separate the bays of the nave are all terminated in the same manner, sloped off at the top to the Norman string moulding, which forms a cornice; and on each shaft is a sort of tongue, evidently part of the original design, so that they never had, nor intended to have, capitals; nor is there any trace of capitals in the walls above the ceiling, as has been rashly asserted; the side walls are in fact not high enough above the ceiling to admit of them. The original design was evidently intended for a flat painted ceiling; and although the only other example known in this country of such a ceiling is the one at St Albans, there is abundant evidence that it was the usual covering of an Early Norman nave, and of any wide central space, whether nave, or chancel, or transept. On the Continent there are many examples of flat ceilings of the twelfth century, although we are not aware that any have retained their ancient painting, and therefore this remarkable ceiling may be unique."—*Eastern Cathedrals*.

"Here, then," says Mr O. W. Davys, "we have an example of a Norman painted roof, which, with the exception of the transept roof of this cathedral, is perhaps the oldest now extant in this kingdom; and though many years have passed away since it was constructed, it is nearly as perfect as it was when first placed in its present position by Abbot Benedict." On the wall of the nave, on the north side of the great west door, hangs a portrait, with some verses beneath, of "Old Scarlett," a sexton and gravedigger of Peterborough, who buried two generations in the city, or, as Gunton says, "he buried the town twice over." He interred two queens—Catherine of Aragon and Mary of Scotland—in the cathedral; he died in 1594, aged ninety-eight years. "The portrait," says Mr Murray, "is curious as an example of costume, but is scarcely a fitting ornament for the nave of a cathedral." The Rev. T. James, late hon. canon, says, "Old Scarlett, 'who buried the town twice over,' and whose portrait, now in the nave of the cathedral, would be better placed in the chapter-house or elsewhere." The Rev. O. W. Davys speaks of it thus, "Though we do not presume to doubt of the worthiness of the old man here represented, yet we cannot conceal our sentiments as to the unsuitableness of such a picture and such an inscription in such a situation." "It is doubtless a great curiosity," writes the Rev. W. D. Sweeting; "but it is quite out of place in the house of God." Mr Walcott calls it "a king of spades." We think he ought rather to have dubbed him a "knight of the spade." The only exception, we believe, to

the general condemnation of poor Old Scarlet's picture, or rather to its being honoured with a place in the cathedral, is Mr Craddock, who "unaccountably speaks in very high terms of its value in its present position."

The North and South Aisles are formed by massive ranges of pillars supporting vast arches of singular simplicity and beauty. The vaulting of these aisles is Norman, with bold and massive cross ribs. An arcade of intersecting arches runs below the windows, which are late Early English insertions, unusual in form, flat arched, of five lights, and have plate tracery. The aisle walls were apparently raised when these windows were inserted. The triforium is now lighted by large Decorated windows of three lights, of fourteenth-century date, and had originally a steep roof sloping outwards. In the third bay from the west of the south aisle is the "abbot's door," an Early English doorway, opening into what was the ancient cloister, and corresponding with another door in the south cloister walk which led to the abbot's lodgings.

The Eastern Aisles are divided from the transept by massive piers, alternately round and octangular, with plain-cushioned capitals, and supporting arches which are slightly stilted. Each, which has a plain rib in the soffit, is surrounded by a billet moulding. The triforium above resembles that in the nave, except in having many of the tympana hatched. The clerestory is the same as on the west side; vaulting shafts rise to the roof between the arches; and a chevroned string-course, with a plain moulding above it, runs at the foot of the triforium. "The 'heaviness' of the masses, and the style of ornamentation; the billet, chevron, and indented or hatched moulding being alone used, sufficiently indicate the early date of these aisles, which precisely resemble the choir in all their details. 'It seems to be one continuous piece of work throughout.' The difference between this portion and the rest of the transept will be at once recognised by comparing the mouldings of the entrance arches of the choir aisles with those into the nave aisles opposite. The ceilings of both transepts are of the same date as that of the nave, which they resemble, except in being plainer; they are painted black and white in medallions. Unlike the nave ceiling, however, these of the transepts remain in their original position, and have never been raised. They may, therefore, lay claim to a yet higher antiquity."

The Transepts.—The eastern arches of both transepts, which, like the choir, belong to the earliest part of the church, were built by Abbots John of Seez and Martin of Bec, A.D. 1118–33; the rest of the transepts being the work of Abbot de Waterville, 1155–77. The arrangement of both the transepts is the same; the termination of each, north and south, is alike—each having three tiers of semicircular-headed windows, with a wall arcade below the lowest tier, the two upper being in the lines of the triforium and clerestory. The same arrangement of windows exists in the western wall of both transepts, with the exception of the clerestory tier, which resembles that of the nave in having a high central light, with a lower arch, forming an arcade passage on either side. The lowest tier of windows in the south transept have the billet moulding above them, and are straight-sided, whilst those opposite in the north transept are splayed, which was an evident improvement. The windows throughout the transepts, except those in the eastern aisles, are filled with Perpendicular tracery.

The North Transept, from which its eastern aisle is divided by open screen-work, has some stalls and canopies, removed from the choir and placed against the north wall; among these are three shafts of Early English character with gilt capitals. The east wall below the windows is hung with tapestry of the sixteenth century, representing the "delivery of St Peter from prison," and the "healing of the lame man at the gate of the Temple." The windows of this aisle are filled with Perpendicular tracery, except that nearest to the choir, which is Geometrical. A Norman doorway in the north wall opens to a staircase leading to the roof. Two closed arches in the northern and central bays on the east side formed the entrance to a very beautiful "Lady Chapel" of the Early English period, about 1274, which after the Restoration was demolished in order that the materials might be used to repair the great damage done to the cathedral by

Cromwell's troopers. "The Lady Chapel," says Mr Murray, "must have been a magnificent structure, rivalling that of Ely, which is in the same situation. The lower part of the gable of the roof can be seen against the outer wall of the clerestory of this transept, and shows that the chapel was considerably higher than the side wall. The southern bay of the aisle of the transept has an Early English window, which seems to show the pattern of those of the Lady Chapel, and which is also used in the south transept. There was the width of one bay between the Lady Chapel and the north aisle of the chancel, and a chantry chapel was erected in this space in the fifteenth century, of which there are traces in the wall of the aisle; and there was a passage from the aisle to the Lady Chapel, of which the arch remains in the third bay. There are two chantry chapels, dedicated to St John and St James, in the aisle of this transept, besides the one in the Lady Chapel.

The South Transept.—The eastern aisle of this transept is lighted by three Early English windows, the tracery in the heads of which is of the earliest kind, consisting of foliated circles only. This aisle was divided into three chapels by stone partitions of the same date as the aisle itself, one of which has an interesting Norman arcade. These chapels or altars were dedicated respectively to St Oswald, St Benedict, and St Kyneburgha, and their connection with the history of the place is obvious. The uncorrupted arm of St Oswald was the great relic of the house; St Benedict was the founder of the rule under which they lived; and St Kyneburgha was the sister of King Peada, the founder of the monastery, and was herself the foundress of a convent and church at Castor in 650, where she died and was buried, and from whence her remains, with those of her sister, St Kyniswitha, were removed to Peterborough by Abbot Elsinus in the beginning of the eleventh century (see CASTOR). In the west wall of this transept a Decorated doorway opens to a small building of the Transition Norman character, now used partly as a music-school and partly as the chapter-house. It was anciently known as the "Chapel of the Ostrie,"—a corruption, according to Mr Paley, of "hostelry," or guest-house. There were at the time of the dissolution, it is said, at least eighteen separate altars in connection with the church, and they were all doubtless served by members of the foundation, but had not separate endowments like the chantries in parish churches.

The West Transept was added to the nave during the great Transition period, and was, like the nave itself, probably the work of Benedict (1177-93). It extends across the nave, and projects one bay on either side. The vaulting and arch-moulding are much enriched, and of Transition Norman character. Lofty arches, parallel with the nave aisles, support towers of which no portion, except one stage of the north tower, was completed at the same time as the transept. The windows in the bays beyond the towers are adorned with Early English tracery. These windows have transoms with cusped headings to the lower lights of an unusual and early example, and the Norman clerestory windows above are filled with Perpendicular tracery. An Early English arcade, pierced for three doorways, runs along the west wall, having a wall-passage running through their jambs, and above each doorway is a window with Perpendicular tracery. The old font, which is of the Early English type, has been restored, and is now placed under the great south window; and the bells, which hang in the north-west tower, are rung from the floor of this transept. The view up the nave aisles, with their long perspective of circular vaulting-ribs, is very striking.

The Choir was built by the two abbots, John of Seez (1118-25) and Martin of Bec (1133-55), the intervening abbot, Henry of Anjou, "who lived," says the Saxon Chronicle, "even as a drone in a hive," having done nothing for it. The choir, as far as the apse, is of four bays. Its massive piers are entirely hidden by the tabernacle-work of the stalls. The arrangement and details of the triforium and clerestory precisely resemble those of the eastern transept aisles, except that the piers which alternate with the round ones are ten and twelve sided instead of octangular. The unusual havoc committed here by Cromwell and his marauders, who visited Peterborough in 1643, on their way to

besiege Crowland, was fearful, and will account for the present condition of the choir, all the ancient furniture of which has disappeared. The ancient fittings and richly-stained windows with which it was so elaborately furnished—some of which ranked amongst the finest in the kingdom—and the greater part of which remained until long after the Reformation, were entirely demolished.

In defiance of special orders to "do no injury to the church," these fanatical wretches destroyed everything valuable and interesting in it. They broke open its doors, and demolished its windows; the organs were pulled down and trampled upon, the prayer-books were torn in pieces, and the seats, stalls, and wainscots demolished. They robbed and rifled the tombs, and violated the monuments of the dead, including those of the two queens, Catherine of Aragon and Mary of Scotland. "They broke down the rails that enclosed the tomb of Catherine, and carried away the black velvet pall that covered the hearse—overthrew the hearse itself, and displaced the gravestone that lay over the body, and have left nothing now remaining of that tomb but only a monument of their own shame and villany. The like they would have done to the Queen of Scots, but that her hearse and pall were removed with her body to Westminster;" but her royal arms and escutcheons which did remain near the place where she had been interred were involved in the general destruction. It is narrated in the "*Mercurius Rusticus*," and quoted by Murray, that "one of the soldiers having charged his musket to shatter down the statues of the four Evangelists in the roof above the communion-table, by the rebound of his own shot was struck blind." The cloisters were then pulled down and destroyed, the chapter-house broken open, and all the charters and early records belonging to the cathedral were burned or demolished. They broke in pieces the superb reredos of carved stone, painted, gilt, and inlaid with plates of silver. They broke and defaced or injured the glorious font, the painting on the ceiling of the nave, and the beautiful cloister, for which the cathedral was remarkable. The minster was assigned to the towns-people as a general workshop, and for public worship; the soldiers appropriated such rich church vestments as they could find, and until their departure they were daily exercised by their officers in the nave of the cathedral. It is probable that no cathedral in England was more completely "set to rights," or underwent more wanton destruction at the hands of Cromwell and his Puritanical troopers. Yes, that arch-dismantler violated its sanctity; and in the mad fanaticism which then raged throughout England, our sacred edifices were polluted, plundered, and profaned in the most irreverent and disgraceful manner, and this by way of "doing God a service." With the exception, perhaps, of the destruction and confiscations which took place on the dissolution of the religious establishments in the previous century, more wanton and sacrilegious devastation was occasioned at this time by the party hostile to the Established Church, than had ever before been committed since the ravages of the ancient Danish invaders.

After the destruction so recently perpetrated by Cromwell, the inhabitants endeavoured once more to repair their minster. "The Lady Chapel was demolished to supply materials for the purpose, and the boards from the roof of this chapel were used as backs to the stalls in the choir, where they continued until the choir was resealed by Dean Lockier. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Dean Tarrant had the church repaved. The fragments which remained of the numerous windows of stained glass with which it was once enriched, were collected by Dean Kipling, and placed in two windows above the altar in the choir. These fragments, which are very beautiful, once formed portions of a series of windows in the church, representing the life of St Peter, which may be gathered from the fragments of texts referring to the life of the patron saint. At one time a wooden spire surmounted the present north-west spire, and a wooden octagon, formerly on the lantern tower, was removed by Dean Kipling, and the present corner turrets erected. The state of the building got gradually worse until the year 1827, previous to which time the choir was composed of deal; but at the suggestion of the Dean and Chapter, the sum of more than £5000 was

shortly contributed towards the erection of a new choir and altar screen. The work was carried out under the auspices of Dean Monk, through whose exertions the whole was completed in 1830, and the edifice once more restored. The organ-screen is composed of clunch-stone, decorated with spiral turrets; and the choir and altar screen are of Norway oak, elaborately carved; the stalls and woodwork are of the same material. The choir, after its restoration, was greatly admired, and was thought to present a more beautiful appearance than any other in the kingdom. The woodwork was executed by Mr F. Ruddle, and the stonework by Mr J. Thompson, both of Peterborough, from the designs of Mr Blore. A brass plate under the present organ-screen commemorates the event. Miss Harriet Martineau mentions this subject in her "*History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace.*" She says, "A new choir, of great beauty, was erected in Peterborough Cathedral during this period, and the church was made once more what it was before it was devastated by the Puritans. The expense was defrayed by a subscription within the diocese, and the work was superintended by the dean, Dr Monk, who had become Bishop of Gloucester before it was finished."

The roof of the choir, which dates apparently from the close of the fifteenth century, is of wood, with pendent bosses; and the whole has been coloured, the bosses gilt, and the medallions containing angels painted between the groining ribs. The date of this roof is not ascertained, but "whatever may be its age, it seems to indicate," says Mr Paley, "that the choir was not covered with a flat ceiling like the nave and transepts, but probably with an open timber roof, something like the nave of Ely Cathedral. Had there been a flat ceiling, it would surely be retained for the sake of uniformity." Besides the two queens, there were buried here, on the south side of the choir, two Archbishops of York—Elfricus, who died at Southwell in 1051, and Kinsius, who was chaplain to Edward the Confessor, and died in 1059. Both had been monks of Peterborough, but no memorials of these prelates have been preserved. In 1226, Richard de Mansco, Bishop of Durham and Chancellor of England, died here.

"It may interest some readers," says Mr Paley, "to give a brief concluding sketch of the appearance presented by the choir of this noble church at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and with little change for a hundred years afterwards." He says: "At the entrance of the choir where the organ now stands, was a rood-loft and rood, both of wood, coloured and gilded, the work of Abbot Robert Kirton. In this loft there was an altar with a frontal of coloured cloth, and eighteen images of saints, all richly gilt. The sides of the choir were fitted with very ancient and curious screen-work, erected in the time of William of Waterville, who built the Norman transept. This screen was painted with rude pictures of Scripture stories, with legends underneath them, many of which are given by Gunton. Both sides were adorned 'after an old decent manner,' with hangings of tapestry, sixteen in number, which were perhaps suspended from the triforium. On the north side, above the tomb of Queen Catherine, were several banners of silk, bravely garnished with heraldic devices and royal achievements. There were two 'desks of latten' (that is, eagle desks of brass) in the centre of the choir, used in the recitation of the offices of the breviary. Along the sides extended low wooden desks and seats richly carved, of which a good part is still preserved in the north transept aisle. A pair of great organs was placed on high in the rood-loft, and a smaller pair in some other part of the choir. Between two of the great pillars on the north side stood the lofty and magnificent hearse of Queen Catherine, over the spot where her body still rests undisturbed in the north aisle. This hearse was covered with a black velvet pall, with a large cross of silver tissue worked upon it. It was enriched on the sides with the arms and badges (the pomegranate, &c.) of Aragon. Within the hearse there appears to have been a small altar, on which masses were said for the repose of her soul. Near to this hearse, and therefore somewhat removed from the end of the apse, was the high altar, with its magnificent reredos, or screen,—a structure,' says Gunton, 'of stone most exquisitely carved,

and beautified with gilding and painting;’ it was ascended unto by about a dozen steps, and from its basis reared after the manner of a comely wall some six foot high, upon which were several curious pilasters supporting a fair arched roof, whereon were three goodly spires, reaching almost to the top of the church; the whole frame dilating itself to each side, all gilded and painted, saving some void plain places, which were anciently filled up with plates of silver, as has been mentioned in the inventory. The altar itself was of goodly freestone, plated with silver, well gilt—that is, having a tabula, or frontal, of precious metal, as was not uncommon in ancient times. On the altar was a crucifix, and a pyx or tabernacle of copper enamelled for reserving the blessed sacrament. Mention is made of ‘seven basins hanging, with four candlesticks.’ The basins contained ever-burning lamps, some of which were placed before the high altar, others within the hearse. The space in front of the altar was carpeted with ten pieces of stuff, probably richly dight with sacred emblems and devices ecclesiastical. The abbot’s chair was of stone, placed near the altar, and adjoining the south end. The walls around the apse and by the altar-screen were painted with heraldic lions and other devices, the vestiges of which may yet be distinctly seen. In the centre of the choir there hung a great *corona*, or candelabrum, holding eighteen lights; and there was another ‘bow candlestick’ near the brass eagle. Immediately over the high altar screen was a large pointed oval, or *vesica piscis*, with a painting of our Saviour coming to judgment, attended by apostles and saints. The windows were all filled with stained glass, as were those of the new building beyond the choir. Here also were three altars, on each of which stood a triptych with a painting of the Passion. Monuments and brass effigies there were in great variety, all of which, with the rest of the furniture enumerated above, and a vast deal besides, were ravaged and destroyed, or carried off, by Cromwell’s soldiers in the year 1643.”

Whilst the soldiers were thus employed in their work of sacrilege and plunder, they found a great parchment book, which was no other than “Swapham,” a curious manuscript, written by a monk named Hugh Candidus, containing a history of the abbey from its foundation till 1217, when it was written. It was redeemed at the time for 10s. by the precentor of the church, who had concealed it. The following memorandum is written on the first leaf of it: “This book was hid in the church by me, Humphrey Austin, February 1642. And found by one of Coll. Cromwelle souldyers when they pul’d downe all the seats in the quire, April 22th, 1643. And I making inquirie amongst them for an old Latin Bible which were lost, I found out at last the partie who had it, and I gave him for the book tenn shillings as you see by this acquittance. *The coppie of his acquittance:* ‘I pray let this scripture book alone for he hath paid me for it; therefore I would desire you to let it alone, by me Henry Topcliffe, souldyer under Capt. Cromwell, Coll. Cromwell’s sonn; therefore I pray let it alone.—By me Henry Topcliffe.’” The following account of the preservation of this ancient record is given by Dean Patrick: “One book, indeed, and but one,” he says, “still remains, which was happily redeemed from the fire by the then precentor of the church, Mr Humphrey Austin, who, knowing the great value of it, first hid it in February 1642, under a seat in the quire; and when it was found by a soldier on the 22d of April 1643 (when all the seats were pulled down), rescued it again by the offer of ten shillings, ‘for that old Latin Bible,’ as he called it, and about which he pretended to inquire. The name of the Bible, by the help of the ten shillings, preserved this precious treasure from the flames.” It is still preserved in the library.

The Central Tower, at the intersection of the nave and eastern transept, was originally built, as already stated, by Abbot de Waterville (1155–77), and formed a lantern of four stages. In consequence of its weight being found too heavy for the central piers to support, it was subsequently taken down nearly as far as the crowns of the great arches. The east and west arches were altered from semicircular to pointed. The Norman arches, north and west, which have chevron mouldings, remain; and the pointed hoods, inserted above the two

round arches, mark real arches of construction, devised to remove the weight from the crowns of the latter. The strong courses of masonry for this purpose may be seen from below when the sun shines brightly on the walls. The present tower and lantern, which dates from about 1340, is decorated, and has two lofty windows on each side, with a blind arcade of richly-decorated tracery between and beyond them. At the angles are octagonal turrets; and graceful vaulting-shafts of wood, in groups of three, carry the old lierne roof, in the centre boss of which is "the Saviour holding a globe." The wooden vaulting, as well as the entire lantern, were no doubt rendered necessary for the support of the south-east pier, which had suffered from the weight of the Norman tower, and which is "much crippled and bound with iron. The great pillars on the east side have settled very considerably on their foundations, dragging down their adjoining triforium and clerestory arches in a remarkable manner." The tower was originally surmounted by a wooden octagon, "which bore, or was intended to bear, a timber spire covered with lead." The octagon was removed by Dr Kipling, who was made Dean of Peterborough in 1798, when the turrets, which rise above the tower, were added. It has already been observed that it was a part of Abbot Benedict's design, that the nave was to terminate with two towers, three bays from the present west front; but whether these towers were actually built, or either of them, is now uncertain. Some inferences drawn from the chronicles, as indicating the probable erection, is pointed out by Mr Poole, who says, "Although these towers are never mentioned in any of the chronicles, I think their existence, and even something of their history, may be collected from the various ways in which the central tower is designated. Candidus, who lived and wrote while they were in existence, calls the central tower *magistra turris*, the chief tower, plainly inferring the existence of others. Swapham, who most likely remembered them, and witnessed their destruction, still gives to the central tower a distinctive name, *turris chori*, the tower of the choir, as distinguished from the western towers. Abbot John, who had, most likely, never seen these western towers, simply calls the central tower *turris*, the tower." Early in the fourteenth century, and of the purest Decorated work, is the south-west spire, called the bishop's spire, from its contiguity to the palace. The north-west spire, which is in the Perpendicular style, is at least a century later, nor is it of equal height. "It has very little merit, and suffers much by comparison with its fairer sister." There is a fine view of the west transept, and of the enriched western wall and its windows; from beneath the central tower, which has an unusual effect, and is well seen from this point.

The Apse.—A Norman arch, of which only the pillars remain, originally divided the apse from the choir, of which it forms the eastern end; and, notwithstanding the changes that have been made, in order to connect it with the new building beyond, the apse still remains a fine example of a Norman termination. It has a modern screen of Decorated work of the fourteenth century, richly diapered in gold and colour, extending across the back of it. Above the level of this screen were originally three tiers of Norman windows, five in each tier. The three central windows of the lowest tier were filled with Perpendicular tracery of the same date as the new building, into which they look. The two side windows of this tier are built up; but the Decorated tracery which remains in them proves that this tier of windows had been altered before undergoing a second change on the erection of the new building. The triforium windows, in the second tier, whilst they retain their circular headings, are, like the clerestory windows above them, filled with Decorated tracery of the same date, and doubtless inserted at the same time. An interesting Norman arcade is seen below the triforium window range, at the back of the wall-passage in which they are set. The windows are filled with stained glass, most of which is modern; that in the two central lights, however, consists of ancient fragments collected from different parts of the church.

The flat roof of the apse, like the eastern screen, has been excellently decorated from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. In the centre is our Saviour

in majesty ; surrounding Him, in medallions placed among the branches of a vine, which clusters over the pale blue ground of the ceiling, are half figures of the apostles. The whole is bordered by an inscription : " I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, the same shall bring forth much fruit : for without me ye can do nothing."

The South Choir Aisle is of the same date as the choir itself. The windows are of the early geometrical type, and of the same date and character as those in the nave ; and the wall beneath them is lined by an interesting and plainly moulded Norman arcade. There is a noticeable difference between the choir and the transepts—the distinction of their wall arcades—that of the transepts being single, whilst in the choir aisles it is double and intersected. The vaulting is similar to that of the eastern transept aisles. At the west end of the aisle, under a heavy Norman arch enriched with billet-moulding, is an effigy attributed to Abbot Andreas (1193–1200). He is robed in rich apparel, and treads on a dragon, the mouth of which is pierced by his staff. In his left hand is a book of statutes usually placed in the hands of Benedictine abbots, and supposed to represent the statutes of their order ; and in his right he carries the abbatial staff, which is plain, and turned to the left or inwards, denoting a domestic rule (a bishop's staff is generally much enriched, and turned to the right or outwards, indicating an external jurisdiction). Three more effigies of early abbots, said to have been brought from the chapter-house, are placed under the south wall of this aisle. All hold the book of statutes, and two of them are of early Decorated character. There is another effigy, but much shattered, placed under the wall of the choir. The eastern bay of this and of the opposite aisle are Early English, and have slender vaulting-shafts, with a leafed boss in the centre of the roof. The two bays thus formed chapters at the ends of the choir aisles, the original Norman terminations of which, according to Mr Paley, were square and not apsidal. There is a good double piscina in the south wall.

The tomb in which the remains of *Mary Queen of Scots* rested until their removal to Westminster, is marked by a black marble slab, directly over the south door of the choir at the entrance to the south aisle. Over this was erected to her memory a superb monument, which remained perfect till the Great Rebellion. The execution of the queen took place on February 8, 1587, at Fotheringhay Castle, and her body was brought here for interment on the 30th of July. The chariot in which it was conveyed was covered with black cloth, and was met at the entrance of the cathedral by Bishop Howland, who conducted it in solemn procession to the vault, in which it was immediately laid. On the following day a funeral service was performed, the Countess of Bedford being the chief mourner. A lofty hearse hung with black velvet, was erected over her resting-place, and was removed with the body to Westminster, where it was interred on the 11th October 1612. The autograph letter of her son, James I., requesting the removal of the body to Westminster, remains in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. (For a more full account of the trial and execution of this ill-fated queen, see Fotheringhay).

The New Building is a long parallelogram of five bays, and forms in effect a third transept, extending across and now forming the eastern end of the cathedral. It is entered from the choir-aisle, through an arch with square ornaments, characteristic of Perpendicular work, in the hollow of the moulding. Among these ornaments appear the Tudor rose, the pomegranate of Catherine of Aragon, the fleur-de-lis, the rebus of Abbot Kirton (a kirk on a tun), and some armorial bearings. It is said the want of shrine-room for the display of relics, in which Peterborough was especially rich, was the cause which led to the erection of this transept, which is similar to an eastern transept formerly existing in Fountains Abbey, near Ripon, Yorkshire, and which still remains at Durham, where the "Chapel of the Nine Altars," as it is called, was the work of Bishop Poore in 1228–41. It also so closely resembles, in almost all its details, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which was in process of building at the same time, that it has been said "the same master mind would seem to have conceived both." The

new building, so called, was commenced during the abbacy of Richard Ashton, who began his rule in 1439, but it was not completed until the time of Abbot Kirton (1496-1528), the immediate predecessor of John Chambers, who was the last Abbot, and first Bishop of Peterborough. Between each bay are very massive plain buttresses, on each of which is placed the sitting figure of an apostle; and the space between is filled with a rich and graceful parapet, on which are the letters R. A., and R. K., the initials of Richard Ashton and Robert Kirton, together with their devices—an ash-tree on a tun, and a kirk on a tun, and which may still be traced on the parapet and on the buttresses. On the parapet are also the alternate monograms I. H. S. and M. (Jesus and Mary). The fine groined roof, which is adorned with beautiful fan-tracery, is worthy of especial notice. The windows were originally filled with very fine stained glass, which, it is much to be regretted, has all disappeared, and “the central window alone,” says Mr Murray, “is now filled with wretched harlequin quarrels, than which the simplest white glass would be infinitely preferable.” On the bosses are the arms of England, Edward the Confessor, and Peterborough.

The Norman choir apse was adapted to the new building, and its Norman shafts and Norman wall still remain; and at the side of the entrance arches, these shafts are fitted with Perpendicular capitals. Portions of the Norman string course, much weather-worn, may also be observed, as well as the Decorated tracery still remaining in the closed windows, north and south. “The body of the aperture in the three easternmost is left open, and continued down to the ground in the form of lofty archways, though the lower parts are now blocked by the modern altar-screen, as they were formerly by steps leading from the back of the high altar. The marks of these steps may yet be seen in the south-east archway, within the chapel, as well as the hinges of the folding-doors, by which the retro-choir, or space behind the high altar, was enclosed.”—*Mr Paley, quoted by Murray.*

Under one of these arches at the back of the apse is the monument, long supposed to be the one erected by Godric, Abbot of Crowland, over the monks of Medeshamstede, who, with their abbot, Hedda, were slaughtered by a band of savage Danes in 870. They had already destroyed Crowland Abbey, and during their assault on Medeshamstede the brother of the Danish Jarl was killed by a stone thrown from the walls. In revenge, after an entrance had been forced, the Jarl, with his own hand, slew the abbot and all the surviving monks. They then, as already stated, plundered the abbey and burned it to the ground; but after their departure from the country a few of the dispersed monks of Crowland returned to their ruined monastery, and elected Godric for their abbot. Having as far as possible arranged his own community, Godric visited Medeshamstede, where, says Ingulphus, “he collected the mangled bodies of the monks—eighty-four in number—and interred them in one large grave, over which he raised a pyramidal stone three feet long, three feet high, and one foot broad, on which were cut the images of the deceased abbot and his monks; and it is said that every remaining year of his life he visited this monument, over which he pitched a tent, in which, during two days, he said masses for the repose of the souls of those buried beneath.”

Such, in substance, is the narrative of Ingulphus, the chronicler of Crowland; but although the tomb agrees very closely with the measurements here given, Mr M. H. Bloxam, a good authority in sepulchral lore, who read a paper on the monumental remains of Peterborough Cathedral, at a meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1861, was of opinion that the stone was a sculptured monument erected over the relics of St Kyneburgha and St Kyniswitha, which, as stated above, were removed hither from Castor by Abbot Elsinus. Though this stone is commonly accounted a memorial of Abbot Hedda and his monks (870), and is said to be the oldest Christian monument now extant in England, its details do not warrant so early a date being assigned to it. It is certainly a work of the eleventh century, which date would agree with that of the removal of the bodies of these saints by Elsinus, who was abbot from 1005 to 1065. The

monument, says Mr Murray, "is a mass either of Purbeck, or of a somewhat similar marble, full of minute shells. . . . On either of the upright sides are six much-worn figures, the details of which are very difficult to distinguish. All have the nimbus—a plain circular heading round the heads, except one, which has the cruciform nimbus distinctive of our Lord, indicated by double lines proceeding from the head to the exterior beading. The dress of all is alike—a long robe with a shorter sleeved vestment over it. They carry emblems which seem to vary, but most have books, and some bear palm branches. All are under a circular arcade, with a kind of double-leaf ornament springing from the intersections. The sloping top of the stone is divided into four partitions, with rude sculpture of leafage and birds, one of which may perhaps represent a peacock, a favourite emblem of the resurrection. Circles and knots of intersected lines mark the early character of the whole work. The two sides are plain, except that on the south side the date 870 has been carved in modern Arabic numerals." Although the dress of the figures is that of the twelfth century, Mr Murray suggests that they are probably those of the Saviour and His Apostles, who are usually represented as carrying books; and "it is not impossible," he adds, "that the monument, which may in reality be that of an early abbot, is the actual stone described by Ingulphus, whose narrative has been proved to be a composition of much later date."

The effigy of an abbot of early English date is placed in the recess behind the altar, and on the adjoining wall is the monument of Bishop Cumberland, who died in 1718, with an inscription from a poetical address to the bishop, by Dupont, Dean of Peterborough, whose own monument remains in the north choir aisle. On the same wall is another monument to Bishop White Kennett, who died in 1728. There was also a large one erected during his own lifetime by Sir Humphrey Orme, for himself and his family; but he survived his own monument, having lived to see its destruction by the Puritans in 1643. On the wall adjoining "Abbot Hedda's monument," is one to the memory of Thomas Deacon, the founder of a charity school at Peterborough, and in many other respects a benefactor to the city. He reclines on the summit of his sarcophagus, attired in a Ramillies wig, with one hand resting on a skull, whilst with the other he points to the record of his virtues which he left behind him. Against the north wall of the apse is another monument, composed of fragments of various dates, arranged as a memorial to some unknown person. The Perpendicular portions of it belonged to a shrine which contained relics of St Ebba, the sister of St Oswald, and the instructress of St Etheldreda of Ely. The most important portions of this shrine now form the window above the arch of the gateway as already noticed.

The *North Choir Aisle* is an exact resemblance of the aisle of the south choir, the first bay of each being of Early English character. In this aisle one of the original Norman window openings has been preserved. It is filled, however, with Perpendicular tracery, and with modern stained glass, and overlooks a slab of blue stone, close to the north choir door, beneath which rest the remains of Queen Catherine of Aragon. "In contemplating the humble grave of one to whose existence, though it may be but incidentally," writes Mr Paley, "this nation owes the greatest change that ever was brought about in it, and upon the accident of whose burial here depended the preservation of this fine abbey, and its conversion into a cathedral church; there is no monument in England that can fairly be called more deeply interesting than this one, though few indeed of those who daily trample on it, and are fast obliterating the simple words, 'Queen Catherine, A.D. 1536,' appear to entertain a thought about it. Not one in five hundred, we dare aver, recalls her dying words in Shakespeare's 'King Henry VIII.'

"When I am dead

Let me be used with honour: strew me o'er
With maiden flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave: embalm me,
Then lay me forth: although unqueened, yet still
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."

Many banners with heraldic devices and royal achievements hung above this tomb; and a lofty hearse, covered with a black velvet pall, marked with a cross of silver tissue, and enriched on the sides with the arms and badges of Aragon, remained on it until the destruction wrought by Cromwell's soldiers. Queen Catherine, the closing scene of whose life it is scarcely possible to imagine otherwise than as Shakespeare has painted it, died at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, January 8th, 1535, and was interred in this aisle with much of the state befitting "a queen, and daughter to a king."

An excellent view of the exterior of the cathedral is obtained from the north-east angle of the churchyard; the chapel with its rich Perpendicular work, the Norman apse terminating above it, and the many lines of towers and spires which group most picturesquely, contrast well with the surrounding foliage. The transept gables are of great beauty; Early English in style, and of the same date and character as the west front. The first stage of the north transept tower above the roof is Transition Norman, of the same date as the transept; the upper stage and pinnacles are Early English, but of later date than the west front. The exterior of the eastern apse is much enriched, and very striking. Buttress turrets, capped with spires, rise at its junction with the choir. Norman pillars run up between the windows; an interesting arcade passes round below the upper tier of windows, and in the parapet above, which is an addition of the Early Decorated period, are circular medallions, enclosing trefoils, from which half emerge figures of kings and ecclesiastics.

Proceeding eastward of the cathedral, we arrive in front of the arches of the infirmary, built by Abbot de Caletto about the middle of the thirteenth century. These arches, which are now built into the walls of the prebendal houses, are among the chief surviving relics of the monastic buildings. A short distance to the east we are presented with a glimpse of the ruins of the chapel of the infirmary (dedicated to St Lawrence), and the great hall, with their splendid arches and thick columns. In the walls, in one of the bishop's gardens, are portions of the refectory. The present archdeacon's house is said to have been the kitchen of the infirmary; but the Rev. W. D. Sweeting believes it was always a residence. The present deanery was formerly the residence of the prior. From the southern side of the cathedral we enter the square, where are the ruins of the cloisters, whose southern and western walls still remain, and contain a singular variety of tracery, mouldings, columns, and doorways. Some of the arches of the original Norman cloister which occupied the place of the Laurel Court, the site of the cloister destroyed by Cromwell's troopers, still remain in the western wall, the "cheese moulding" on one of which indicates its early date. At the south-west angle is a fine Norman doorway, the tympanum of which is enriched with foliage and twisted dragons. Another cloister of Perpendicular date occupied the site of two earlier ones. Some portions of its lavatories remain, and the stained glass in its windows is said to have ranked among the finest in England. In the south wall of the cloister is a much enriched Early English doorway, once an entrance to the abbot's lodge—the present palace—and immediately opposite is the abbot's door, opening to the nave of the cathedral.

Peterborough, which takes the highest place among the English cathedrals of the second class, as already stated, has one unique feature, viz.—the grand triple arch of its truly magnificent west front, which, regarded as a composition, is perhaps without a parallel. Mr Ferguson (*"Handbook of Architecture,"* p. 869, quoted by Murray), says, "As a portico, using the term in its classical sense, the west front of Peterborough is the grandest and finest in Europe, though wanting in the accompaniments which would enable it to rival some of the great façades of Continental cathedrals." "And," adds Mr Murray, "there is no similar arrangement on an important scale in England, although on the Continent it is not uncommon, as at Amiens and Chartres, but nowhere is the triple entrance to the sanctuary—typical, it is usually considered, of the Holy Trinity—grander or more emphatically marked. The effects of light and shade produced by the great piers and arches of this 'magnificent front of columel work,' as Fuller calls

it, are wonderful. The upper portion of the space within them is generally in deep shadow, even at sunset, when the rest of the front is glowing with rosy light: this moment should be watched for by the visitor, and the effect of a full moon is still more impressive."

"We have now," in the words of the Rev. Mr Poole, "gradually built up what may well be called a noble minster, and a glance at the plan thus completed will show a Latin cross, the feet resting on two steps, and the head terminating originally in an apse, to which a transept yet farther east has been added. The cross is of that form which is commonly found in old representations of the Rood, where the figure of the Crucified is attended by the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple, kneeling one on either side, on a step at the foot of the cross, while the inscription over the head appears on a scroll crossing the upper part of the tree. We have, then, in the ground plan of Peterborough Cathedral the highest and most completely developed symbolism of the doctrine of the cross of which a Christian church is capable.* "I would rather suggest than assert," adds Mr Poole, "that the upper step of the two, which is found in all churches with a western transept only, as Wells, for instance, and Peterborough before the addition of the façade, is fairly to be assigned to the two sainted witnesses of our Lord's death; and that the lower step is to be assigned to the approach of the disciples generally; and in the lowest place even of this lower step, is well placed the *galilee*, the porch of penitents, and the court where their penance was to be awarded."—*Rev. G. A. Poole, on the Abbey Church of Peterborough.*

The following extract from an eloquent discourse delivered by a popular preacher, the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., will not, we trust, be deemed out of place in concluding this hasty sketch of our noble cathedral. Mr Melvill says—"If it be fitting that the palaces of our kings bear evidence of the illustriousness of the party to whose use they are devoted, what is to be said of the churches of our God? There ought not to be in a Christian land more sumptuous structures than those which are expressly dedicated to the Almighty. It is no good sign when palaces are more and more costly, and churches less and less noble. There is no finer saying in scripture than that of David to Nathan, 'See now I dwell in an house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains.' It shamed this righteous monarch to be more splendidly lodged than the sacred emblem of the Divine presence; he could not enjoy his cedar palace whilst there were only curtains to enclose the ark. He rifled the world that its Maker might have a habitation, massive with richness and sparkling with glories; and when Solomon had completed the gorgeous fabric, there was not on the face of the earth a monarch, whose dwelling could rival that reared for the universal King. And this King took possession of the noble sanctuary with every demonstration that He approved the piety which had dedicated to Him the marble, and the jasper, and the gold. After this let no man say that the meanness of a structure is no reason against its fitness for God's service. In one sense it is no reason; God requires not the majesty of architecture in order that He may condescend to the taking up His abode, and giving audience to His people; but at least our piety should be shown by our readiness to dedicate the best that we have unto God. If God is to have a house at all, that house should be the noblest that we have the power of rearing; bearing such proportion as our ability can effectuate, to the greatness of the Being who is to show Himself within its walls. Otherwise, if our churches be inferior to our other structures, less splendid in design, less rich in architecture, we give the strongest of all pos-

* The Cross being the instrument of our redemption, was always considered as the distinguishing symbol of Christianity. A cross was borne in front of the missionaries when they announced the doctrine of the gospel to Ethelbert. A cross was erected by Oswald, the exiled king of Northumbria, and venerated by his followers, before they ventured to face the numerous and victorious host of the Britons. A cross, in many districts, supplied the place of an oratory, and around it the thane and his retainers frequently assembled to perform their devotions, and in the principal churches, a cross of silver was displayed on the altar, and proclaimed the victory of Christ over the gods of paganism.—*Lingard's "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,"* vol. ii. p. 113.

sible proofs, that we are less disposed to do honour to God than to ourselves ; that we think the ' curtains ' good enough for the ark, and reserve the ' cedar ' for our own habitation. It was not thus with our ancestors, whom we are ready enough to accuse of superstition, but in whom there must have been better and loftier feelings. Witness the cathedrals which yet crest our land ; mightier and more sumptuous, as they ought to be, than even our palaces. Say not that a mere dark superstition actuated the men, who designed and executed these sublime edifices. The long-drawn aisles, the fretted roofs, the dim recesses, the soaring spires, all witness that the architect had grand thoughts of God, and strove to embody them in combinations of the wood and the stone, even as the poet his conceptions in the melodies of verse, or the orator his in the majesty of eloquence. It is a cold and withered piety which catches no inspiration from the structure, as a man walks beneath arches which seem designed to bear up the sky ; and hears the rich symphony wandering amid the forest of pillars as the voice of the Lord God circulated among the trees of the garden. And there must have been piety, lofty and ardent piety, in those who could plan structures that thus seem to furnish instances of their piety to successive generations. The cathedral, with its awe-inciting vastness, its storied windows, its mellowed light, its deepened shadows, appears like the rich volume of some old divine ; we gather from the work the mind of the author, and it is a mind which has grown great in musing upon God." Thus justly and beautifully argues Mr Melvill in his " Miscellaneous Sermons," v. iii. p. 407.

THE DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

This city was anciently annexed to the diocese of Lincoln, from which it was separated at the dissolution and erected into a distinct see with a diocese, consisting of the counties of Northampton and Rutland, under the title of the archdeaconry of Northampton, and divided into the deaneries of Alstow hundred, Okeham Soca, Rutland deanery, or Martinsley, East hundred, Peterborough, Wrاندike hundred, Weldon, Oundle, Higham Ferrers, Rothwell, Haddon, Daventry, Northampton, Preston, Brackley. Leicestershire has been added from the diocese of Lincoln : it consists of the archdeaconry of Leicester, and is divided into the deaneries of Framland, Goscot, Ackley, Sparkenhoe, Goodlaxton, Leicester, Gartree. The number of benefices in this diocese returned to the Commissioners in 1873, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 567, the archdeaconry of Northampton comprising 328, and the archdeaconry of Leicester 239.

Provision has been made for the increase of the average annual income of the bishop to the sum of £4500. The amount of the average net income of the dean and chapter or corporation of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate during the three years ending 1873, was £7500. The corporation consists of the dean and four prebendaries, who have also houses assigned to them. The fabric of the cathedral has been usually repaired out of the corporate revenues of the dean and chapter assisted occasionally by the public contributions.

ABBOTS OF PETERBOROUGH, FROM 656 TO 1541.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
1 Saxulphus	656	17 Ernulphus	1107	31 Robert de Sutton	1262
2 Cuthbaldus	673	18 John of Salisbury	1118	32 Richard de London ...	1274
3 Egbaldus	716	19 Henricus de Angeli ...	1127	33 Wm. de Woodford ...	1295
4 Pusa		20 Martinus de Vecti ...	1133	34 Geoffrey de Croyland	1299
5 Beonna		21 Wm. de Waterville ...	1155	35 Adam de Boothby	1321
6 Celredus		22 Benedict	1177	36 Henry de Morcot	1338
7 Hedda	833	23 Andreas	1193	37 Robert de Ramsey ...	1353
8 Adulphus	972	24 Acharius	1200	38 Henry de Overton	1361
9 Kenulphus	992	25 Robert de Lindsey ...	1214	39 Nicholas de Elnes-	
10 Elsinus	1005	26 Alexander de Hold-		towe	1391
11 Arwinus	1055	derness	1222	40 William Genge	1397
12 Leofricus	1057	27 Martin de Ramsey ...	1226	41 John Deeping	1409
13 Brando	1066	28 Walter de St Ed-		42 Richard Ashton	1439
14 Turaldus	1069	munda	1233	43 William Ramsey	1471
15 Godricus	1100	29 William de Hotot ...	1246	44 Robert Kirton	1496
16 Matthias	1103	30 John de Caletto	1249	45 John Chambers	1528

BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH, FROM 1541 TO 1874.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
1 John Chambers	1541	10 Benjamin Laney	1660	19 Robert Lamb	1764
2 David Poole	1556	11 Joseph Henshaw	1663	20 John Hinchcliffe	1769
3 Edmund Scambler	1560	12 William Lloyd	1679	21 Spencer Madan	1794
4 Richard Howland	1584	13 Thomas White	1685	22 John Parsons	1813
5 Thomas Dove	1600	14 Richd. Cumberland	1691	23 Herbert Marsh	1819
6 William Pierse	1630	15 White Kennett	1718	24 George Davys	1839
7 Augustin Lindsell	1632	16 Robert Clavering	1728	25 Francis Jeune	1864
8 Francis Dee	1634	17 John Thomas	1747	26 Wm. Connor Magee	1868
9 John Towers	1638	18 Richard Terrick	1757		

DEANS OF PETERBOROUGH.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
1 Francis Abree, <i>alias</i> Leycester	1541	13 John Towers	1632	25 Francis Lockier	1724
2 Gerard Carlton	1543	14 Thomas Jackson	1638	26 John Thomas	1740
3 James Curthop	1549	15 John Cosin	1640	27 Robert Lamb	1744
4 John Boxall	1557	16 Edward Rainbow	1660	28 Charles Tarrant	1764
5 William Latymer	1560	17 James Duport	1664	29 C. Manners Sutton	1791
6 Richard Fletcher	1585	18 Simon Patrick	1679	30 Peter Peckard	1792
7 Thomas Nevill	1589	19 Richard Kidder	1689	31 Thomas Kipling	1798
8 John Palmer	1597	20 Samuel Freeman	1691	32 James Henry Monk	1822
9 Richard Cleyton	1607	21 White Kennett	1707	33 Thomas Turton	1830
10 George Meriton	1612	22 Richard Reynolds	1718	34 George Butler	1842
11 Henry Beaumont	1616	23 Edward Gee	1721	35 Augustus Page Saund- ers	1853
12 William Pierse	1622	24 John Mandeville	1722		

ANNALS OF THE BISHOPS.

The new diocese, established in 1541, consisted of a bishop, a dean, six canons or prebendaries, and an archdeacon. Besides these the statutes directed that there should be six minor canons chosen. Upon the dissolution of the abbey, the king seized the revenues, amounting to the yearly value of £733 (equal to £4600 of our money); he made a threefold division of them, reserving to himself one-third part, and assigning another third part to the maintenance of the bishop, and the remaining one to the dean and chapter.

John Chambers, who, in the words of Gunton, the historian, "loved to sleep in a whole skin, and desired to die in his nest," was the last Abbot and first Bishop of Peterborough. He resigned the abbey to Henry VIII. on the 1st March 1540, and was then granted an annual pension of £266; but in the following year, letters patent were issued for converting the monastic church into the cathedral of a new diocese, which was to extend over the counties of Northampton and Rutland, hitherto comprised in the great diocese of Lincoln. The temporalities were delivered to him on the 14th of September, and he was consecrated on the 22d of October 1541. He retained the abbot's residence as his palace. Bishop Chambers erected for himself in the cathedral a beautiful monumental statue in white chalk, which was destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers in 1643, and having governed his new diocese for fifteen years, he died in 1556.

David Poole or Pole, LL.D., Fellow of All Souls, and Dean of Arches, the next bishop, was consecrated on the 15th of August 1556, having been appointed by the Pope, in the reign of Queen Mary, for at this time Catholicity was restored. Bishop Poole governed during the remainder of Mary's reign; but, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of Elizabeth, in 1559, he was dismissed, imprisoned, and died (it is said) in retirement and misery on one of the farms belonging to the see, in 1568.

"It may not be considered too great a digression," writes Mr Phillips, in his "Guide to the Cathedral," "if we say a few words about this 'good Queen Bess,' as her fraudulent historians call her. Indeed we cannot let this opportunity pass, of showing Elizabeth in her true colours. It is a duty which every writer owes to the public, and after the specimen of her charity which we have just recorded, we are sure our remarks will not be unacceptable. Be it known, then,

that during the reign of her sister Mary, Elizabeth professed to be a most zealous Catholic. She attended mass, and could count her beads with the rapidity and devotion of a saint. Yet, notwithstanding these outward appearances, Queen Mary knew the treachery and deception of her sister's heart, and was never confident of her actions. She long suspected her sister's conduct, and when dying, requested that Elizabeth would no longer deceive her as to her real character. With a great oath, Elizabeth said she hoped 'the earth would open and swallow her up, if she were not in heart and soul a Catholic.' No sooner, however, was Elizabeth queen than she declared herself a Protestant, and began her reign by dismissing from office all those who were not after her way of thinking. Hence David Poole's degradation: It would require too much space to write out a fair statement of Elizabeth's character in this work: if, however, the blackest perjury—the most base and open licentiousness—the most horrid sacrifices to the Protestant faith—the cruelest hatred and persecution of a young and lovely queen, who threw herself upon Elizabeth for protection; if imprisoning her for upwards of eighteen years for an alleged crime of which she had no right to be an arbiter, and the final murder of that queen, are sufficient virtues to make Elizabeth worthy the commendation of posterity, we will leave her to their homage, and smother the indignation which the black catalogue of her crimes arouses within us."

Edmund Scambler, who had been chaplain to Archbishop Parker, was elected to the see of Peterborough in 1560, and translated to that of Norwich in 1584. During his long episcopate at Peterborough, he alienated much of the land belonging to the see. "As if," says Gunton, "King Henry had not taken enough, and the bishop himself would take away more." "The greater part of the alienated estates," says Murray, "passed into the hands of Cecil, who surrounded his mansion-house at Burleigh with the spoils of the see of Peterborough." "At the commencement of the Reformation, and during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary," he adds, quoting from "Hallam's Constitutional History," chap. iv., "the alienation of church property had gone so far, that in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign statutes were made, disabling ecclesiastical proprietors from granting away their lands, except on leases for three lives, or twenty-one years. But an unfortunate reservation was made in favour of the crown. The queen, therefore, and her courtiers who obtained grants from her, continued to prey upon their succulent victims. Cecil, however, was not more mercenary and rapacious than the rest of Elizabeth's courtiers, with the exception of Walsingham, who spent his own estate in her service, and left not sufficient to pay his debts."

Richard Howland, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, and in whose time Mary Queen of Scots was interred in the cathedral, was the next bishop. He was succeeded in 1600 by Thomas Dove, Dean of Norwich, and chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who was wont to call him "the Dove with silver wings," from "his eloquent preaching and reverend aspect." He kept great hospitality during his long episcopate of thirty years. His son erected a handsome monument to his memory, which was destroyed in 1643 by Cromwell's troops.

William Peirs, formerly Dean of Peterborough, was next appointed to the see. He is said to have been a man of great attainments, and after a rule of two years he was translated to the bishopric of Bath.

Augustine Lindsell was inducted to the bishopric in 1632. The parsonage of Castor was added to the cathedral during the presidency of this bishop. He was translated to Hereford in 1634, and in the same year Francis Dee, Dean of Chichester, was elected his successor. During his lifetime he gave the impropriate parsonage of Pagham, in Sussex, to St John's College, Cambridge, for the support of two fellows and two scholars, to be elected out of Peterborough school. On his death, in 1638, John Towers, then dean, was promoted to the see of Peterborough. In 1640 he was summoned to Parliament by the king. An opinion generally prevailed at this time that bishops should not occupy seats in Parliament, which roused Towers to such a degree of revenge, that he and eleven other bishops entered a protest against all laws, &c., that had been passed

during their absence from Parliament. For this petty display of spirit, they were imprisoned for nearly six months, and whilst in prison the scenes were enacted by Cromwell's soldiers which are recorded at page 606. Soon after the accession of Bishop Towers, the "great commission for draining the fens" was opened at Peterborough. The commissioners sat for some days in the great hall of the palace, and their decisions were henceforth known as "Peterborough law." He was for some time in attendance on Charles I., and died in obscurity in 1648, just twenty days before his master, and for twelve years the cathedral continued in a state of ruin and desolation until the restoration of Charles II. to the throne.

Benjamin Laney, Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and Dean of Rochester, was inducted in 1660, and was a liberal benefactor to the cathedral. It was partly restored after the desecration, and used as a parish church by the inhabitants. "Dean Cosin renewed the ancient usage, and settled the church and choir in a proper order." Bishop Laney attended Charles II. in his exile, and was translated to Lincoln in 1663.

Joseph Henshaw, Dean of Chichester, was the next bishop. He was considered a learned man; was the author of a work of some reputation, entitled "*Horæ Successivæ*;" he died in London in 1678, and was buried with his wife in the church of East Lavant, Sussex.

William Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff, was preferred to this see in 1679, and to that of Norwich, in 1685. Refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived of his bishopric in 1690, and died in Hammersmith, near London, in 1710. He was the longest lived of the nonjuring bishops.

Thomas White was inducted in 1685, and dismissed in 1690, having refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the accession of William III. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower.

Richard Cumberland, a prelate deeply learned in the Oriental languages, mathematics, and anatomy, and a voluminous author, was elected in 1691, and died October 9th, 1718. His great grandson, Richard Cumberland, author of "*The Observer*," writing of him, says, "He had no pretensions to quick and brilliant talents. His mind was fitted for elaborate and profound researches, as his works more fully testify." Bishop Cumberland was the author of a work entitled, "*De Legibus Naturæ Disputatio Philosophica*," a refutation of the "free principles" of Hobbes. This book went through several editions in Latin and English, both in this country and on the Continent. He also wrote, "*Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ*," or "Attempts for Discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations." His monument is in the new building, as already noticed.

William Kennett, eleven years dean of this cathedral, succeeded in the same year. He was a learned and distinguished prelate, a renowned antiquary, and the author of several useful and interesting works. He died on the 19th December 1728. Bishop Kennett was born at Dover in 1660, was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and became successively Vicar at Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, rector of Shottesbroke, Berkshire, and Dean and Bishop of Peterborough. Besides his smaller literary works, in which he replied to the arguments of Atterbury respecting the history and rights of the Convocation, he wrote "*Parochial Antiquities: a History of Ambrosden, Bicester, and the Neighbourhood*," 4to, 1695, which was republished at Oxford in 1818; "*A Complete History of England*," 3 vols. folio, 1706. The third volume contains the history from Charles I. to William III. The chapter library was greatly enriched by Bishop Kennett, whose monument is also in the new building.

Robert Clavering, of whom little is said except that he was a pluralist, was the next bishop. He was translated to Peterborough from Llandaff.

John Thomas, tutor to George III., was consecrated in 1747. During his prelacy a society was established at Peterborough, called the "Gentlemen's Society," whose object was to encourage antiquarian research and literature in general. Britton says, "A spirit of rivalry pervaded at that time in the formation

of such institutes, and we find that besides the chief or head at London, called the Society of Antiquaries, there were others at Spalding, Stamford, Doncaster, Wisbeach, Lincoln, Worcester, and Dublin." Bishop Thomas was translated to Sarum in 1757, and to Winchester in 1761.

Richard Terrick, his successor, was translated to London in 1764.

Robert Lamb, formerly Dean of Peterborough, succeeded him, and died in 1769.

John Hinchcliffe was the next bishop. He rose to the high station which he occupied from one of the lowest in society. His father was a stable-keeper in London, and getting him into Westminster school, he succeeded so well in his studies, that he went to Cambridge, and sat for a fellowship, which he obtained in 1750. He afterwards married a lady with a fortune of £15,000, and previously to his promotion to the see of Peterborough, he was appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1789 he was appointed to the Deanery of Durham, which he held with his bishopric until his death in 1794, after a presidency of nearly twenty-five years. Historians speak very favourably of his character.

Spencer Madan, formerly a prebendary here, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol, from which see he was translated to Peterborough. After ruling nineteen years, he died in 1813.

John Parsons, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was nominated in the same year, and is said to have been an able reformer of University abuses, and an honest liberal man. He retained the mastership until his death. He died at Oxford in 1819, and was buried in the chapel of the College.

Herbert Marsh, a native of London, and Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, where he had been Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, was the next bishop. He resided at Gottingen for several years with a view to his improvement in modern languages; and whilst there undertook the translation of "Michaelis' Introduction to the New Testament," to which he added explanatory and supplemental notes. In 1792 he published "An Essay on the Usefulness of Theological Learning." He likewise published "An Essay on the English National Credit," and "A History of the Politics of Great Britain and France," and several other works. In 1816, he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff, and translated to the see of Peterborough in 1819. He died on the 1st May 1839, and was succeeded in the same year by

George Davys, formerly a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and who took a wrangler's degree in 1803. He subsequently became Curate of Littlebury, and in 1814, of Chesterford; this latter curacy he held until Dr Blomfield, the present Bishop of London, was presented to that living, when Mr Davys became Curate of Swaffham Prior; he afterwards removed to Kensington, and was appointed tutor to the Princess Victoria, our present Queen. Shortly after this he was presented to the Rectory of All-Hallows, London, and in 1831 to the Deanery of Chester, on which occasion he took the degree of D.D.

Francis Jeune, D.C.L., formerly head-master of Birmingham, Dean of Jersey, master of Pembroke, Oxford, and Dean of Lincoln, succeeded Bishop Davys in 1864, and on his decease in 1868 was succeeded by

William Connor Magee, D.D. and D.C.L., the present bishop, who was consecrated 1868, was formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; subsequently Assistant Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and Prebendary of Wells; Minister of Quebec Chapel, London; Rector of Enniskillen, Precentor of Clogher, Dean of Cork and of the Chapel-Royal, Dublin.

The following is the substance of the schemes and decrees to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England obtained the sanction of the Crown:—That all parishes, which are locally situated in one diocese, and under the jurisdiction of another, be made subject to that see within which they are locally situated; that certain new dioceses should be created, and that such apportionment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage should be made among the archbishops and bishops, so as to leave an average yearly income of £15,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury; £10,000 to the Archbishop of York; £10,000

to the Bishop of London; £8000 to the Bishop of Durham; £7000 to the Bishop of Winchester; £5000 to the Bishops of Ely, Worcester, and Bath and Wells, respectively; £5200 to the Bishop of Asaph and Bangor; and that out of the funds arising in the said dioceses, over and above the said incomes, the commissioners should grant such stipends to the other bishops as should make their average annual incomes not less than £4000, nor more than £5000.

The following is a list of the manors belonging to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Peterborough:—

BISHOP'S MANORS.

Boroughbury, in Peterborough
Eye
Buckden with the members in Huntingdonshire

DEAN AND CHAPTER'S MANORS.

Peterborough
Werrington
Walton
Paston, Gunthorpe, and
Thwaites
Glinton with Peakirk
Irthingborough

In Northampton-
shire

Steward—Henry Pearson Gates, Esq. Peterborough; Acting Deputy-Steward—Andrew Percival, Esq. Peterborough

DIGNITARIES OF THE DIOCESE.

BISHOP—The Right Rev. WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D., and D.C.L. (£4500). Consecrated 1868, in the room of Dr Jeune, deceased. Formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; subsequently Assistant Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and Prebendary of Wells; Minister of Quebec Chapel, London; Rector of Enniskillen; Precentor of Clogher; Dean of Cork; Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. B.A. 1842, M.A. & B.D. 1854, D.D. 1860. D.C.L. Oxon. 1870. Palace—Peterborough

DEAN—The Very Rev. Augustus P. Saunders, D.D., 1853. Formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford; late Head Master of Charter House School. Deanery—Peterborough

Archdeacons.

Northampton—Counties of Northampton and Rutland.—Ven. Owen Davys, M.A., 1842. St John's College, Cambridge. B.A., 1817. Canon of Peterborough as Archdeacon. Rector of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, 1846. Precincts—Peterborough

Leicester—County of Leicester.—Ven. Henry Fearon, B.D., 1863. Late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. B.A., 1824. Rector of Loughborough, 1848. Hon. Canon of Peterborough, 1848. Archdeacon, 1863.

Rectory—Loughborough
Chancellor of the Diocese—Rev. William Wales, M.A., Rector of Uppingham

Bishop's Chaplains.

Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge

Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D., Queen's College, Oxford

Rev. H. Jellett, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin

Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford

Secretary to the Bishop.—H. P. Gates, Esq., Diocesan Registry, Peterborough.

Members of Convocation.

Very Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral

Ven. H. Fearon, B.D. Archdeacon of Leicester
Ven. O. Davys, M.A. Archdeacon of Northampton
M. Argles, M.A., Proctor for the Cathedral Chapter

Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A.,
Rector of Castle Ashby
Asheton Pownall, M.A., Rector of South Kilworth

Proctors for
the Clergy

Canons Residentiary.

IV. Ven. Owen Davys, M.A., 1842, Canonry annexed to the Archdeaconry

II. Marsham Argles, M.A., 1849, Rector of Barnack

III. Henry Pratt, M.A., 1851, Rector of Shepton Mallett, Somerset

I. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., 1863, Regius Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge

Honorary Canons.

II. John Manuel Echazaz, M.A., 1844, Rector of Appleby

IV. Edw. Thomas Vaughan, M.A., 1846, Vicar of Harpenden

VII. Worshipful W. Wales, M.A., 1846, Chancellor of Diocese, Rector of Uppingham

X. Ven. Henry Fearon, B.D., 1848, Archdeacon of Leicester, Rector of Loughborough

XIII. John Babington, M.A., 1849, Rector of Walton-on-the-Wolds

XVI. Hon. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, M.A., 1850, Rector of Cottesmore

XVII. Marmaduke Vavasour, M.A., 1851, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch

XX. John Pridesaux Lightfoot, D.D., 1853, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford

XXI. James Drummond, M.A., 1853, Rector of Galby

XXIV. Gilbert Beresford, B.D., 1854, Rector of Hoby-cum-Rotherby

XII. Charles Arnold, M.A., 1854, Rector of Tinwell

IV. William Fry, M.A., 1856, Leicester

IX. Lord A. Compton, M.A., 1856, Rector of Castle Ashby

XIX. Alex. Leslie Bromhead, M.A., 1863, Rector of Winwick

VIII. Wm. Cape, M.A., 1864, Rector of Glinton

V. William Hill, M.A., 1865, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Peterborough

I. R. S. C. Blacker, M.A., 1869, Rector of Marholm

XXIII. Henry V. Broughton, M.A., 1869, Rector of Polebrook

XV. Thomas Yard, M.A., 1870, Rector of Ashwell

- xiv. W. L. Collins, M.A., 1871, Rector of Lowick
- xvii. E. H. L. Willea, M.A., 1871, Vicar of Ashby Magna
- iii. Henry Lindsay, M.A., 1871, Rector of Kettering
- xi. Frederic John Norman, M.A., 1872, Rector of Bottesford
- xviii. David Jas. Vaughan, M.A., 1872, Vicar of St Martin's, Leicester

Minor Canons.

- i. C. Daymond, M.A., 1865
 - ii. W. F. Wilkinson, M.A., 1870, Precentor and Sacristan
 - iii. T. H. Vines, M.A., 1871
- Cathedral Grammar School.*—Governors—The Dean and Chapter. Head Master—Rev. Edward Bower Whyley, M.A., 1860. Second Master—Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., 1861
- Architect.*—Sir Gilbert Scott, Spring Gardens, London
- Chapter Clerk.*—H. P. Gates, Esq. J.P.
- Cathedral Librarian.*—Mr J. Cattel

Churches.—Until within the last few years Peterborough possessed but one parish, that of St John the Baptist. It is now, as has been stated, divided into five distinct parishes; the four new ones being St Mark's, St Mary's, St Paul's, and the ancient chapelry of Longthorpe; the church for the latter is the old chapel of ease (St Botolph's), while for the other three new churches have been erected.

The Old Parish Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, originally stood east of the cathedral, where the main part of the town was also situated. The gradual removal of the better class of houses to the west of the minster, is said to be due to the erection of the bridge by Abbot Martin, about the middle of the twelfth century, and where a new bridge has recently been erected, and which will be found noticed at length further on. In 1291 the rectory, appropriated to the sacrist, was valued at £36, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £6, 13s. 4d. In the king's books this is valued at £15, 13s. 4d., and the improved yearly value, returned to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty was £66, os. 5d. The advowson of the living was vested in the abbey till the dissolution, when it passed to the bishop of the diocese and his successors. There were several guilds belonging to this church, but no chantries seem to have been founded in it.

The present church is a large and noble structure of stone, situated nearly in the centre of the city, and was erected in the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1401 the parishioners having complained to the Bishop of Lincoln that their church was too far off, and that they were frequently prevented by the waters from attending divine service, prayed for its removal to a more convenient place. Having obtained the bishop's licence, which was afterwards confirmed by Pope Boniface, the parishioners rebuilt the church, as already stated, in its present situation, and completed it in 1407, when it was opened with great solemnity by Abbot Genge. This fine old edifice consists of a nave with north and south aisles and chapels, an embattled chancel of two bays, with aisles, south porch, and an elegant embattled tower, adorned with pinnacles and vanes, and containing a peal of eight bells, and a clock which strikes the hours and quarters. Both the nave and the chancel have clerestories, containing in all ten windows of three lights each. All the windows in the aisles are of four lights, having plain intersecting tracery; the east window is of five lights. There are entrances both to the chancel aisles and the tower; and there were both north and west doors, but the former is blocked up. The vestry-room, where parochial meetings are held, is at the west end of the south aisle. Here is a large picture of Charles I.; also two curious specimens of ancient embroidery, worked up into a cushion, and supposed to have formed part of an altar cloth or of a vestment. In each the work is in the form of a cross about two feet in length, having in the centre the figure of our Lord on the cross, and in the arms of the cross are angels bearing cups. Above, in one, is a dove; in the other, a dove upheld by the Father, who is represented as the "Ancient of Days." In the south porch, which is a very fine one, there is a stone-groined roof with carved bosses, the centre one having a crucifixion. The book society which has been in existence more than a century, has a library here which contains about 3000 volumes.

There are numerous wall tablets and monuments, but none of very great interest. Within the altar rails are two large monuments in different coloured marbles, one on each side; that on the south is to John and Elizabeth Wildbore; the one on the north to Matthew Wildbore, their son, who was twice M.P. for the city, and died in 1781. On the staircase leading to the north gallery is a beautiful marble monument by Flaxman, to the memory of William Squire. There was in the chancel a large and beautiful altar piece, painted by Sir R. K. Porter, representative of the "Transfiguration," but this, it is said, has been sold. The belfry windows of four lights are large and transomed, and the east window, which was erected by subscription, represents St John the Baptist, with the inscription, "Glory to God in the highest, and peace and good will to all men." The benefice is a vicarage, yearly value £750, in the patronage of the bishop, and incumbency of the Rev. William Hill, M.A. The tithes, &c., were commuted in 1815 for 160 acres of land. *The Vicarage-house* is in Priestgate.

St Mark's Church, situated in the Lincoln road, is an interesting edifice, erected in 1856 at a cost of £3400. It is built in the flowing Decorated style of the Early English period, and consists of a nave with aisles and south porch, chancel with aisles, a north-east tower and spire, with vestry beneath, and containing one bell. The nave, which is of five bays with octagonal piers and plain arches, has three dormer windows on each side of the roof, which form a quasi clerestory. The gables both of the nave and chancel are surmounted with crosses; all the windows are partly glazed with tinted glass; and the west window of four lights, the gift of G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., is richly painted, and represents in the blazon of episcopacy the armorial ensigns of the twenty-eight sees of England. A fine east window of five lights, inserted in 1867, is the gift of Mr John Thompson, builder; it represents our Saviour as the Good Shepherd, and the four Evangelists on either side. In the same year was erected a beautiful stone reredos, consisting of five arches resting on marble pillars, and enclosing the orthodox tablets of the commandments, the creed, and the Lord's Prayer. The chancel roof is divided into squares; within the chancel are a reading-desk and lectern. In the north chancel aisle is placed the organ, and the church, which is furnished throughout with low open seats, will accommodate 650 persons; 400 of the sittings are free. The living is a vicarage endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £300 a year, is in the gift of the bishop, and incumbency of the Rev. J. N. B. Woodroffe, M.A.

The Vicarage House, situated in tastefully laid-out grounds near the church, was built in 1859 by the late Bishop Davys at a cost of £1200. The parish of St Mark comprises a rather populous district in the suburbs of the city, extending through the hamlets of Newton, Spital, Westwood, Lincoln road, Boroughbury, and Westgate. In connection with the church is a mission-house, situated in the Cromwell road, built in 1872-3, at a cost of £300. It is proposed to erect a curate's residence adjoining at a further cost of £500. Opposite the church is an ancient and very interesting building, one of the old tithe barns in excellent order, of best thirteenth century work, and strictly ecclesiastical in character. On the east side are two large porches; and the roof is supported by massive timbers, resembling in their arrangement a wooden nave and aisles. There was another large building in the neighbourhood of a cruciform shape, called the "Sacristan's Barn," which was demolished, and the site is now occupied by railway works.

St Mary's Church was built in 1860, on a site given by the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, at a cost of £3000. There is sitting space for 500. The building is constructed of rough grey stone, with dressings of Ketton stone. Its style is Early English of the Pointed type, and it consists of a nave, south aisle, and a short chancel terminating in an apse. The nave is divided from the aisle by five arches, supported by circular columns, having large square capitals and carved foliage beneath. These are of stone, but the arches are of red and white brick, as are also the arches of the chancel and of the west window. The main entrance to the church is gabled above, and surmounted by a small bell cot containing

one bell, but there is no porch. The nave roof extends over the aisle, without either clerestory or parapet. The windows of the apse, which are filled with stained glass, were presented by the congregation. One of these windows, representing "The Last Supper," is a memorial to the late Earl Fitzwilliam, the founder of the parish. At the north and south of the chancel arch are the pulpit and reading-desk; the former is a circular one of stone, with good carving. The seats are open, and have wooden floors, but the rest of the building is laid with tiles. The windows are of various designs; at the west there are three large lancets under one arch; two windows on the north and one on the south side have three trefoiled lancets, the centre light being doubly trefoiled. Others, in the south aisle, are square-headed, with shouldered cusps of two and three lights. In the apse are six short lancets, twice trefoiled, all of which have stained glass. Each light has one scene, and an explanatory text. There is a small organ at the west end, and near the south door is a circular font standing on six polished marble shafts. "The style of the building is foreign rather than English, and may perhaps be called Continental First Pointed." So says the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., in his interesting "Notes on Parish Churches," to which we are much indebted. The living is a vicarage worth £300 per annum, in the incumbency of the Rev. William Robert Thomas, M.A. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, to whom it has been transferred, by exchange, from the Fitzwilliam family.

The Vicarage House, which stands in the hamlet of Eastfield, about half a mile from the church, is a good building, erected in 1869, on land belonging to the vicarage, at a cost of £1500.

The Schools, with residence for the teachers adjoining the church, are conducted on the National system. There is also in the parish of St Mary's, and about a quarter of a mile east of the cathedral, an old building called *Lou*, now a farmhouse, which was formerly a cell to the abbey, and was supplied by the monks, who had a chapel here dedicated to the Holy Trinity, traces of which are still visible.

St Paul's.—This church, situate in the hamlet of New England, was built in 1869, at a cost of £5000. The great Northern Railway Company were the principal contributors towards its erection. It is a stone structure in the Middle Pointed style of the Early English type, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles and chancel, with a low square tower which is covered with a high-pitched roof, terminating in a vane. The living is a vicarage worth £300 a year, in the gift of the bishop of the diocese, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles R. Ball, M.A. This parish was also erected by an order in Council out of the parish of St John the Baptist; it forms a populous suburb to the city, and comprises the hamlets of Millfield and New England, with a population of more than 2000. Here are commodious schools erected by the Great Northern Railway Company, who have extensive engineering works in the neighbourhood. The company also support the master and mistresses of these schools, who are appointed under the government system of education.

DOGSTHORPE is a hamlet in the parish of St John the Baptist, two miles north of Peterborough, containing 1339 acres, of the rateable value of £7394, and an estimated gross rental of £8428. The population in 1841 was 514; in 1851, 707; in 1861, 425; and in 1871, 481. The land is chiefly arable, and belongs principally to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Before the dissolution of the religious houses, it was part of the possessions of Peterborough Abbey; and after its suppression, was given, with the Boroughbury Manor, of which it is a member, to the bishop of the diocese and his successors. There is a small dissenting chapel in the village.

EASTFIELD is another of the hamlets belonging to the mother church, about one mile north-east by east from Peterborough, and two from Eye, on the Thorney road. Its area, including the hamlets of Newark and Oxney, is about 976 acres, and the population in 1871 was 102. The rateable value is £2440, and the gross estimated rental £2624.

NEWARK is a hamlet in the parish of St Mary, consisting of several scattered houses, from one and a half to two miles north of the city. Its acreage, as stated above, is included with that of Eastfield, and both are members of the manor of Boroughbury. The land, which is flat and chiefly arable, belongs principally to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The population in 1851 was 284; in 1861, 307; and in 1871, 244. There was formerly a chapel here, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, which stood in a field called Chapel-close; and a "church school" was built in 1872 by subscription, at a cost of £400. The site was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the building is constructed of white brick, with red brick dressings, and consists of one pace or nave, chancel, and entrance porch, over which is raised a small belfry, containing one bell. The chancel, which is laid with encaustic tiles, has a vestry and ante-room attached.

Caer-dyke, where the fens begin, is supposed to be the work of the Romans; and near Newark, in this neighbourhood, it was forty feet in width from bank to bank. Bridges tells us that it was forty miles in length, extending from the Nene, a little below Peterborough, to the Witham, about three miles below Lincoln. The *Primitive Methodists* have a chapel in the village, which is constructed of brick, and was built by subscription in 1870.

OXNEY, about three miles north-east from Peterborough, was formerly a considerable cell to the abbey of Peterborough. The enclosure, which is moated round, contains seven or eight acres, and several marks of antiquity still remain. In the thirty-third of Henry III. (1249) the monks of Peterborough obtained the grant of a fair here for eight days. There was a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, under the care of a warden; and at *Spitalfields*, another hamlet near the city, stood an infirmary or hospital, dedicated to St Leonard, which consisted of a prior and seven brethren; and here, too, was a chapel dedicated to All Saints.

LONGTHORPE.—This village is pleasantly situated on the Stamford Road, about two miles south by west of Peterborough. Until the year 1850 Longthorpe was a chapelry to Peterborough. It is now a district parish, one of the four that have been formed, as we have just seen, out of the ancient parish of St John the Baptist. In early records it is simply written Thorp; in Domesday Book it is Torp. The name is a very common one, and was given frequently to the villages lying near large towns. The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, quoting from the Rev. J. Taylor, says, "Thorpe always indicates Danish as opposed to Norwegian settlements, which were 'thwaites.'" "The word thwaite," he adds, "occurs forty-three times in Cumberland, and not once in Lincolnshire, while thorpe, the chief Danish test-word, which occurs sixty-three times in Lincolnshire, is found only once in Cumberland." In Lincolnshire, though the word is spelt as in the present case, it is generally pronounced "thorp." The population of Longthorpe, in 1841, was 251; in 1851, 262; in 1861, 294; and in 1871, 297. The area is 1390 acres, belonging principally to the executors of the late G. W. Fitzwilliam, the dean and chapter of Peterborough (the lords of the manor), and Charles Isham Strong, Esq., of *Thorpe Hall*. This handsome mansion, situated in the small but beautiful demesne of *Thorpe Park*, is in the Italian style of architecture, and was thoroughly restored by the late Rev. R. W. Strong, M.A., who added two new lodges to it. The rateable value of the parish is £2627, and the gross estimated rental £2874. Here is a very ancient specimen of architecture, of the same date as the church, and supposed to have belonged to the old manor house or court lodge. It was fortified with corner towers, one of which remains. The lower story is vaulted, and the windows have shouldered heads.

The old chapel of ease, like the mother church at Peterborough, was found to be in an inconvenient position, from the gradual removal of the dwellings from its vicinity, and, upon the petition of the inhabitants, the old chapel was taken down and rebuilt in its present situation, "at the instance and charges of Sir William de Thorp," and with the permission of Robert de Sutton, who was Abbot of Peterborough from 1262 to 1273. The old chapel was dedicated to

St Botolph, and it is reasonable to suppose, remarks Mr Sweeting, that the present one has the same dedication. Bridges says, "Of this chapel there is no remains, nor is the situation of it now known." It is mentioned, however, in a deed of William, Vicar of Burgh, for the exchange of land lying between Westwoode and the Chapel of St Botolph, in the time of Abbot Andreas, who died about the year 1200.

The present church, which is plain and simple in construction, is of the Early English character, of the date of 1262-73, as above stated, and consists of a nave and two aisles, with a spacious chancel. It is built of coarse rubble, "without a buttress or string-course in any part of it, and having everywhere, except at the east and the west ends, its original windows of two plain lancet lights." The nave is of three bays, with slender piers standing on square bases. There is no chancel arch, nor any indications of a screen. The windows are double lancets, trefoiled, except at the north-west and south-west of the chancel, where there are single low side windows. To the north is a square aumbry, to the south a trefoiled piscina. There were altars also in each aisle, the brackets still remaining; that in the north aisle being a very fine one. There are north and south doors, and the seats are new and open. "Although used for six centuries as a chapel to Peterborough," observes Mr Sweeting, "there is reason for supposing that it was not consecrated till the seventeenth century, when (in 1683) some repairs were effected, the object being to have the chapel consecrated in order that the inhabitants might have right of burial." The rev. gentleman must surely be in error on this subject. It is doubtless true that the ceremony of consecrating the burial ground was not performed until the time indicated, but it is very improbable that the chapel, in which the "Divine Mysteries" were regularly celebrated, was allowed to remain for centuries unconsecrated. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Fitzwilliam family, and incumbency of the Rev. Arthur James Skrimshire, M.A. and M.D. *The Vicarage House* is situate near the church.

The Catholics have a small chapel in Queen street, dedicated to the Holy Family and St Peter, with priest's house and school attached; it was built in 1856, at a cost of £1200. The Very Rev. Canon Seed is the priest.

CHAPELS.—*The Independents* have two chapels in the city; one in Westgate, erected in 1859, at a cost of £3000. It is a good building, of white brick, with stone dressings, and will seat 720. The Rev. Alexander Murray is the minister. The other, in Priestgate, is also a good building, and will accommodate 700; it was built in 1865, at a cost of £4500. Rev. E. S. Jackson is the minister. *The General Baptists* have also two chapels here. The one in Queen street was erected in 1869, for 800 hearers, at a cost of £4300; and that at New Fletton was built in 1858, to seat 250, at a cost of £506. The Rev. Thomas Barrass and Rev. Henry Watts are the ministers. *The Particular Baptists* have a place of worship in Chapel street, erected in 1855, for the accommodation of 500 hearers, at a cost of £750. They have another chapel in Westgate, rebuilt in 1852, for 350 persons, at a cost of £1000. *The Wesleyan Methodist* chapel in Wentworth street, which was built in 1834, and is now (1874) being rebuilt in the Italian style, at a cost of £5000, will seat 1040. The Wesleyan chapel in New England, which was erected in 1866 at a cost of £650, will hold 250. *The United Methodist Free Church* in Boroughbury was built in 1866, to seat 340, at a cost of about £900, including purchase of site and minister's house adjoining. *The Primitive Methodists* have a chapel in the New road, which was built in 1862, for 660 hearers, at a cost of £1679; and another in Cobden street, erected in 1871, to seat 240, at a cost of £360.

Schools.—The Cathedral, Grammar, or Chapter School in the Minster Precincts forms part of the cathedral foundation; the statutes of the cathedral providing for the appointment of 2 masters and 20 grammar scholars, who receive a free education, and in addition £4 each per annum. There are two exhibitions at St John's College, Cambridge, founded by Mr Mount Steven, of Paston, to which boys educated here or at Oundle have a preferential claim. Rev. E.

B. Whyley, M.A., head master; Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., second master; and three assistant masters.

St Peter's Training College for Schoolmasters is a large brick building, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott; it has a frontage 240 feet, stands on two acres of ground, and was opened 28th May 1864. The college has accommodation for forty-six students; it is intended for the supply of the diocese of Peterborough, Ely, and Lincoln, and is governed by a committee of twenty members, elected annually from those dioceses, in equal proportions of laymen and clergy. The Bishops of Peterborough, Ely, and Lincoln, and the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, are patrons of the institution. The Bishop of Peterborough is visitor. The Rev. Charles Daymond, M.A., is the principal, and the Rev. John Dart, M.A., vice-principal, who are assisted by two tutors.

Peterborough Practising School. Here the students practice the art of teaching and school management to 250 boys, who are under the care of a head master, assisted by college students and pupil teachers. It is a handsome stone building, situated in the Training College grounds, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Deacon's and Ireland's Charity School, situate in Cowgate, was founded in 1721, for clothing and educating twenty poor boys, who are, after completing their education, placed out as apprentices.

The *National School*, established in 1823, is a large, commodious, plain building. It is supported principally by voluntary subscription, Government grant, and school pence; and from the treasurer's report for the year ending December 1870, it appears that the receipts of the year, including the balance of the preceding year, was £309, and the amount of disbursements, &c., £8, 12s. 6d., leaving a balance of £300, 9s. 1d.; and the *British School* (boys), Brook Street, erected in 1859, at a cost of £1300. The *British School* (infants), is situate in Westgate; and the *National School* (St John's), Chapel Place, for girls and infants; the former erected in 1860, the latter in 1864, are supported by subscription and Government grants.

National School, New England, erected by the Great Northern Railway Company in 1855, is supported by subscription and Government grants; and the *National School* (St Paul's), is situate in Millfield. The *Catholic School*, Queen street, was erected in 1868. The *Infant School* in New Town is supported principally by annual subscriptions, and a triennial sermon, to be preached in the parish church.

Charitable Institutions.—The *Dispensary and Infirmary*, rebuilt in 1845, is a plain building. The vice-presidents are the Duke of Bedford, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and the Dean of Peterborough. The trustees are the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Carysfort, the Archdeacon of Northampton, J. M. Heathcote, Esq., J. W. Childers, Esq., Lord Sherard, W. Wells, Esq., P. L. Thompson, Esq., Lord Chesham, J. W. Russell, Esq., Rev. M. Argles, Rev. H. Pratt, Rev. Professor Westcott, and Thomas Walker, M.D.; Mr Rowell, treasurer; Rev. W. Cape, hon. secretary; Wm. Paley, M.D., physician; T. J. Walker, M.D., surgeon; T. Walker, M.D., consulting-surgeon; J. R. Burton, house-surgeon and secretary. The institution is supported by subscription; and the report for the year ending January 1st, 1874, states the number of physician's patients treated during the past year to be 1708, the number of surgeon's patients 790, and the number received into the infirmary 149. The receipts of the same year, including a balance of £151, 15s. 7d. from the former account, was £1542, 8s.; and the total expenditure of the year was £1190.

The *Peterborough Diocesan Church Building Association* is an excellent institution; and amongst the societies for the advancement of religion may be noticed those for the *Promotion of Christian Knowledge* and the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*.

The *Market House* is an ancient building in the Market Place, constructed on arches, and bearing date 1671. It is surmounted by the royal arms, gaudily carved and gilded, and an illuminated clock. The removal of this, now almost

useless building, used for the sale of eggs, poultry, butter, &c., together with a few dilapidated houses adjoining, would add very much to the beauty of the town, extend the market place, and throw open to view the parish church, which is much hidden by them.

The Corn Exchange, a neat building in the Italian style, erected near the church, on the site of the old theatre, at a cost of £2700, raised in shares of £25 each—the present capital is £3500. It was opened on the 2d of October 1848, by a company of shareholders, and consists of a spacious market room, lighted by a handsome lantern roof, supported by stone Corinthian pillars, which divide the room into three compartments; a committee and cloak rooms, and a gallery at one end. The building was lengthened in 1855, at a cost of £2500, and another compartment was added to the width of the building in 1870, at a cost of £3000.

The Liberty Jail and House of Correction stands on the Thorpe road, a short distance west of the city, and was erected at a cost of £10,000. It is a handsome stone structure, in the Norman style. The front building comprises the sessions court, magistrates' room, jury room, clerks' offices, turnkeys' rooms, debtors' prison, &c. The main building includes the governor's residence and offices; accommodation for twenty-five male and ten female prisoners. The arrangement is on the same principle as the model prison at Pentonville. The building was erected in 1842, from the design of Mr Donthorne, by Messrs Royce and Woolston, and Mr Ruddle of Peterborough. Mr William and Miss Fanny Preston are the governor and matron; the Rev. Arthur James Skrimshire, M.A. and M.D., chaplain; and Mr Thomas Southam, surgeon.

The Assembly Room, in Wentworth street, attached to the Wentworth Hotel, is a large and commodious room, covered by a glass or lantern roof. It was erected in 1853, and opened on 17th January 1854, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, when a ball was given for the benefit of the Infirmary; it is well adapted for public meetings, concerts, lectures, &c.

Peterborough Literary Institution is situate in Wentworth street, and consists of 300 members, who, by quarterly instalments, pay an annual subscription of either 12s., 8s., or 4s. Members paying 12s. have access to and the use of the reading-room during the whole of the day; members paying 8s. are not entitled to the use of the reading-room before six o'clock in the evening; and members paying 4s. are entitled to the use of the library only. The library contains about 2400 volumes. The reading-room is supplied with the leading magazines, periodicals, and the London, provincial, and local daily and weekly newspapers. The income for the last year was £171, 3s. 7d., the expenditure £150, 16s. 1d., which left a balance in hand on 21st January 1873 of £20, 7s. 6d. The Lord Bishop is the president; J. F. Bentley, Esq., treasurer; Wm. Eaton, secretary; and William Edwards, librarian.

The New Cattle Market was established here in 1867, by a company of shareholders, at a cost of £10,000, raised in £10 shares. The land was purchased from the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, and the present capital of the company is £12,500. The market is well attended with fat stock on Wednesday, and on Saturday with every description of live stock. It is well fitted up with cattle and sheep pens, and a covered shed for pigs, calves, &c. There are two entrances to it, one from the junction of the Long Causeway and Westgate and the other from New road. It is a spacious erection, supplying a want long felt. The market for general produce is held in the market place in front of the market, and is supplied abundantly.

The Gasworks, situate on the Thorney road, were established in 1829, by Mr James Sawyer, who sold them to the present company in September 1868—the said company being incorporated by Act of Parliament, 26th June 1868. The present capital is about £30,000, in £10 shares. There are three gas-holders, which will contain 130,000 cubic feet; there are 290 public lamps. Gas is supplied to the consumers at 4s. 6d. per 1000; and the present annual consumption is upwards of 30,000,000 cubic feet. Mr James Moon is the manager.

The Cemetery is situated in Eastfield road, in the parish of St Mary, and covers an area of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in accordance with clause 52 of the Local Act, and who have assigned £20 a year (being the bishop's interest in the freehold) to the parish in which it is situated. It was established in 1858, at a cost of £3100, and is tastefully laid out. There are two neat chapels for the use of Churchmen and Dissenters respectively. These are separated by an arch, which is surmounted by a spire. There is a residence within the grounds for the curator.

The County Court and Probate Office, situate in the New road, is a plain building of white brick, with red brick dressings relieved with stone springs. It was erected by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, at a cost of £2500, and opened in July 1873. On the ground floor are the offices of the probate departments, the chief clerk's room, the public office, and strong room. On the west, on the same or ground floor, is the county court department, containing the registrar's, high bailiff's, and public offices. The second floor is taken up by the large court hall and registrar's room. The court is held monthly on Tuesday, and the district comprises the following places:—Ailesworth, Alwalton, Borough Fen, Caldecot, Castor, Chesterton, Deeping Gate, Denton, Etton, Eye and Eye Green, Farcet, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Glinton, Gunthorpe, Haddon, Helpstone, Holme and Fen, Marholme, Maxey, Morborn, Newborough, Northborough, Overton Longville, Overton Waterville, Paston, Peakirk, Peterborough, Stanground, Stilton, Sutton, Thorney, Upton, Walton, Washingley, Water Newton, Werrington, Whittlesey, Woodstone, and Yaxley.

The Union Bank is composed of twenty-two members, who pay each 2s. per month. This club has an excellent library, to which the members have access daily. Mr John Hill is the librarian.

Peterborough Billiards and Chess Rooms are situate in Cumbergate, and were established in 1867, at a cost of £1000, raised in 200 £5 shares. There are 143 members, each of whom are shareholders, and eight directors; most of the latter reside in the town. The Chess-room is on the same landing as the Billiard-room, and both rooms are fitted up with every necessary accommodation and convenience. Mr William Wilkins, solicitor, is the secretary.

Masonic Lodge (St Peter's, No. 646) is a brick building, situate in Boroughbury, erected in 1864, at a cost of £1500. It consists of throne-room, lodge-room, robing-rooms, &c. It was opened and dedicated by his Grace the Duke of Manchester on November 4, 1864. The present number of members is about ninety. The Oddfellows and Foresters have lodges in the city.

Northamptonshire (6th) Rifle Volunteer Corps, established in 1860, and a part of the administrative battalion of the company. Its effective strength is 160 of all ranks in two companies. The Orderly-room, in Queen street, is a brick building, erected in 1869 at a cost of £1800. The property is vested in trustees; it is used as a drill hall, and let for concerts, public lectures, &c.; it is 80 feet long, by 40 feet in width. T. Walker, captain; J. Beecroft, second captain; John Graves, G. F. D. Gaches, and Alfred Leeds, lieutenants; Sgt. W. Fowler, drill instructor.

First Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Engineers, embodied in 1867, comprises 100 men of all ranks. Leonard John Deacon, first captain; G. W. Harrison, first lieutenant; J. C. Lound, second lieutenant; Sergeant George Henry Middleton, drill instructor.

Railway Stations.—The station for the Eastern Counties, and the London and North-Western railways, is situate in the parish of Fletton, on the south side of the river Nene, which is here crossed by a bridge from Peterborough. It is a very extensive and handsome station, distant from Ely $30\frac{1}{4}$ miles; from Stamford $13\frac{1}{2}$, from Syston 45, from Northampton $42\frac{1}{2}$, and from Blisworth $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At this station the trains run on one or the other of half a dozen sidings, and under a spacious iron roofing, supported by iron pillars, which form six wide avenues. The roofing is walled at each side; is of great height, 410 feet long, and 228 feet wide. On both sides there are large stone platforms. There is a range of

large brick buildings on the right, comprising refreshment and waiting-rooms, booking-offices, warehouses, engine-houses, porters' lodges, &c. The Eastern Counties Company enlarged it very much, built new warehouses, engine-houses, and a large wharf close to the river, from which there are tramways to the main line, to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods. Close to the station, ranges of houses, some three stories high, have been built for the clerks and others. A constables' lodge is erected near it. The *Crown Inn* adjoins the entrance, for the accommodation of passengers. The Great Northern Railway Station, the entrance to which is from Cowgate, is a large and handsome structure, having commodious refreshment-rooms, &c., and every necessary accommodation. The line was opened from London to York in 1858, and the company have extensive works at New England, for the repair of locomotives, &c., where they employ about 400 hands. The Midland Company have also extensive works for a like purpose close to the Great Northern Station. The Great Northern Hotel, which stands close to the station, is a large and commodious building.

Banks.—There are three banks and a savings-bank in Peterborough. According to the report of the Savings-bank, for the year ending 5th January 1874, the amount of deposits was £49,167, 16s. 11d., and the number of depositors 1731, exclusive of 31 charities and 23 friendly societies.

The Almshouses, in the Minster Precincts, for eight aged persons, were rebuilt about 27 years since; and of the almshouses in St John Street, for 44 poor persons, 17 were rebuilt in 1845. The Hon. E. Wortley, formerly M.P. for this city, gave a very good house, with extensive premises, in 1744, as a workhouse for the poor, but when the Union Workhouse was built, it fell into the hands of the feoffees, who converted it into rooms for aged and infirm persons, and added a new front to it in 1837. The inmates receive 2s. 6d. to 3s., and 4 lbs. of bread each per week.

The Union Workhouse, situate on the Thorpe road, about half a mile west of the city, is a substantial building, erected in 1836, at a cost of about £4000. It was enlarged in 1860. A new chapel was erected in 1864, and a fever ward and two vagrant wards were added in 1870: it will now accommodate 370 persons. The union comprehends 42 parishes:—Ailsworth, Alwalton, Borough Fen, Caldecot, Castor, Chesterton, Denton, Farcet, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Haddon, Holme, Morborne, Overton Longville, Overton Waterville, Peterborough, Stan- ground, Stilton, Sutton, Upton, Washingley, Water-Newton, Woodstone, Yaxley, Crowland, Deeping Gate, Etton, Eye, Glinton, Gunthorpe, Holpstone, Marholm, Maxey, Newborough, Northborough, Paston, Peakirk, Thorney, Walton, and Werrington, and embraces an area of upwards of 120 square miles. The Hon. Chas. Fitzwilliam is the chairman of the Board of Guardians, Edward Vergette, jun., clerk; Rev. Arthur James Skrimshire, M.A. and M.D., chaplain; Mr Thomas Southam, surgeon; Mr Richard and Mrs C. S. Greenlay, master and matron; and Mr E. B. and Mrs E. M. Popplewell are the teachers of the school.

Peterborough Bridge.—The new bridge over the river Nene, which is the boundary of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, and is about 140 feet wide at this point, has been recently erected at the joint expense of the two counties and the inhabitants of Peterborough, and was opened for public traffic on the 13th of December 1872. A bridge has existed here from a very early period. The first which history records was built in 1140 by an abbot of Peterborough (Martin of Bec), who, as well as several of his successors, exercised the privilege of levying tolls on passengers and traffic which passed over it. The old bridge, which has just been replaced, being in a most dilapidated condition, the Improvement Commissioners memorialised the Court of Quarter Sessions of the two counties upon its insecurity. This raised the question as to their liability to repair it, for although the bridge connects the two counties, it is really within the Liberty of Peterborough, which does not contribute towards either county rate. The opinion of counsel, taken some years ago, upon this very point, was adverse to the counties resisting an indictment which had been issued against them for not repairing the bridge; and this opinion was held to be so conclusive that it was considered

perfectly hopeless to attempt to upset it. The counties therefore, acting under the advice of their own counsel, admitted their liability, the result of which is the present substantial bridge, which, though comparatively modified in its architectural character, is a handsome structure nevertheless.

It is a wrought-iron girdle bridge, about 150 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, clear of the parapets. It has three openings, the central opening being 75 feet in width, having a clear waterway from the ordinary water-height of 9 feet 5 inches, and the two side-openings are 37 feet 6 inches in width. It is supported by four wrought-iron cylinders, which form four pillars with moulded caps. These cylinders, which are five feet in diameter, are filled with concrete, and stand upon the rock some sixteen feet beneath the ordinary water-level. The roadway is pitched with granite squares, resting on a bed of concrete: and there is a footpath on either side, made of Yorkshire paving. These are within the parapets, and are supported by ornamental cantilevers attached to the main longitudinal girders. The parapets, which are ornamental, are terminated by eight stone piers, four on either side, the piers having a pinnacle termination. The four centre piers, which rise out of the four cylindrical supports, are surmounted by gas lamps, and on the panels of the cast-iron piers of parapets are placed the arms of the lord-lieutenants of the two counties. The arms of the city are carved on the panels of the stone piers at the Peterborough end. The work was carried out under the guidance of Mr Fowler, the eminent engineer, of London, and the builders were Messrs Handyside and Co. of Derby, whose tender for £5426, for the construction of the bridge was accepted, and the contract entered into at the Midsummer Sessions 1871. The official opening of the bridge was conducted with much rejoicing. The bishop and clergy, the members for the city, the magistrates of the Liberty of Peterborough, and many of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The city authorities met in the Town Hall at 1.30 P.M., from whence they marched in procession over the bridge to the Crown Hotel, where they were met by the joint-committees of the two counties and several noblemen and gentlemen who joined the procession; and having returned, the bridge was declared open for public traffic by the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., amid much cheering from the crowd. In the evening a grand banquet to celebrate the event was held at the Great Northern Hotel.

MAGISTRATES FOR THE LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lord Paramount—Marquis of Exeter.

Chairman of Quarter Sessions—The Right Hon. Lord Kesteven, Casewick Park, Stamford.

Marquis of Exeter, Burghley House	E. A. Skrimshire, Esq., Stanground, Peterboro'
Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Alwalton	C. O. Eaton, Esq., Tolthorp House, Stamford
W. L. Hopkinson, Esq., M.D., St Martin's, Stamford	The Mayor of Stamford
T. Walker, Esq., M.D., Peterborough	Rev. Joseph Pratt, Paston
W. Paley, Esq., M.D., Peterborough	C. I. Strong, Esq., Thorpe Hall
J. M. Heathcote, Esq., Conington Castle, Stilton	H. H. English, Esq., Westwood House
C. Trollope, Esq., Casewick Park	Rev. W. Cape, Minster Precincts
Arthur Trollope, Esq., Casewick Park	Rev. Marsham Argles, Barnack
Thomas Life, Esq., Peterborough	J. L. Jackson, Esq., Bainton House, Stamford
A. W. English, Esq., Aislaby Lodge, Whitby	J. Yeoman, Esq., Milton, Peterborough
J. M. Vipan, Esq., Stibbington Hall, Wansford	Joseph Phillips, Esq., for the St Martin's Stamford Baron Division of the said Liberty

Magistrates' Clerk—N. Wilkinson, Esq. *High Constable*—Mr G. Bristow, Long Causeway.

PETERBOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank, Long Causeway.—Russell Hodeon, postmaster. Letters arrive from all parts at 7 A.M.; from London and the south at 10.30 A.M., and London at 5; and are despatched at 9.15 A.M., 12.45, 3.45, 7, and at 9.30 P.M. Delivery commences on Sunday from all parts at 7 A.M. and the despatches to the north, and north-west, and west of England are at 4, and to all parts at 10 P.M. There are sub-offices at New Fletton and Bridge Foot, and the pillar-boxes are in New-road, Great Northern, Great Northern Platform, Boroughbury, and London road.

ADAMS Frederick Robert, grocer, Cowgate
 Adams John, corn miller and baker, Millfield
 Adams Matthew, beerhouse, City road
 Aldgate James, draper, 1 Market place
 Alexander Miss Margaret, mistress, British School, Millfield
 Allen Mrs Esther, painter, Grove st. Fletton
 Allen John, grocer, Westwood street
 Allen Joseph, greengrocer, Shropshire place
 Allen Thomas, horse and carriage proprietor, Long causeway
 Allen William, shoemaker, Millfield
 Allison John, carpenter, Bridge place, Fletton
 Allsopp & Sons, brewers, 2 Long causeway
 Alsop Frederick Negus, seed and sack dealer, St John street
 Ambrose Charles, glass and china dealer (Phipps & Ambrose), Narrow street
 Amies Thomas, ironmonger, bar-iron merchant, bell hanger and gasfitter, Long causeway, h. Broad Bridge street.
 Anderson Mrs My. Ann, shopkr. St Leonard st.
 Andrew Edw. baker & shopkr. Gladstone st.
 Andrew Thos. plumber, 12 Narrow Bridge st.
 Anker Chas. Jph. fishmonger, Broad Bridge st.
 Archer Wm. Hy. piano tuner, Boroughbury
 Arnold Mr Edward, Alma road
 Arnold James Franklin, accountant, Priestgate, h. Lincoln road
 Arthur James, travelling draper, 3 Nelson st.
 Arthy Mr Joseph, London road
 Ashley William, baker, Grove st. New Fletton
 Ashworth Joseph, baker, St John st. North
 Askham Frederick, coal dealer, Chapel street
 Atkinson William, foreman, Great N. Railway
 Attenborough Henry, clerk, Miriam terrace
 Atter Frederic, solicitor (Brown, A. & B.), h. Lincoln road
 Austin John, beerhouse, Westgate
 BACK Miss Catherine, school, 27 Cowgate
 Back Robert, watchmaker, Cowgate
 Bailey Mrs Ann, 7 Albion terrace, Fletton
 Bailey David, shoemaker, Grove street, Fletton
 Bailey Saml. Cross, manager, 7 Albion ter. Fletton
 Bailey Thomas, builder, Cemetery end
 Baines Jonathan, tailor & draper, 13 Broad st.
 Bains Miss Louisa, teacher, National School (St Paul's), New England
 Baker Alfred, professor of music, Oundle road
 Baker Mrs Martha, dressmaker, &c. Priestgate
 Baker, Mrs Penelope, 12 Crescent
 Baldwin Hy. draper and beerh. New England
 Ball Miss Hanh. Mary, St Paul's ter. Lincoln rd.
 Ball Rev. Charles R. M.A. vicar, St Paul's, New England
 Ball William, photographer, Broad Bridge st.
 Bamber Stephen William, foreman, 39 New rd.
 Bannister Miss Sarah, Cromwell road
 Bannister Frederick Samuel, shopkeeper and draper, Whalleys
 Bannister Thomas, blacksmith and corn and flour dealer, Cumbergate
 Banyard James Spicer, tobacco manufacturer, 3 St John's street; h. Cambridge
 Barber George, surgeon, Broad Bridge street
 Barber John, vict. *New Inn*, and horsebreaker, Lincoln road
 Barford and Perkins, engineers, ironfounders, &c. Queen street
 Barford William (& Perkins), h. Lincoln road
 Barker Alfred, blacksmith and beerh. Millfield

Barker Mrs Mary, London road
 Barlow Edward, beerhouse, Westwood street
 Barnes Mrs Catherine, milliner, &c. 8 Priestgate
 Barnes Mrs Mary Eliza, dyer, and register office, St John street
 Barnes Thomas Jackson, banker's clerk, 3 Souvenir terrace, New road
 Barnes John, tinner, &c. 8 Priestgate
 Barnsdale Geo. foreman carpenter, Queen st.
 Barrass Rev. Thomas (Baptist), Oundle road
 Barratt Fred. Reeves, prof. of music, New road
 Barratt John, shopkeeper, Hampden row
 Barrett Henry, clothes dealer, Westgate
 Barrett Thomas Lawrence, draper, Long causeway and Midgate, h. Brook street
 Barrett William, tobacconist, Westgate
 Barron Wm. Simmons, artist, 30 New road
 Barton John, district local superintendent, Great Eastern Railway, Nene view
 Basford William, chimney sweeper, Chapel st.
 Bates John, shopkeeper, Cobden street
 Battersby Mr James, Monument street
 Baynes John, beerhouse, 29 Wood street
 Bays Edward John, clerk, Lincoln road
 Bays James Scott, wine and spirit merchant, 1 Queen street
 Beale Mrs Mary Ann, vict. *New Inn*, New rd.
 Bean, Miss May, dressmaker, 21 Cowgate
 Beaver William, corn and flour dealer, 15 Long causeway, h. 11 North street
 Beckett Rev. Charles, M.D. curate of St John's, North street
 Beckett Mr Robert, 15 Albion terrace, Fletton
 Beckett Thomas, draper, 43 Narrow Bridge st.
 Bedford John, cattle dealer, 16 New road
 Bedwell Geo. piano tuner, 6 Albion ter. Fletton
 Beeby Alexander, & Son (John Henry) coal merchants, 2 Market place
 Beech Henry, painter, Bell's pl. Boroughbury
 Beesley Mrs Mary, school, Eastgate
 Beeson Thomas, com. traveller, 2 City road
 Bell Alfred, travelling tea dlr. St Leonard st
 Bell Thomas, shoemaker, Westgate
 Bell Wm. travelling tea dealer, 10 Market pl.
 Bentley John Flowers, manager, Midland Bank
 Benton William, horse dealer, New road
 Bescoby Mrs Catherine, Lincoln road East
 Beswick Mrs Sussannah, Priestgate
 Bettles William, market gardener, Alma road
 Bickmore Rich. Parsons, com. trav. Lincoln rd.
 Binckes Mrs Annie, regia. office, 36 Narrow st.
 Binckes William Edward, tailor and hatter, 36 Narrow Bridge street
 Bingham Thomas, tailor and draper, 25 Narrow street; house, Lincoln road
 Bird Charles, beerhouse, Westgate
 Bird Mrs Elizabeth, beerhouse, Midgate
 Bird Mrs Sarah, Spring Villas, Fletton
 Birmingham Wagon Coy. (Limited), wagon mfrs. and repairers, Gt. Eastern Rly. station
 Blackman Thomas, photographer, 14 Westgate
 Blackwell Francis, leathercutter and beer retailer, 28 Westgate
 Blackwell John, blacksmith, Westgate
 Blades James, jun. tailor, Priestgate
 Blair William, travelling draper, 23 Westgate
 Blake Miss Catherine, baker, Albert place
 Blake John Lamb, compositor, Brook street
 Blakeney Mrs Sarah, Crawthorne road
 Bland John, shopkeeper, Albert place
 Bland Joseph, goods manager, 7 Crescent
 Blatch Mrs Eliza, Belmont place, London rd.

- Blyton William, draper, 30 Narrow Bridge st.
 Bodger Wm. grocer, agent for W. & A. Gilbey,
 wine and spirit mercta. 33 Broad Bridge st.
 Bolton Rob. baker and shopkr. Park st. Fletton
 Bond Robert, com. traveller, London road
 Bonner Charles, shopkeeper, Cobden street
 Bonnett Mrs Eliz. beerhouse, St John's st. North
 Boon George, greengrocer, Milton street
 Boon Joseph, beerhouse, Park street, Fletton
 Booth Bros. coal merta. Gt. Eastern Rly. stn.
 Booth David Henry (Brothers), h. *Ipswich*.
 Booth Wm. (Bro.), h. Eastwood Notts
 Booth Ingram, grocer, Alma road
 Booth Samuel, grocer and druggist, Grove
 street, Fletton
 Booth Thos. Ingram, Palmerston rd. Woodston
 Bossett Henry, shoemaker, Wellington lane
 Bottomley Henry, farmer, New England
 Bourne, Mrs Harriet, vict. *Wheel*, Midgate
 Bousfield Charles, draper, 22 Long causeway
 Bower Joseph (Executors of), coal and corn
 merchants, Broad Bridge street
 Bowers Mrs Eliz. corn mer. Broad Bridge st.
 Bowland William, victualler, *Star*, Star lane
 Bradley Mrs Harriet, Westgate
 Bradshaw Mrs Mary Ann, school, New road
 Brainsby Thos. & Son (John Thos.), coach-
 builders, 10 Long causeway, h. Westgate
 Brakes Simon, whitesmith, Midgate
 Bright Richard, chemist, 29 Broad Bridge st.
 Brighty Geo. agt. for R. Warwick & Sons, brew-
 ers, Priestgate, h. Belmont pl. London rd.
 Bristow George, & Son, auctioneers, Market
 place, h. Fletton
 Bristow Misses Mary Ann and Jane, milliners,
 &c. Market place
 Bristow Jas. (Geo. & Son), wine & spirit mercht.
 Market place, h. *Manor House*, Fletton
 Bristow John, blacksmith, Clifton's yard, Nar-
 row street
 Bristow John, painter and tobacconist, 35 Nar-
 row Bridge street
 Brooks Mr Charles, 16 Albion terrace, Fletton
 Brooks Thomas, shopman, Neville place
 Brooks Wm. bootmaker, 31 Narrow Bridge st.
 Brooks William, baker, &c. Westwood street
 Brooksbank Hugh, lay clerk, Monument st.
 Broughton & Wyman, solicitors, 11 Cowgate
 Broughton John (B. & Wyman), Cowgate
 Broughton John Longstaff, painter, 5 New rd.
 Brown, Atter, & Brown, solicitors, 20 Westgate
 Brown Chas. shopkeeper, Cobden street
 Brown Mrs Elizabeth, London road
 Brown Mrs Frances, shopkeeper, St Mary's st.
 Brown Francis (B. Atter, & B.), 20 Westgate
 Brown George, beerhouse, 29 Cowgate
 Brown James, fishmonger, 2 Broad Bridge st.
 Brown John, cattle dealer, 26 New road
 Brown Joseph, beerhouse, Eastgate
 Brown Matt. railway agent & carrier, coal mert.
 tanner, and farmer, Gt. N. yard, h. Priestgate
 Brown Maurice (B. Atter, & B.), 20 Westgate
 Brown Robert, cowkeeper, Wellington lane
 Brown Thomas, cowkeeper, Fengate
 Brown Wm. Francis, beerhouse, Westwood st.
 Brownley James, travelling draper, Neville pl.
 Bruce Mrs Sarah, greengrocer, Crawthorne st.
 Bruden William, verger, 39 Cowgate
 Bruster John, wine and spirit merchant, 8
 Cumbergate
 Buckle & Vergette, solicitors, New Market st.
 Buckle Frank Geo. accountant, &c. St John st.
 Buckle John William (B. & Vergette), h.
 Lincoln road
 Buffam Miss Elizabeth, dressmaker, Albert pl.
 Bull Mrs Catherine, shopkr. St John st. North
 Bull George Charles, reporter, Lincoln rd. East
 Bull John, photographer, City road
 Bull John, shoemaker, St John street North
 Bull William, insurance agent and carrier for
 Sutton & Co. 10 Cumbergate
 Bullamore Richard, baker & shopkr. City rd.
 Bullen Mrs Mary Ann, beerhouse, City road
 Bullock Mr John Death, Oundle road
 Bunting Wm. farmer, &c. Cromwell road
 Burchby John Wright, auctioneer and valuer,
 3 Boroughbury
 Burgess Thomas, builder and machine maker,
 King's Head yard, Broad street
 Burlingham Daniel Catlin, watchmaker, &c.
 Market place, and *Lynn*
 Burton Mr James, 6 City terrace, New road
 Burton John, beerhouse, Eastgate
 Burton John Randall, house surgeon and sec-
 retary, Infirmary
 Burton William, saddler, Long causeway
 Butler Thomas, beerhouse, St Mary's street
 CADGE & COLMAN, corn millers & merchants,
 Great Eastern Station yard
 Calthrop Rev. Francis James, M.A. curate of
 St Mary's, 26 New road
 Campion John, potato dealer, Chapel street
 Candell Edward, butcher, Bright street
 Candell Henry, beerhouse, Bright street
 Canwell Mr George, Woodstone
 Cape Rev. William, M.A. hon. canon and rec-
 tor of Glinton, Minster precincts
 Carnell Mrs Rebecca, currier, &c. Midgate
 Carpenter Mr John, Lincoln road East
 Carr Mrs Eliza, 5 Crescent
 Carr Rev. John Henry (United Methodist),
 Boroughbury
 Carritt Mrs Annie, lodg. 4 Albion ter. Fletton
 Carter Wm. ironmr. (Cliffe & Co.), h. *St Neots*
 Carter William, vict. *Royal Oak*, Fletton road
 Casbon John, nursery and seedsman, Millfield
 Caswell Mrs Sarah, school, Cromwell road
 Caster George, currier and leather merchant,
 Broad Bridge street, h. London road
 Cattel Jas. Esq. West End Cottage, Thorpe rd.
 Cave Mrs Mary Ann, vict. *Wellington*, St John
 street North
 Chadwell Thomas, printer and bookseller, 9
 Narrow Bridge street
 Champion Mr William, Cromwell road
 Chandler Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper, New England
 Chapman Mrs Mary, dressmaker, Gladstone st.
 Chapman Wm. wheelwright, Wellington lane,
 h. 36 New road
 Chappell George, book-keeper, North street
 Chappell James, tailor & draper, 52 Narrow st.
 Charlton Mrs Ann, milliner, Cowgate
 Chattle William, builder, Hampden road
 Cherrington Jas. jobber, City terrace, New rd.
 Cherrington Philip Whisker, draper, Long
 causeway, h. 14 New road
 Cherrington Richard, cattle salesman, Doga-
 thorpe road
 Cheshire Miss Eliza, Cowgate
 Christian Robt. bootmaker, 31 Long causeway
 Christian Robt. jun. bootmaker, 15 Narrow st.
 Clapham Mrs Sarah, Lincoln road
 Clarabut Edward, coml. travel. 5 Cromwell rd.

Clarabut William, silk mercer, draper, laceman, agent to the Patent Metallic Coffin Co. 51 Narrow Bridge street
 Claridge Mr William, 5 West View terrace
 Clarke Joseph Slatterie, proprietor and publisher of the *Peterborough Advertiser*, bookseller, &c. Mkt. pl. h. Oak ter. London road
 Clarke Wm. vict. *White Horse*, 3 Cumbergate
 Claypole John, music and pianoforte dealer, 24 Narrow Bridge street
 Cliffe & Carter, ironmongers, haberdashers, &c. Westgate and *St Neots*
 Cliffe William (Cliffe & Carter), Westgate
 Clift Mr Thomas, Miriam terrace, Eastfield rd.
 Close William, vict. *Blue Bell*, 20 Cowgate
 Coates Geo. vict. *Peterborough Hotel*, Cowgate
 Cockshot Thos. com. trav. St Mark's Villas
 Coe John, manager, 3 St John street
 Colam Matthias, chemist and druggist, New road.
 Cole Edgar, railway clerk, Gladstone street
 Cole James, lodgekeeper, Cemetery
 Collier Mrs Sarah, vict. *Falcon*, Cowgate
 Collin Miss Thomasina, mistress, British School (infants), Westgate
 Collings Henry, butcher, 34 Long causeway
 Collingwood Mr William, 21 Westgate
 Colls Charles, painter, Midgate
 Colman Samuel Crackenthorp, corn miller and mer. (Cadge & C.) h. 7 Broad Bridge st.
 Comisiong Joseph Watson, sur. Boroughbury
 Congreve Mrs Sarah, Neville place
 Cook Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, Cromwell road
 Cook Thomas, shopkeeper, 21 Wood street
 Cooke Everett Parker, shopman, St George's terrace
 Cooke John, railway clerk, Millfield, New rd.
 Cooke Lewis, tinner, &c. St John street north
 Co-operative Stores (Industrial), bakers and grocers, New England; Wm. Smith, manager
 Copley Joseph, bank cashier, London road
 Corble John, station inspector, Gt. N. Rly.
 Core John, vict. *Angel Hotel*, family and com. and posting house, 47 Narrow Bridge street
 Cornall Mrs Rebecca, currier, &c. Midgate
 Cortching John, cattle dealer, Thorpe road
 Cotton Mrs Eliza, Cromwell road
 Cotton Richard, shoemaker, Cemetery road
 Coulson George, clerk, Cromwell road
 Craddock Chas. Edwd. vict. *Wentworth Family & Commercial Hotel*, Wentworth street
 Craig James M'Callum, tailor, draper, and outfitter, Market place
 Craig Joseph Brown, auctioneer, New road
 Crane Miss Dora, Spring Villas, Fletton
 Crawley William, whipmaker, Priestgate
 Crick Charles, corn merchant, Priestgate
 Crisp Mrs Catherine, 10 New road
 Criss John, shoe and clothes dealer, Westgate
 Culpin Henry, tailor, Monument street
 Cunningham John Allison, wine and spirit merchant, Long causeway
 Cunningham William, beerhouse, Midgate
 Curtis John, shoemaker, Albert place
 Cupit Edward, vict. *Locomotive*, New England
 Cutlack Charles, brewer, maltster, wine and spirit merchant, *Phoenix Brewery*, Priestgate, and *Yaxley*
 DANCE Mrs Catherine, Lincoln road
 Dandy Robert l'On, grocer and provision merchant, 4 Church street, h. Priestgate

Dart Rev. John, M.A. vice-principal St Peter's Training College
 Davidson Robert, surv. of taxes, h. 4 Broad st.
 Davis Abraham, blacksmith, New road
 Davis Christopher, butcher, Midgate
 Davis Edward, butcher and vict. *Britannia*, Eastgate
 Davis Thomas, j. blacksmith, Swan's place
 Davys Ven. Owen, M.A. Archdeacon of Northampton, Minster precincts
 Dawson Jph. baker & pork butcher, St Mary's st.
 Dawson Mrs Mary, ropemaker, St John's st.
 Day Zachariah, beerhouse, City road
 Daymond Rev. Charles, M.A. principal St Peter's Training College
 Deacon & Wilkins, solicitors, Cross street
 Deacon Leonard John (D. & Wilkins), h. 7 Priestgate
 Deakins Mrs Mary, straw hat mkr. Chapel st.
 Deakins William, tailor, Chapel street
 Dean Mr John, Westgate cottage
 Dean John Thomas, horsebreaker and coal dealer, 3 Albert place
 Decamp Henry, shoemaker, Cumbergate
 Dennis Mrs Isabella, 11 New road
 Dennison Benj. master British School, New rd.
 Desbrow John, vict. *Boy's Head*, Woodstone
 Dickens John, stonemason, Eastfield road
 Dickinson Thomas, baker and flour dealer, Long causeway
 Dimbleby Mrs Caroline, vict. *Royal Arms*, Broad Bridge street
 Dixon John, shopman, Lincoln road
 Dobbs John, tinner and brazier, Westgate
 Dodd Arthur, chief clerk, G.N.R. Neville pl.
 Dodson Henry, farmer, Eastgate
 Dodson Thomas, butcher, Midgate
 Dold Leopold, wtchmkr. 26 Narrow Bridge st.
 Done John, railway guard, Neville place
 Doubleday Mrs Ann, London road
 Dow William, beerhouse, 4 New road
 Drake Mr John, 29 New road
 Drewery William, beerhouse, City road
 Duddington Mrs Ann, school, Lincoln road
 Dudley James, beerhouse, Whalley street
 Dunn Horace Chas. coml. travllr. Cromwell rd.
 Durham Wm. George, railway clk. Cobden st.
 EAGLE Harold, farmer, Fengate
 Earle Geo. shopkeeper, 23 Westwood street
 Eastwood Jesse, railway clerk, Millfield
 Eatherley Wm. ironmgr. 42 Narrow Bridge st.
 Eayrs John, whitesmith & bellhanger, Broad street
 Eddif Mr Charles, Westgate
 Edmonds George, wine and spirit merchant, 5 Narrow Bridge street
 Edmunds Mrs Charlotte, Westgate
 Edwardes Charles Bidwell, land-agent, Minster precincts
 Edwards Amos, bookselr. &c. 5 Long causeway
 Edwards Frederick Rea, sack contractor, New Priestgate
 Edwards Geo. basketmkr. &c. St Mary's st.
 Edwards Mr John R. Albert place
 Edwards Mrs Mary, 6 Crescent
 Edwards Mrs Sarah Frances, shopkr. Millfield
 Edwards William, librarian, Literary Institution, h. Albert place
 Egboro James, greengrocer, Westgate
 Elkington Chrstr. j. wheelwrt. Eastfield rd.
 Ellis & Everard, coal merts. Midland Railway

Ellis James Aldgate, artist, Neville place
 Ellis Mr John, Saxon villas, London road
 Ellis Joseph, tailor, Eastgate
 Ellis Mr Joseph, Dogthorpe road
 Elmor Enos, vict. *Spittal Bridge*, Westwood st.
 Elsey Henry, draper, Market pl. h. Cobden st.
 English Brothers, timber merchants, Great Eastern Station yard
 English Edward, clerk, 14 Broad Bridge st.
 English Miss Eliza, dressmkr. &c. 25 Cowgate
 English Henry Hempden, J.P. (Bros.) *Westwood House*
 English John, parish clerk, Market place
 English Thomas, painter, Cromwell road
 Eveleigh Thomas, goods manager Great Eastern Railway, London road
 Everard Edward, agent for Ellis & Everard, Grosvenor Villas, Lincoln road
 Ewart James William, grocer, 10 Narrow st.
 Ewart Mr Thomas, Cromwell road
 Exley Chas. wine and spirit merchant, 2 Narrow street, h. *Wisbeach*
 Exton Joseph, shoemaker, Wellington lane
 Eyre Elijah, & Co. brewers and spirit merchants, North street, and *Lynn*
 Eyre Joseph, tailor, draper, and outfitter, 40 Narrow Bridge street

 FAIRWEATHER John, coal merchant, Bridge pl.
 Feast Robert, beerhouse, Eastgate
 Fendelow John, manager, Westwood street
 Fisher Albert Townsend, agent for Allsopp & Co. brewers, 2 Long causeway, h. Grosvenor Villas, Lincoln road
 Flinton Mr Wm. 5 Alma terrace, London rd.
 Flowers Miss Hannah, shopkr. New England
 Flowers William, potato dealer, Eastgate
 Fogg Mr Edward, Lincoln road east
 Foote Chas. cabt. mkr. & paprhngt. 5 Market pl.
 Foister George Beaumont, draper (Gollings & F.), 13 Narrow street
 Fox John, auctnr. & survr. 14 Narrow Bridge st.
 Freear Mrs Mary, vict. *Golden Lion*, New Fletton
 Freeman Mrs Sarah, Priestgate
 Friaby Mr George, Providential place
 Fuller Rev. Walter (Wesleyan), 36 New road
 Fuller William Reeves, vict. *Crown Railway Hotel*, Fletton road
 Furnace Robert, joiner, Crawthorne street
 Furnace Mrs Sarah, cab proprietor, South pl.

 GACHES George Fitzroy Dean, solicitor, Minster gateway, h. North street
 Gaches Henry Cecil, B.A. Mansion House
 Gaches William Daniel, solicitor, New road, h. *Mansion House*
 Gammon Miss Mary Louisa, National school-mistress, Millfield
 Gardener William, blacksmith, St Mary's st.
 Garner Mrs Lucy, London road
 Garratt Mrs Alice, beerhouse, New England
 Garrett Mrs Elizabeth, Dogthorpe road
 Garrett Mr Paul, Spring Villas, Fletton
 Gates Henry Pearson, J.P. secretary to the bishop and registrar of the diocese, Minster precincts; h. *The Vineyard*
 Gates Mrs Uranie, teacher of French and German, 28 New Road
 Gates William, post-office clerk, 28 New road
 Gaunt George, butcher, 28 Long causeway
 Gaunt Wm. tailor & drpr. 56 Narrow Bridge st.

Genn George, grocer, New road
 Genn Robert, coal agent, Swan's place
 Gibbe Miss Anne, mist. Brit. sch. New Fletton
 Gibbs Francis, poulterer and shopkeeper, 27 Long causeway
 Gibbs James Reed, register office, 13 North st.
 Gibson Mrs Margt. school, South st. Fletton
 Gifford Wm. sadr. Cumbergate, h. 42 New rd.
 Gilbert John, asphalt manufacturer and refreshment-rooms, 3 Long causeway
 Gilby John, beerhouse, Millfield
 Giles Mr Joseph, 7 City terrace, New road
 Gillings George, hairdresser and tobacconist, 28 Cowgate; h. Providential place
 Glew Alfred, chemist, 50 Narrow Bridge st.
 Glitheroe Henry, taxidermist, St John street
 Goddard Edw. grocer, 41 Narrow Bridge st.
 Godfrey Thomas, coal agent, London road
 Gogay Joseph, shopkeeper, 17 Westgate
 Gollings & Foster, drapers and upholsterers, 13 Narrow street
 Gollings Joseph (G. & Foster), h. Woodstone
 Goodacre John, harness maker, Milton street
 Goodacre John William, commer. traveller, 4 West view terrace, Lincoln road
 Goodman Wm. nurseryman & florist, New rd.
 Goodwin Mr Charles, Woodston
 Goodwin Geo. furniture dlr. Broad Bridge st.
 Goodyer Fred. baker & shopkeeper, 38 New rd.
 Goodyer Wm. grocer & dealer in wines, Midgate
 Gosnold Misses Emma & Clara, school, New Priestgate
 Gosnold Mr George, New Priestgate
 Gossford Mrs Mary Elizabeth, dressmaker, &c., Chapel place
 Goude George, carp. & builder, Wellington la.
 Graves John, solicitor (Rutland & G.), h. *Fletton Springs*
 Gray Alfred Wm. Post-O. clerk, Cromwell rd.
 Gray George, vict. *Black Swan*, 38 Narrow Bridge street
Great Northern Hotel, Samuel Moore, manager
 Green Miss Mary Ann, dressmkr. 22 Wood st.
 Green Henry, coal merchant, 10 Crescent
 Green John Henry, ironmonger, haberdasher, &c. Long causeway; h. Minster precincts
 Green Thomas, baker, Oundle road
 Green William, baker, Millfield
 Green Wm. commercial traveller, Lincoln rd.
 Greenlay Richard, master Union Workhouse
 Greenwood George, coal dlr. 29 Westwood st.
 Gregory John Wm. nailmaker, Albert place
 Gregory Samuel, grocer, Oundle road
 Gresswell John William, vet. sur. Westgate
 Griffin Luke, railway clerk, 10 Albion terrace, New Fletton

 HALL Miss Elizabeth Laura Sinclair, school, Monument street
 Hall Mrs Fanny, beerhouse, Oundle road
 Hall Mrs Harriet, shopkeeper, Westwood st.
 Hall Mrs Mary, dressmaker, &c. St John st. N.
 Hall Mrs Susan Frances, lodgings, 13 Cowgate
 Hall Edwin Henry, pork butcher, City road
 Hall Henry James, manager, Eastfield
 Hall John, baker & confec. 40 Broad Bridge st.
 Hall William, beerhouse, City road
 Hamberstone Hy. blacksmith, Woodstone
 Hamblin Edward Townsend, printer, book-seller, and stationer, 6 Narrow street
 Hamer Henry, baker & shopkr. St John st. N.
 Hammerton John, herbalist, Millfield

Hammond Joseph, registrar of marriages, and collector to the guardians, New road
 Hanbury Rich. Savill, M.D. 4 Broad Bridge st.
 Hancock John, beerhouse, St John st. north
 Hardy Miss Frances, milliner, &c. Priestgate
 Hardy Jeremiah, shoemaker, Millfield
 Hardy Mr John, Cromwell road
 Hardy Robert, assistant overseer, Spring Villas
 Hardy Robert, tinner, &c. Priestgate
 Harker Jabez, grocer, City road
 Harley John, lay clerk, Millfield
 Harris William, grocer, 45 Broad Bridge street
 Harrison George, corn merchant and maltster, Church street; h. 8 St Mark's Villas
 Harrison Mrs Mary Jane, Lincoln road
 Harrison Mrs Sarah, dressmaker, &c. Dogsthorpe road
 Harrison Stephen, shopkeeper, Cumbergate
 Harrison Thos. tailor & town crier, Swan's pl.
 Harrison Thomas Wm. cashier, Cromwell rd.
 Hart Mark William, grocer, and agent to W. & A. Gilbey, Priestgate
 Hart Thomas, shopkeeper, Oundle road
 Hartley George, manager Birmingham Waggon Coy. Great Eastern Cottages, Fletton
 Hartliffe Joseph, clerk, London road
 Hasdell Mrs Ann, straw-hat maker, Albert pl.
 Hayes & Son, coachbuilders, Chapel street
 Hayes Miss Clara Elizabeth, dressmaker, &c. Monument street
 Hayes Henry (Hayes & Son), h. New road
 Hayes John (Hayes & Son), h. *Stamford*
 Head Misses Sarah & Harriet, sch. Westgate
 Heald George, Midland station-master Great Northern Railway; h. Gladstone street.
 Heanley Marshall, chemist and soda-water manufacturer, Market place
 Heanley Mr William, 10 North street
 Heath William, furniture broker, Cowgate
 Heeley Joseph, foreman, Boroughbury
 Hegney Miss Janet, mist. Catho. sch. Queen st.
 Hemment Wm. & John, boatbuilders, Broad st.
 Hemment Jno. (Wm. & Jno.); h. Brd. Bridge st.
 Hemment William (Wm. & Jno.); h. Woodston
 Hemment Mrs Susan, lodgings, 5 North street
 Henson Reuben, cowkeeper, Broomfield
 Henson Mr Thomas, Cromwell road
 Henson Wm. china, glass, &c. dealer, Eastgate
 Herbert John Arthur, stay mft. (King & H.); h. *Yazley*
 Hill Mr Benjamin, Whitesed street
 Hill Chas. steam-plough manager, Lincoln rd.
 Hill Charles Cooper, clerk, 4 Crescent
 Hill Charles Squires, shopkeeper, 6 Westgate
 Hill Mrs Sarah, 13 New road
 Hill Stephen, baker and shopkpr. Cemetery end
 Hill Thomas, wine and spirit, coal, corn, and timber mercht. Bridge wharf, h. Woodston
 Hill Walter, building surveyor, New Priestgate
 Hill Rev. William, M.A. vicar St John's and Surrogate, Priestgate
 Hillam Mrs Eliz. vict. *Queen's Head*, Broad st.
 Hillam John, beerhouse, St Leonard's street
 Hinch Miss Elizab. dressmkr. &c. St Mary's st.
 Hiscox Brothers, timber and slate merchants, Bridge House yard
 Hiscox Francis (H. Bros.), h. Broad Bridge st.
 Hobbs Edwin Rodhouse, confectioner and eating-house, 28 Narrow Bridge street
 Hobbs John, timber buyer, Westgate
 Hobbs William, clerk, Cromwell road
 Hodson Russell, postmaster, Long causeway

Holden Geo. Wm. outfitter, &c. 17 Narrow st.
 Holdich Benjamin, cabinetmkr. 12 Cumbergate
 Holdich Benjamin Edward, cabinetmaker and furniture broker, 37 Cowgate
 Holdich Frederick, farmer, Fengate
 Holdich Mr James, 34 New road
 Holdich Mr Thos. White, 13 Albion ter. Fletton
 Holdich White, corn miller, New road
 Holleywell Mrs Ann Eliza, gunmaker and tobacconist, Wentworth street
 Hollis William Laxton, blacksmith and vict. *Rose and Crown*, Broad street
 Holmes John, foundry manager, 2 Cobden terrace, New road
 Hooke Matt. cabinetmkr. 44 Broad Bridge st.
 Hopkins Rich. vict. *Fox and Hounds*, Eastgate
 Hornsey Thos. C. corn merchant, Boroughbury
 Hortor Mrs Charlotte, hairdr. 54 Narrow Br. st.
 Hortor James, hairdresser, 30 Long causeway
 House John, nursery and seedsman, confctr. and vict. *Vine*, and refreshmt. rooms, 9 Church st.
 Howard Frederick, shoemaker, Lincoln road
 Howell John Cawthorn, draper (Sharp & H.); h. 12 Albion terrace, New Fletton
 Howes Henry, beerhouse, City road
 Hubbard William, basketmaker, Westgate
 Hudson Mrs Elizabeth, Boroughbury
 Hull Geo. shopkpr. and beerhse. New England
 Hull John, cattle salesman, South place
 Hunns Jno. And. watchmkr. 21 Narrow Br. st.
 Hunt George, station-master, Great Northern
 Hunt Wm. commercial traveller, Cromwell rd.
 Hunt William, vict. *Locomotive*, Albert place
 Hunting George & Joseph, coal merchants, Great Eastern Railway station
 Hunting George (G. & J.), and vict. *Swiss Cottage*, Broad street, New Fletton
 Hunting Joseph (G. & J.), and tobacconist, 20 Narrow Bridge street
 Hurrey Peake George, shopkeeper, Millfield
 Hurst Jas. superintendent of police, Milton st.
 Hutchinson Joseph, draper, 4 Cowgate

IND, COOPE, & Co. brewers, &c. Long causeway; William D. Nichols, agent
 Ireland Mr George, South street, Fletton
 Ireland Miss Julia Ann, Alma place, Fletton
 Ireland William, carpenter, Cobden street
 Irens John Richard, cattle dlr. Dogsthorpe rd.
 Ireson Mr Charles, Dogsthorpe road
 Isley, George Jas. vict. *Ostrich*, Brook street

JACKS John, pork butcher, Boroughbury
 Jackson Rev. Edgar Slanway (Indpt.) Genevater.
 Jackson Edward, vict. *Windmill*, Millfield
 Jackson Edward, blacksmith, City road
 Jackson Mr James Thornton, 8 Albion terrace, New Fletton
 Jackson Thomas, 18 Nelson street
 Jackson Thomas, butcher, Milton square
 Jackson William Thomas, fishmonger and beerhouse, Wellington lane
 Jakes Alfred Arthur, fishmgr. 8 Long causeway
 Jakes John, auctioneer and vict. *Salmon and Compasses*, Long causeway
 Jakes John Frederick, plumber, Cross street
 Jamblin Mr John, London road
 Jamson Samuel, shopkeeper, Woodstone
 Jarman Robert Brown, shopkpr. St Mary's st.
 Jauncey George, cutler, 25 Broad street
 Jaye Henry, manager, Boroughbury
 Jefferson Thomas, shoedealet, Cowgate

Jelley Miss Elizabeth Rebecca, London road
 Jelley Henry Herbert, commercial traveller,
 Monument street
 Johnson George Wilkinson, lime and coal
 merchant, Lincoln road east
 Johnson Mr John, Priestgate
 Johnson John, muffin-maker, Cromwell road
 Johnson Mr Thomas, Cromwell road
 Jolly Mrs Sarah, beerhouse, Midgate
 Jones Mrs Maria, shopkeeper, City road
 Jones David Darby, assistant master of King's
 school, South place
 Jones Richard, farmer, Woodston
 Jones Mr William, Oundle road, Woodston
 Julian Mr Charles, Allen's lane
 Julyan George Langham, tailor and outfitter,
 57 Narrow Bridge street

KEECH John, hairdresser and tobacconist, 3
 Broad Bridge street
 Keens Miss Ann, New road
 Keaton Haydn, organist, Minster precincts
 Kenyon James, foreman, Oundle road
 Kenyon John, locomotive supt. Woodstone
 Kerrey John, beerhouse, Cemetery road
 Ketcher Mrs Ann, Eastfield road
 Key William, ropemaker and seedsman, 17
 Long causeway, h. 3 Westwood Street
 Kind Edward, cabinetmaker, Cowgate
 King & Herbert, stay manufacturers, North st.
 King Hy. (King & Herbert), h. Fletton spring
 King Mr John, 9 Albion terrace, Fletton
 King Wm. beerho. and shopkr. Wellington le.
 King William, vict. Church street
 King William, farmer, Fengate
 King Miss Harriet, teacher National School
 (St John's), Chapel place
 King's Grammar school, Minster precincts;
 Rev. Edward Bower Whyley, M.A. principal
 Kirby John Wilsom, inspector of works Great
 Northern Railway
 Kneeshaw, Jabez, draper, &c. Narrow street
 Knighton Mr Isaac, London road

LAMMIE John, travelling draper, 25 New road
 Langley John, builder, Westgate
 Larratt Robert Webster, corn, flour, &c. mer-
 chant, Bridge House, Broad Bridge street
 Laughton George, vict. *Ferry Boat*, Woodston
 Lawson Jph. baker & shopkr. Bridge pl. Fletton
 Lawton John, shoemaker, Westwood street
 Lawton W. Hollis, vict. *Rose & Crown*, Broad st.
 Layton Jas. Cathedral sexton, Minster precincts
 Layton Jas. jun. assist. sexton, Minster precincts
 Lazenby J. W. vict. *Steam-Engine*, Cromwell rd.
 Leach Reuben (& Son), and auctioneer, 30
 Broad Bridge street
 Leach William & Son, general dealers, 30
 Broad Bridge street
 Leach Immer, general dealer, Brook street
 Leader Sam. Rouning, builder, Monument st.
 Lee Henry, coal dealer and beerhouse, Millfield
 Leigh Geo. Wm. bootmkr. 4 Narrow Bridge st.
 Leighton Daniel, coml. trav. St Leonard's st.
 Letall Benjn. vict. *Peacock*, London rd. Fletton
 Lewin George, butcher, 10 Church street
 Lewis Henry, blacksmith, Monument street
 Ley John, greengrocer, &c. Cowgate
 Life Thomas, Esq. J.P. *Mansion House*
 Lill Thomas, clerk, Cromwell road
 Lilley Edwin John, auctioneer, Lincoln rd. E.
 Limbach William, pork butcher, 33 Narrow st.

Lines Miss Elizabeth, mistress National School
 (St Mary's), St John street north
 Little Mr George Paul, 33 New road
 Little Henry, farmer, Boroughbury
 Little William, coal merchant, Great Northern
 Rail. station; h. 1 Albion ter. Lincoln road
 Loal Hy. Wells, chemist, 46 Narrow Bridge st.
 Louder John, shoemaker, Westgate
 Louder Robert, shoemaker, Woodston
 Louder William, shoemaker, 46 Wood street
 Lound John Copeman, saddler, 55 Narrow
 Bridge street, h. Queen street
 Lucas Mrs Ann, lodgings, 3 North street
 Lyon Mrs Hannah Mary, Cromwell road.

MACHIN Thomas, builder, Monument street
 Mackinder Richard & Son (Joseph), veterinary
 surgeons, 2 North street
 Mackley Mrs Mary, beerhouse, 25 Westgate
 Maddocks John, shoemaker, Millfield
 Maddocks & Page, brewers, *Peterborough Brewery*
 Maddocks John Frederick (M. & P.); h. St Leon-
 ard's street
 Magee Right Rev. Wm. Connor, D.D. & D.C.L.
 Lord Bishop of Peterborough, *The Palace*
 Maltby Robert, baker, &c. Milton street
 Manley Patrick, trav. tea dealer, 32 New road
 Mann Mr George, South view, Fletton
 Mann George, butcher, Wood street
 Mann George Thomas, butcher, St Mary's st.
 Mann James, shoemaker, St Leonard's street
 Manning Geo. manager, *Cross Keys*, Narrow st.
 Mansell Mrs. Dean's court, Minster precincts
 Manson Cornelius, watchmr. 35 L. causeway
 Manton Edward Thomas, brewer's manager,
 Ashley villas, Boroughbury
 Manton Mrs Elizabeth, Lincoln road east
 Maples Mr Thomas, Cromwell road
 March Miss Mary Ann, dressmaker, Eastgate
 March Thomas, shoemaker, Eastgate
 Marshall Miss Lucy, 1 North street
 Markham Cornelius Aubrey, currier, St John st.
 Markham Cornelius Aubrey, jun. pork butcher,
 Market place
 Markland Mark, locomotive supt. Gladstone st.
 Markling William, basketmaker, &c. Clifton's
 yard, Narrow street
 Marlier Edouard, hairdresser, perfumer, and
 Berlin wool repository, 25 Long causeway
 Marriott John George, baker and confectioner,
 33 Long causeway and Bridge street
 Marriott Mr Joseph, Chapel street
 Marshall Mrs Martha Eliza, 5 Albion terrace,
 Lincoln road
 Marshall Thomas Casson, pawnbroker, &c.
 Wentworth street
 Martin Jph. carpenter and builder, Reform st.
 Martin Major Robert C. superintending re-
 cruiting officer, 9 North street
 Martin Mrs Mildred, 5 Nelson street
 Mason John, baker and shopkeeper, Eastgate
 Mason William, cabinetmaker, 7 Cowgate
 Matthew Mrs Mary Jane, New Priestgate
 Matley Miss Ruth, Priestgate
 Maw John, goods manager, L. & N.W. Rly.
 Maxwell Felix, prof. cricketer, Cromwell rd.
 Mayo Samuel, manager National Provincial
 Bank, 11 Narrow Bridge street
 Mays Thos. saddler and beerhouse, Albert pl.
 M'Kenzie John, trav. draper, South place
 M'Kerrow Charles, trav. draper, 27 Westgate
 M'Tier Rev. Albert Hy. (Weasleyan) 11 Crescent

Merrikin Mrs Cassandra, New Priestgate
 Middleton John Hy. drill instructor, Neville pl.
 Midwell Mr William, Chapel street
 Midland Banking Company, Church street ;
 John Flowers Bentley, manager
 Miles Miss Eliz. dressmkr. &c. Palmerston rd.
 Miller John, clothier, Midgate
 Miller John, jun. (j) tailor, Midgate
 Mills George, district superintendent Pruden-
 tial Insurance Company, Cromwell road
 Mills Thomas, Esq. The Tower, Fletton
 Mitchell Miss Margaret, mistress National
 School (Infants, St Paul's), Millfield
 Mitchell Thos. Brown, com. trav. Eastfield rd.
 Mobb John, shoemaker, Broad Bridge street
 Mobbs Mr David, Woodston
 Molaher John, chimney sweeper, City road
 Moon William James, manager Gasworks,
 Geneva terrace, Boroughbury
 Moore John Whitehead, farmer, Millfield
 Moore Matthew, shopman, Brook street
 Moore Samuel, manager, *Great Northern Hotel*
 Morley Frederick, manager, Broad Bridge st.
 Morley John Limber, pawnbroker, 43 Broad
 Bridge street
 Morley Timothy, beerhouse, Cumbergate
 Morling Geo. vict. *Saracen's Head*, Broad st.
 Morris Mrs Alice, Lincoln road east
 Morris Miss Mary Ann, drpr. Broad Bridge st.
 Morris Mr Thomas, Lincoln road east
 Morris Mr Thomas, jun. 5 St Paul's terrace,
 Lincoln road
 Morton George, gardener, Westgate
 Muir Albert James, clerk, Cromwell road
 Muir Mr Thomas, Cromwell road
 Mullett John, confectioner, &c. 19 Midgate
 Mumford & Townsend, architects and sur-
 veyors, Market place
 Mumford Charles (M. & T.) ; house, *Wisbeach*
 Murdoch Wm. trav. draper, Cromwell road
 Murray Rev. Andrew (Independent) Westgate

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, Narrow street ;
 Samuel Mayo, manager
 Neale Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Millfield
 Neale Geo. pianoforte and music dealer, and
 baby linen warehouse, Narrow Bridge st.
 Neale Jas. carriage foreman Gt. N. Rly. station
 Neale Thos. baker and shopkpr. St John's st. N.
 Nelson William, beerhouse, St Leonard's street
 Newbon John, wheelwright, Boroughbury
 Newbon Mrs Mary, Swan's place
 Newman Mrs Ann, lodgings, 11 Nelson street
 Newton Mrs Ann, miller & baker, Fengate
 Newton Edward, editor *Peterborough Adver-*
 tiser, 1 Albion terrace, Fletton
 Newton John, blacksmith, Fitzwilliam street
 Newton Jph. refrunt. rooms, Broad Bridge st.
 Nicholls Wm. strkpr. G. N. Ry. Dogthorpe rd.
 Nichols & Co. wine & spirit merts. L. causeway
 Nichols Mr George, London road
 Nichols Wm. DL (N. & Co.), Long causeway
 Nicholson Mrs. Thorpe road
 Nightingale Henry, fancy repository, 16
 Narrow Bridge street
 Nixon, Mr John Parr, London road
 Noble Fredk. & Son, coachbuilders, Cowgate
 Noble Frederick, butcher, Russell street
 Noble Fredk. Ed. lay clk. & extn. St John st.
 Noble George (Fk. and Son); h. Cromwell rd.
 Noble John, plumber and vict. *Horse and*
 Jockey, City road

Noble Mrs Rebecca, 2 New road
 Noble Richd. stonemsn. Cross st. New Fletton
 North Leonard, market gardener, Star lane
 Norton James, station-matr. Gt. Eastern Ry.
 Nurse Mrs Hannah, shopkeeper, 24 Westgate

O'CONNOR Bernard, marine store dealer,
 Monument street
 Odlin Mrs Juliana, London road
 Offen Saml. Danl. suprvsr. of excise, 27 New rd.
 Ogden Mrs Frances Eliz. lodgns. 17 Nelson st.
 Ogilvie Charles Edward Walker, civil engineer
 G. N. Ry. Co. 7 Crescent
 Oldham Mrs Mary, London road
 Oliver Charles, coml. traveller, Cromwell rd.

PAGE Miss Ellen, teacher National school
 (St John's), Chapel place
 Page Sidney John, brewer (Madocks & P.) ; h.
 St Leonard's street
 Paley Wm. M.D. J.P. physician, Thorpe road
 Palmer Mr Augustus, London road
 Palmer Bridgfoot, vict. *Boat*, Broad Bridge st.
 Palmer Benjamin, vict. *Crown*, New England
 Palmer James Edwin, dentist, Priestgate
 Palmer John, shoemaker, Gladstone street
 Palmer Wm. vict. *Pony's Head*, St Leonard's st.
 Palmer Wm. vict. *City Hotel*, 1 Broad Bridge st.
 Pank Mrs Cath. 2 West View ter. Lincoln road
 Parker John, shoemaker, Broad street
 Parker Robert, hairdrsr. & tobacconist, Midgt.
 Parnell John, chemist, 8 Market place
 Parnell Mrs My. El. vict. *Cherrytree*, Oundle rd.
 Parnell Mr William, Oundle road
 Parnell Wm. Henry, saddler, Narrow street
 Parr Thomas, sergeant-major, London road
 Parrish Samuel, shopkeeper, Westwood street
 Parsons Abraham, shoemaker, Eastgate
 Parsons Peter, shoemkr. St John st. north
 Patston Miss Catherine, New road
 Patston Matthew, gardener and seedsman, St
 John street north
 Paviour Whatley, wchmkr. 8 Narrow Bridge st.
 Payling, Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper, Westwood st.
 Peach Peter, bldr. & contrtr. Boroughbury
 Peach Mr Samuel, London road
 Peach Wm. coaldlr. & beerhouse, Albert pl.
 Peake John, joiner, Alma road
 Peaks Charles Philip, vict. *Spread Eagle*, 39
 Broad street
 Peaks William Shepherd, vict. *Wagon and*
 Horses, 33 Narrow street
 Pearce Mrs Ann Shepherd, South place
 Pearce Mrs Harriet, Priestgate
 Pears Mr James, 1 Crescent
 Pears Mrs Mary Elizabeth, Eastfield road
 Pearson John Hudspith, chemist, Narrow
 Bridge street
 Pearson Josiah, tailor, Chapel street
 Pearson William, station inspr. G. E. Ry. Stn.
 Pentelow William, draper, 34 Narrow street
 Pentney Miss Hephzibah, register office, 18
 Narrow street
 Pentney Mr William, Cromwell road
 Pentney William, grocer, 31 Broad Bridge st.,
 h. *Lime-tree House*, London road
 Pentney William Henry, bookseller, 18 Narrow
 Bridge street
 Pepper John, shopkeeper, 15 Westgate
 Pepper Thos. vict. *Fitzwilliam Arms*, Wood st.
 Percival & Son, solicitors, Minster precincts
 Percival Mrs Dean's court, Minster precincts

Percival Andrew (& Son), Minster precincts
Percival John Andrew (Percival & Son), Minster precincts

Percival Jph. crn. & flr. dlr. 16 Long causeway
Perkins Levi, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Midgate

Perkins Thos. wchmkr. 49 Narrow Bridge st.

Petchey Edward, vict. *Anchor*, City road

Peterborough Advertiser (Joseph Slatterie
Clarke, proprietor & publisher), Market pl.

Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard
(Robert Clayton Snape, editor), Cross street

Pheasant Joseph, bootmkr. 9 Long causeway

Phillips Mrs Sarah, butcher and vict. *Eight
Bells*, Millfield

Phillips Mrs Susan, 9 Cumbergate

Phipps & Ambrose, glass, china, &c. dealers,
23 Narrow street

Phipps Miss Eleanor (P. & A.), Narrow Bridgest.

Pilcher Walter, com. traveller, London road

Pine John, shopkeeper, Gladstone street

Pitts John, watchmaker, Broad street

Plant Mr John, Westwood street

Plant Robert, beerhouse, Hampden road

Plumtree John, & Son (John Thos.) grocers,
&c. 24 Long causeway and *Lincoln*

Poles Mr Samuel, London road

Pope Edward, foreman, Queen street

Popp George, pork butcher, Whalley street

Popplewell Ed. B. schmstr. Union Workhouse

Porteous Joseph, trav. tea dlr. 11 Market pl.

Porter Mrs Anne, 1 Souvenir ter. New road

Porter Wm. carpenter, &c. Gladstone street

Potts Charles, clerk, Lincoln road

Preston Mrs Elizabeth, Cromwell road

Preston Wm. governor of gaol, Thorpe road

Price George, traveller, New road

Provost Mrs Ann, New road

QUINCEY Miss Sarah, dressmaker, 16 Nelson st.

Quincey Christmas, nrtry. & seedsman, Market
place

Quincey Edwin, grocer & jobber, Cromwell rd.

RAINER Rosalia Haworth, agent for Chaplin &
Horne, h. Spring villas, Fletton

Ranby Low Ths. vict. *Talbot*, 29 Long causeway

Randall Henry, brewer's traveller, Cemetery rd.

Rands Mrs Sarah, dressmaker, New road

Rands David, clothes dealer, City road

Rands Fran. cabt. mkr. and capentr. 8 New rd.

Rastall Mrs M. Ann, straw-hatm. Wellington la.

Ratcliffe Chas. magr. spirit stores, 5 Narrow st.

Rawlings William, baker, &c. Midgate

Read Ed. Fuller, cabt. maker, Wentworth st.

Redfern Frank, commercial trav. Cromwell rd.

Redhead Dan. Hy. butcher, 23 Long causeway

Redhead Henry, shoemaker, Eastgate

Redhead Thomas, beerhouse, St John st. north

Redhead William, beerhouse, Wellington lane

Redshaw Thos. clothes dealer, St John st. north

Reynolds John James, dyer, Albert place

Richards Mrs Ellen, blacksmith, 6 Cumbergate

Richardson Mrs Ann, joiner and bldr. Cowgate

Richardson Wm. veterinary surgn. and vict.

Spirit Vault, Cowgate, h. St John st.

Richer Rbt. fish curer and fruiterer, 5 Westgate

Richmond Rev. Rbt. (Primitive), Monument st.

Rickman Alex. James, ironmonger, 2 Cowgate

Rimes Mrs Sarah, 3 Albion ter. New Fletton

Rintoul Chas. Wm. corn and flour dlr. New rd.

Rippon John, coal and lime mert. Cemetery rd.

Rist Abram, gardener and seedsman, Millfield

Roberts Chas. & Son (Chas.), corn mers. Gt.

N. Rly. station, hs. 3 and 2 St Mark's villas

Roberts Mrs Martha, lodgings, Cromwell rd.

Roberts Rt. com. trav. 2 Souvenir ter. New rd.

Roberts Robert, shopman, New road

Roberts William, farmer, 7 St Mark's villas

Robinson Mrs Martha, shopkeeper, Cobden st.

Robinson Mrs Mary, cowkeeper, Westgate

Robinson Mr Samuel, New road

Robinson Mr William, Oundle road

Roffe George, postman, Monument street

Rogers John, general dealer, 8 Cowgate

Rogerson John, beerhouse, Westgate

Roughton Wm. wood turner, Wellington lane

Rouse Fred. locomotive supt. Gt. N. Railway

Row James Ley, farmer, Woodston House

Rowell Miss Harriet, London road

Rowell James, beerhouse, Oundle road

Rowell William, manager, Stamford, Spalding,
and Boston Bank, Market place

Royce Mrs Elizabeth, New Priestgate

Royce John William, stonemason, Bright st.

Rudd William Hillam, beerhouse, Westgate

Ruddle Francis, contractor, Wood street

Ruddle James, architect and town surveyor,

North street; house, Boroughbury

Rutherford Thos. Melville, com. trav. New rd.

Rutland & Graves, solicitors, 4 Priestgate

Ryan Patrick, travelling draper, 15 New road

St PETER's Training College for Schoolmasters,

Rev. Chas. Daymond, M.A. principal

Saldarini Joseph, optician, Cowgate

Sallibank Miss Fanny, straw-hat mr. Nelson st.

Samwell Francis, foreman printer, Oundle rd.

Samworth Mr Thomas, New road

Samworth Wm. butcher, 47 Broad Bridge st.

Sanders William, clerk, Swan's place

Sanderson William, corn buyer, Ashley Villas

Santall Frederick, com. traveller, Priestgate

Sargeant Edward Baker, printer and book-

seller, 29 Narrow Bridge street

Sargeant Jno. baker & beerhouse, Cumbergate

Sargeant John, artist, 2 Crescent

Sargeant Mrs Mary, beerhouse, Star lane

Saunders Very Rev. Augustus Page, D.D. dean,

The Deanery

Saunders Edwin Freer, com. trav. Crawthorne rd.

Savage John, shopkeeper, Shropshire row

Saviger Mr John, St Leonard's street

Savings Bank, St John street; Frank George

Buckle, actuary

Sawyer & Son, watchmakers, &c. 3 Westgate

Sawyer Mr James, 9 Priestgate

Sawyer Mr Thos. Cook, Crawthorne rd.

Sawyer Walter Chas. (& Son), h. St George's

terrace

Sawyer Wm. Henry (& Son), 3 Westgate

Schoeppler Mr Louis, Brook street

Sooley Thos. vict. *Bull & Com. Hotel*, Westgate

Scotney John, carrier, Albert place

Scotney Wm. Henry, plumber, Cowgate

Seabrook Wm. normal master of training school,

New road

Sergeant Wm. John, rate collec. Boroughbury

Searjeant Joseph, butcher, 41 New road

Searson Samuel, corn merch. Broad Bridge st.

Seaton Thos. greengrocer, Trowel's Court, St

John street

Seed Very Rev. Thomas, Catholic canon of

Northampton, Queen street

Selby Mr Thomas James, London rd. Fletton

Sellers Mrs Elizabeth, & Sons (Ebenezer and Timothy), basketmakers, New road
 Senior Jno. baker & shopkr. St John st. north
 Sowell Thomas, beerhouse, Cemetery road
 Shacklock Mrs Elizth. shopkr. St John st. N.
 Sharmman Mr John, Woodston
 Sharp & Howell, drapers, 38 Broad Bridge st.
 Sharp Fred. Wm. (S. & H.), 38 Broad Bridge st.
 Sharp Thos. Dean, woolstapler, chem. manure mer. & sack cont. Broad st. h. Dogsthorpe
 Sharp Wm. shopkeeper, City road
 Shaw John, cooper, St John street north
 Shaw Matthew, cattle dealer, Star lane
 Shaw Mr Robert, Albert place
 Shaw Samuel, cooper, Eastfield road
 Shrive Edwd. vict. *White Hart*, Long causeway
 Shrive, Mrs Elizabeth, Eastgate
 Shrive Samuel, butcher, 46 Broad Bridge st.
 Shrive, Thomas, vict. *Swan*, Midgate
 Silcox John, shopkeeper, Lincoln road
 Simpson Miss Ann, Lincoln road
 Simpson Mrs Emma, London road
 Simpson John, coal agent, Fitzwilliam street
 Simpson Mr William, London road
 Sizer John, vict. *White Hart*, New England
 Skaffe Robert, clothes dealer, Westgate
 Skrimshire Rev. Arthur Charles, B.A. third master Grammar School
 Slide Martin, com. traveller, Cromwell road
 Sly John, shoemaker, St Mary's street
 Smalley Alban, tailor, 5 Nelson street
 Smart James, joiner and builder, Chapel st.
 Smedley Robert, solicitor, Westgate
 Smith Alfred Ogle, post-office clk. Lincoln rd.
 Smith Chas. chimney sweeper, Hampden rd.
 Smith Charles, shopkeeper, South street
 Smith Ed. John, vict. *White Lion*, Church st.
 Smith Mrs Elizabeth, Bridge place, Fletton
 Smith Miss Frances, school, Chapel street
 Smith Miss Jane, Cowgate
 Smith John, turnkey, New gaol
 Smith Joseph, shoemaker, St John's street
 Smith Miss Mary, dressmaker, &c., Brook st.
 Smith Mrs Mary, Westgate
 Smith Mrs Mary, beerhouse, St John st. N.
 Smith Mrs Mary Ann, beerh. Westwood st.
 Smith Mrs Mary Ann, lodgings, 4 North st.
 Smith Samuel Bilton, solicitor, 81 Priestgate
 Smith Thomas, school, Broad Bridge street
 Smith Thos. waggon inspector Gt. Nor. Rail.
 Smith Wm. manager Co-oper. store, New Eng.
 Smith Wm. baker and shopkeeper, Woodston
 Snape Robert Clayton, editor *Peterborough and Hunts Standard*, h. New road
 Snow Mr William, 12 North street
 Southam Mrs Catherine, 3 St Paul's terrace, Lincoln road
 Southam Mrs Mary, lodgings, 2 St Mary's terrace, New road
 Southam George Thomas Mitchell, M.D. surgeon, Thorpe road
 Southam Thomas, surgeon, Thorpe road
 Sower Geo. pork butcher, St John st. north
 Spearer George, pork butcher, Midgate
 Speechley Misses Agnes and Isabella, school, New Priestgate
 Speechley Edward, cowkeeper, Fengate
 Speechley Mrs Elizabeth, Poplar row
 Speechley Frank, butcher, City road
 Speechley Richard, wheelwright, Fengate
 Speechley William, beerhouse, Gladstone st.
 Speechley William, cowkeeper, New road

Spencer John Thomas, builder, Whitsed st.
 Spencer Mr Leonard, Woodlands, Fletton
 Spendelow John, beerhouse, Westgate
 Sprigge Mrs Fanny, New Fletton
 Spriggs Geo. bricklayer & build. Gladstone st.
 Spriggs Luke, cooper, 26 Westgate
 Squire Thomas, shoemaker and greengrocer, St John street north
 Standhope Henry, shopkeeper, Eastfield road
 Stanford, Spalding, & Boston Banking Compy. Market place; William Rowell, manager
 Stanford Alfred, draper, 45 Narrow Bridge st.
 Stanford Jno. foreman millr. London rd. Fletton
 Stanley Stephen, butcher, Midgate
 Stapleton Harvey, corn merchant, Cowgate
 Starmore Thos. vict. *Eight Bells*, Westwood st.
 Steels William, vict. *George and Dragon*, 2 Cambergate
 Stephens Richard, stonemason, Eastfield road
 Stephenson Robert, hairdresser, City road
 Stevenson, Mrs Catherine, baker, Cowgate
 Steward John, plumber, h. Albert place
 Steward Robert, plumber, Albert place
 Stiles Daniel Booth, stonemas. Wellington la.
 Stiles William Ball, stonemas., Wellington la.
 Stocks Miss Fanny, dressmaker, &c. City rd.
 Stocks James, fishmonger, City road
 Stocks Josiah, cowkeeper, Crawthorne road
 Storrar Alex. eating-ho. 27 Narrow Bridge st.
 Stott David, shopman, 24 New road
 Strangward Mrs Elizabeth, Cromwell road
 Strickland Mrs Mary Ann, pastry cook, St John street
 Strickland William, painter, &c. 36 Cowgate
 Sturton & Sons, chemists and druggists, 42 Broad Bridge street
 Sturton Mrs Elizab. 4 St Paul's ter. Lincoln rd.
 Sturton John Rowland (& Sons), h. Oundle rd.
 Sturton Richd. (& Sons), 42 Broad Bridge st.
 Sutton John, carpenter, Chapel place
 Sutton Jonathan, shopkeeper, Gladstone st.
 Swallow Joshua, vict. *Bell & Oak*, Market pl.
 Swallow Mrs Sarah, hairdresser, &c. Long causeway
 Swallow William, cabinetmaker, Chapel st.
 Sweeting Rev. Walt. Debenham, M.A. second master Grammar School, Minster precincts
 Swift Samuel, lay clerk, Cemetery road
 Swinton John, butcher, Russell street
 Sykes Thomas, butcher, Gladstone street
 Symonds George Ed. farmer, *Westwood Farm*
 TABOR George, wheelwright, St John's road
 Talbot John & Thomas, saddlers, St Mary's st.
 Taverner Mrs Elizab. school, 5 Market street
 Taylor Benjamin, high bailiff County Court, Souvenir House, New road
 Taylor Brothers (Robert & John), drapers, 48 Narrow Bridge street
 Taylor Mrs Lucy, London road
 Taylor John, shoemaker, Westwood street
 Taylor William, greengrocer, Cemetery road
 Tebbs Charles, butcher, Midgate
 Tebbs Thomas, cowkeeper, Star lane
 Tebbs William, assistant overseer, Thorpe rd.
 Temple Miss Sarah, dressmaker, Cromwell rd.
 Templeman William, shoemaker, St Mary's st.
 Thomas Rev. William Robert, M.A. vicar St Mary's & Surrogate, Vicarage, Eastfield rd.
 Thompson Mrs Ann, Westgate
 Thompson Mrs C. H. 1 St Mark's villas
 Thompson Mrs Frances, Millfield

Thompson, Geo. refreshmt.-rooms, 13 Cowgate
 Thompson Geo. wood turner, Boroughbury
 Thompson John, builder and contractor, Wood st. ; house, The Lindens, Lincoln road
 Thompson John, painter, Broad Bridge street
 Thompson Josiah Rob. butcher, 5 Church st.
 Thompson Richard, shoemaker, St Mary's st.
 Thompson Robert, relieving officer
 Thompson Thomas, relieving officer
 Thomson William, M.D. surgeon, Priestgate
 Thorpe Mr Matthew, London road
 Threfall John, master Natl. Sch. New England
 Thurlow John, shoemaker, Oundle road
 Thurlow Jno. jun. shoemkr, Grove st. Fletton
 Thurstun John, ironmger. 7 Narrow Bridge st.
 Timms Thomas, whitesmith, New road
 Tinley Samuel, coal agent, Westgate
 Tipping Mrs Eliz. Mary, 37 New road
 Todd Henry James, baker, 3 Church street
 Todd Mrs Harriet, greengrocer, Milton square
 Tomlinson John, tutor St Peter's Training Col.
 Tompson, Rev. Reginald, M.A. rector, Woodston
 Tonkin Rev. Benjamin (Primitive) Brook st.
 Tood Charles, shopkeeper, St Mary's street
 Towlet Edward, whitesmith, Westgate
 Townsend Henry Milnes, architect (Mumford & T.), h. 2 St Paul's terrace, Lincoln road
 Trowell Mrs Charlotte, London road
 Trowell Mrs Charlotte, Alma place, Fletton
 Trundle, Rev. George, B.A. assistant master of King's school, Dean's court
 Truswell Albert, tailor, Russell street
 Tuck Charles, cattle dlr. Spring villas, Fletton
 Turner Misses, 14 Nelson street
 Turner Nathaniel, shopman, 3 Crescent
 Turner R. Panther, homp. chemist, Market pl.
 Turner Wm. Berlin wool dlr. 26 Long causeway
 Tyler, Mrs Ann, Grove street, Fletton
 Tyler Miss Eliza, school, Cobden street

UNDERWOOD Miss Jane, Cowgate

VALE Charles, shopkeeper, Shropshire row
 Vergette Edward, linen and woollen draper, tailor, outfitter, and hatter, 4 Market place
 Vergette Edward, jun. solicitor (Buckle & V.), Priestgate
 Vergette George, ironmonger, 6 Market place
 Vergette William, grocer and tallow chandler, 20 Long causeway ; house, 1 Westgate
 Vincent Wm. com. trav. Woodlands, Fletton
 Vines Rev. Thomas Hotchkin, M.A. minor canon, Minster precincts

WADSLEY Mr Philip, Lincoln road east
 Wadsworth Charles, beerhouse, St Mary's st.
 Wakefield Charles, tailor, Nelson street
 Walden Mark, baker and shopkeeper, 17 Albion terrace, Fletton
 Waldon John, foreman Gt. Northern Railway
 Wales Rev. Wm. M.A. chancellor of the diocese ; house, The Rectory, *Uppingham*
 Walker Mrs Charlotte, Brook street
 Walker Charles, com. traveller, Cromwell road
 Walker Charles Fred. joiner, &c. Cemetery rd.
 Walker John, manure manufacturer, Fengate
 Walker Thomas, beerhouse, St Mary's street
 Walker Thos. M.D. J.P. surgeon, 19 Westgate
 Walker Thos. Jas. M.D. surgeon, 18 Westgate
 Walker Wm. greengrocer, St John st. north
 Waller Edmund, M.D. surg. 8 Broad Bridge st.
 Wallis George, builder, Cromwell road

Walters George, eating-house, 1 Albert place
 Walters John Elijah, baker, &c. Westgate
 Ward Miss Susan, butcher, 28 Broad Bridge st.
 Ward John, beerhouse and shopkeeper, St John street north
 Ward Samuel Speechley, butcher, Wood st.
 Warren Reuben, baker, &c. 29 Westgate
 Warwick R. & Sons, brewers, &c. Priestgate and *Newark-on-Trent* ; Geo. Brighty, agent
 Warwick Mrs Mary, 9 Crescent
 Waterfield Charles tailor, 24 Wood street
 Waterfield David, tailor, Millfield
 Waterfield George, cabinetmaker, 12 Westgate
 Waterfield Joseph, furniture broker, 15 Broad Bridge street
 Waterfield Wm. Caleb, hairdresser, 9 Market pl.
 Watkins Mrs Hannah, shopkr. New England
 Watson Henry, wholes. confecr. Lincoln rd. E.
 Watts John, vict. *Northern Dining Rooms*, 22 Cowgate
 Watts Rev. Henry (Baptist) 11 Albion terrace, New Fletton
 Watts Robert Bellamy, baker and shopkeeper, Whalley street
 Webb John, baker, Eastgate
 Webb Thomas Peter, coal dealer, Woodston
 Webster John Newman, joiner and builder, 74 Wood street
 Weldon John, shopkeeper, Bread street, and beer retailer, Palmerston road
 Weller Mr Robert, Lincoln road east
 Wells James, cooper, 41 Broad street
 Wells John, shoemaker, Westwood street
 Wenlock Thos. glass and china dlr. 1 Midgate
 West Miss Eliza, straw-hat mkr. 21 Cowgate
 West Robert Stream, hairdresser. 5 Cross street
 Westcott Rev. Brooke Foss, D.D. Minst. precincts
 Westley Mrs Elizabeth, Gladstone street
 Wheatley John, cottager, Wellington lane
 Wheatly Wm. danc. mast. 2 Albion ter. Fletton
 Wheeler John, national schoolmast. 5 City ter.
 Wherry John, comm. agent, Cromwell road
 Whesterby John, school, Cowgate
 White Francis, painter, and vict. *Bull and Dolphin*, 32 Broad Bridge street
 Whiteman Chas. Crow, drapr. Broad Bridge st.
 Whitised Mrs Sophia, Geneva ter. Boroughbury
 Whittle Edward Rippon, cabinetmakr. Westgate
 Whittle Mrs Elizbth. greengrocer, 38 Wood st.
 Whitton William Howard, goods agent, Great Northern Railway Station yard
 Whitwell Ewen, druggist & groc. P.O. Millfield
 Whitwell Jno. farmer, *Springfield House*
 Whyte Thomas, clothes dealer, St John street
 Whyley Rev. Edward Bower, head master Grammar School, Minster precincts
 Wiggington Joseph, chemist & druggist, 18, and grocer, 28 Long causeway
 Wilkins William, solicitor (Deacon & W.), h. Priestgate
 Wilkinson Matthew, solicitor, Long causeway, h. Cromwell road
 Wilkinson Nelson, solicitor, Long causeway
 Wilkinson, Rev. William Farley, M.A. precentor, Minster precincts
 Williams, Mrs Mary, Lincoln road east.
 Williamson Chas. Edward, excise, Allen's lane
 Williamson William, fishmonger, Cowgate
 Willis Wm. James, plumber, &c. 15 Westgate
 Willmott Mrs Mary, lodgings, 9 North street
 Willoughby Mrs Ellen, school, Westgate
 Willson Stephen, chemist, 6 Long causeway

Wilson Geo. Woodward, coal agt. Eastfield rd.
 Wilson Henry, butcher, New road
 Wilson John, shoemaker, Albert place
 Wilson Joseph, shoemaker, Westwood street
 Wilson Thos. tailor, cloth. & hatr. 9 Westgate
 Wilson Zachariah, shoemaker, Brook street
 Wilton Mrs. bootmaker, 3 Priestgate
 Wingrove Robert, hairdresser, New England
 Wingrove William, beerhouse, New England
 Winter George, shoemaker, City road
 Wire Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, Milton street
 Wood Alfred, lay clerk, 1 City ter. New road
 Wood Samuel, butcher, Oundle road
 Woodall John, blacksmith, Milton street
 Wooden Edw. locomotive foreman Gt. N. Rail.
 Woodroffe Rev. John Nunn Blacker, M.A.
 vicar, *St Mark's Vicarage*
 Wool Mr George, London road
 Wordsley Foundry Co. iron and brass founders,
 Gt. Eastern Railway; John Holmes, manager
 Worrall George, tailor, 2 St John street
 Wright Charles, carpenter, Woodston

Wright Edward, shopkeeper, Alma road
 Wright Frederick, fishmonger, City road
 Wright James, chim.-sweep. St John st. N.
 Wright, John David, builder, South place
 Wright John, cowkeeper, Fengate
 Wright Josiah, beerhouse, Millfield
 Wright Robt. supt. cattle mkt. Boroughbury
 Wright Thos. baker & shopkpr. New England
 Wright Thos. thresh.-machine owner, Fengate
 Wright William, cowkeeper, Eastgate
 Wright Wm. chimney-sweep. Wellington lane
 Wykes Misses Lizzie & Sarah, school, 35 New rd.
 Wyman George, solicitor (Broughton & W.),
 h. Priestgate
 Wyman Mr Thomas, Star lane
 Wyman Thomas, farmer, Cromwell road

YATES Miss Mary R. shopkr. Palmerston road
 Yeates Misses Laura, Emily, and Marian
 school, Cromwell road
 Young John, wheelwright, Milton street

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

(Marked * take Boarders.)

Back Miss Cath. 27 Cowgate
 Bannister Miss R. 13 Cumberg.
 Beesbey Mrs Mary, Eastgate
 *Bradshaw Mrs M. A. New rd.
 British School (boys), New
 road—Benjamin Dennison
 British School (infants), West-
 gate—Miss Thomasina Collin
 British School, Millfield—Miss
 Margaret Alexander
 British School, New Fletton
 —Miss Ann Gibbe, mistress
 Casswell Mrs S. Cromwell rd.
 Catholic, Queen street—Miss
 Janet Hegney
 Deacon's & Ireland's Free
 School, Cowgate
 Duddington Mrs A. Lincoln rd.
 Gates Mrs Uranie (French &
 German), 28 New road
 Gibson Mrs Margaret, South st.
 Gosnold Misses Emma & Clara,
 New Priestgate
 Hall Miss E. L.S. Monument st.
 Head Misses S. & H. Westgate
 *King's Grammar School,
 Minster precincts—Rev.
 Ed. Bower Whyley, M.A.
 head master; Rev. Walter
 Debenham Sweeting, M.A.
 second master; Rev. Arthur
 Charles Skrimshire, M.A.
 Rev. Geo. Trundle, B.A. and
 D.D. Jones, assistant masters
 National, Nelson street—John
 Wheeler and Miss Mary
 Louisa Gammon, teachers
 National (St Mary's), St John
 st.—Miss Elizabeth Lines
 National (St John's), Chapel
 place (girls and infants)—

Miss Harriet King and Miss
 Ellen Page
 National (St Paul's), New Eng-
 land—Miss L. Bains, teacher
 National (St Paul's) (infants),
 Millfield—Miss Mrgt. Mitchell
 National (St Mark's), Cromwell
 road
 *St Peter's Training College
 (for schoolmasters)—Rev.
 Charles Daymond, M.A.
 principal; Rev. John Dart,
 M.A. vice-principal; John
 Tomlinson, tutor; William
 Seabrook, normal master
 Smith Miss Frances, Chapel st.
 *Smith Thos. Broad Bridge st.
 Speechley Misses Agnes and
 Isabella, New Priestgate
 Taverner Mrs Eliz. 5 Market st.
 Tyler Miss Eliza. Cobden st.
 Whesterby John, Cowgate
 Willoughby Mrs Ellen, Westgt.
 Wykes Misses Liz. & Sar. New rd.
 Yeates Misses Laura Emily and
 Marian, Cromwell road

Accountants.

Arnold Jas. Frklyn. Priestgate
 Buckle Frank Geo. St John st.

Agents—Wine & Spirit.

Bodger William (W. & A. Gil-
 bey), 33 Broad Bridge street
 Dandy Robert l'On (wine) (Tra-
 vis & Sons), 4 Church street
 Ewart Jas. Wm. (Williams &
 Co.) 10 Narrow street
 Hart Mark William (W. & A.
 Gilbey), Priestgate

Architects & Surveyors.

Mumford & Townsend, Mrkt.pl.
 Ruddle James, North street

Artists.

Barron W. Simmons, 30 New rd.
 Ellis Jas. Aldgate, Neville pl.
 Sargeant John, 2 Crescent

Attorneys.

Broughton & Wyman, 11 Cowgt.
 Brown, Atter & Brown, 20 Westg.
 Buckle & Vergette, New Mrkt.st.
 Deacon & Wilkins, Cross street
 Gaches G.F.D. Minster gateway.
 Gaches Wm. Danl. New road
 Percival & Son, Minster precincts.
 Rutland & Graves, 4 Priestgate
 Smedley Robert, Westgate
 Smith Saml. Bilton, Priestgate
 Wilkinson Matt. Lg. causeway
 Wilkinson Nelson, Lg. causeway.

Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Bristow Geo. & Son, Market pl.
 Burchby J. W. 3 Boroughbury
 Craig Joseph Brown, New road
 Fox John, 14 Narrow street
 Jakes John, Long causeway
 Leach Reuben, 30 Broad street
 Lilley Edwin J. Lincoln rd. E.

Bakers.

Adams John, Millfield
 Andrew Edward, Gladstone st.
 Ashley Wm. Grove st. Fletton
 Ashworth Jph. St John st. N.
 Blake Miss Cath. Albert pl.
 Bolton Robt. Park st. Fletton
 Brooks William, Westwood st.
 Bullamore Richard, City road
 Co-oprtve. stores, New England
 Dawson Joseph, St Mary's st.
 Dickinson Thos. Long causeway.
 Goodyer Fred. 38 New road
 Green Thomas, Oundle road

Green William, Millfield
Hall John, 40 Broad Bridge st.
Hamer Hen. St John st. north
Hill Stephen, Cemetery road
Lawson Jph. Bridge pl. Fletton
Maltby Robert, Milton street
Mason John, Eastgate
Neale Thos. St John st. north
Newton Mrs Ann, Fengate
Rawlings William, Midgate
Sargeant John, Cumbergate
Senior John, St John st. north
Smith William, Woodaton
Stevenson Mrs Cath. 12 Cowgate
Todd Henry Jas. 3 Church st.
Walden M. 17 Albion ter. Flet.
Walters John Elijah, Westgate
Warren Reuben, 29 Westgate
Watts Rt. Bellamy, Whalley st.
Webb, John, Eastgate
Wright Thomas, New England

Banks.

Midland Bank. Co. Church st.
(draw on Lon. & Co. Bank)—
John Flowers Bentley, man.
Nat. Prov. Bank of Eng. Nar-
row st.—Samuel Mayo, man.
Savings Bank, St John street—
Frank Geo. Buckle, actuary
Stamford, Spalding, & Boston
Bank. Co. Market pl. (draw
on Lon. & Westmins. Bank)
—William Rowell, manager

Basketmakers.

Edwards George, St Mary's st.
Hubbard William, Westgate
Markling Wm. Clifton's yard
Sellers Mrs Eliz. & Sons, New rd.

Baths.

British Workm.'s Club, City rd.
Colam M. (medicated), New rd.
Wentworth Baths, Wentworth
hotel

Berlin Wool Dealers.

Marlier E. 25 Long causeway
Neale George, Narrow street
Swallow Mrs Sar. Long causeway.
Turner Wm. 26 Long causeway

Blacksmiths.

Bannister Thos. Cumbergate
Barker Alfred, Millfield
Blackwell John, Westgate
Bristow J. Clifton's yd. Narrow
street
Davis Abraham, New road
Gardener Wm. St Mary's st.
Hollis Wm. Laxton, Broad st.
Humberstone Hy. Woodston
Jackson Edward, City road
Lewis Henry, Monument st.
Newton John, Fitzwilliam st.
Richards Mrs Elln. 6 Cumbergt.
Woodall John, Milton street

Boat Builders.

Hemment Wm. & John, Broad
Bridge street

Booksellers & Stationers.

(Marked * are Printers.

Marked † are Binders.)

Chadwell Thos. 9 Narrow st.
*Clarke Jph. Slatterie, Mrkt. pl.
Edwards Amos, Long causeway
*†Hamblin E. T. 6 Narrow st.
Pentney Wm. Hy. 8 Narrow st.
Sargeant Edwd. B. 29 Narrow st.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Allan William, Millfield
Bailey David, Grove st. Fletton
Bell Thomas, Westgate
Bossett Henry, Wellington lane
Brooks William, 31 Narrow st.
Bull John, St John st. north
Christian Rt. 31 Long causeway
Christian Rt. jun. 15 Narrow st.
Cotton Richard, Cemetery rd.
Criss John (dealer), Westgate
Curtis John, Albert place
Decamp Henry, Cumbergate
Exton Joseph, Wellington lane
Hardy Jeremiah, Millfield
Howard Fredk. Lincoln road
Jefferson Thos. (deal.), Cowgate
Lawton John, Westwood st.
Louder John, Westgate
Louder Robert, Woodaton
Louder William, 46 Wood st.
Maddock John, Millfield
Mann James, St Leonard's st.
March Thomas, Eastgate
Mobb John, Broad street
Palmer John, Gladstone street
Parker John, Broad street
Parsons Abraham, Eastgate
Parsons Peter, St John st. N.
Pheasant Jos. 9 Long causeway
Redhead Henry, Eastgate
Sly John, St Mary's street
Smith Joseph, St John's street
Squire Thos. St John st. N.
Taylor John, Westwood street
Templeman W. St Mary's st.
Thompson Rich. St Mary's st.
Thurlow Jno. Grove st. Fletton
Thurlow John, sen. Oundle rd.
Wells John, Westwood street
Wilson John, Albert place
Wilson Joseph, Westwood st.
Wilson Zachariah, Brook street
Wilton Mrs. 3 Priestgate
Winter George, City road

Brewers.

Allsopp & Sons (stores), 2 Long
causeway,—A. T. Fisher, agt.
Cutlack Charles, Phoenix Brew-
ery and Yaxley
Eyre, Elijah, & Co. (stores),
North st.—E. T. Manton, agt.
Ind, Coope, & Co. (stores)—Wm.
Dl. Nichols, agt. Lg. causeway.
Madocks & Page, Peterbo. Brewery.
Warwick R. & Sons (stores),—
Geo. Brighty, agt. Priestgate

Building Societies.

Freehold Land Society—Rd.
W. Tow, secretary

Peterboro' & District Permanent
& Benefit Building Society—
J. W. Harrison, sec. Cromw. Lrd

Butchers.

(Marked * are Pork Butchers.)

Candell Edward, Bright street.
Collings Hy. 34 Long causeway
Davis Christopher, Midgate
Davis Edward, Eastgate
Dawson Joseph, St Mary's st.
Dodson Thomas, Midgate
Gaunt Geo. 28 Long causeway
*Hall Edwin Henry, City road
*Jacks John, Boroughbury
Jackson Thomas, Milton square
Leven George, 10 Church st.
*Limbach Wm. 33 Narrow st.
Mann George, 31 Wood street
Mann Geo. Thos. St Mary's st.
*Markham Cornls. A. Market pl.
Noble Frederick, Russell street
Phillips Mrs Sarah, Millfield
Popp George, Whalley street
Redhead Dl. Hy. Lg. causeway
Samworth Wm. 47 Broad st.
Searjeant Joseph, 41 New road
Shrive Sam. 46 Broad Bridge st.
*Sower Geo. St John st. north
*Spearer George, Midgate
Speechley Frank, City road
Stanley Stephen, Midgate
Swinton John, Russell street
Sykes Thomas, Gladstone st.
Tebbs Charles, Midgate
Thompson Josa. Rt. 5 Church st.
Ward Miss Susan, 28 Broad st.
Ward Sam. Speechley, Wood st.
Wilson Henry, New road
Wood Samuel, Oundle road

Cabinetmakers.

Footo Charles, 5 Market place
Holdich Ben. 12 Cumbergate
Holdich Ben. Edw. 37 Cowgate
Hooke Mat. 44 Broad Bridge st.
Kind Edward, Cowgate
Mason William, 7 Cowgate
Rands Francis, New road
Read Ed. Fuller, Wentworth st.
Swallow William, Chapel street
Waterfield George, 12 Westgate
Whittle Ed. Rippon, 16 Westgte.

Cattle Dealers.

Bedford John, 16 New road
Brown John, 26 New road
Cotching John, Thorpe road

Chemists and Druggists.

Booth Sam. Grove st. Fletton
Bright Rd. 29 Broad Bridge st.
Colam Matthias, New road
Glew Alfred, 50 Narrow street
Heanley Marshall, Market pl.
Loal Hy. Wells, 46 Narrow st.
Parnell John, 8 Market place
Pearson John H. 1 Narrow st.
Sturton & Sons, 42 Broad st.
Turner R. P. (hoptic.) 7 Mrkt. pl.

Whitwell Ewen, Millfield
Wigginton J. 18 Lg. causeway
Willson Sph. 6 Long causeway

Chimney-Sweepers.

Basford William, Chapel street
Molsher John, City road
Smith Charles, Hampden road
Wright Jas. St John st. north
Wright Wm. Wellington lane

China, Glass, &c. Dealers.

Henson William, Eastgate
Phipps & Ambr. 23 Narrow st.
Wenlock Thomas, 1 Midgate

Clothes Dealers.

Barrett Henry, Westgate
Criss John, Westgate
Ley John, Cowgate
Rands David, City road
Redshaw Thos. St John st. north
Skaife Robert, Westgate
Whyte Thos. St John st. north

Clothiers.

Chappell James, 52 Narrow st.
Craig James M'C. Market pl.
Eyre Jph. 39 and 40 Narrow st.
Gaunt William, 56 Narrow st.
Holden Geo. Wm. 17 Narrow st.
Julyan G. Lngm. 57 Narrow st.
Marshall T. Casson, Wentwth.st.
Miller John, Midgate
Vergette Ed. 4 and 5 Market pl.
Wilson Thomas, 9 Westgate

Coachbuilders.

Brainsby & Son, 10 L. causeway
Hayes & Son, Chapel street
Noble Fred. & Son, Cowgate

Coal Dealers.

Askham Frederick, Chapel st.
Dean John Thos. 3 Albert pl.
Greenwood G. 29 Westwood st.
Lee Henry, Millfield
Peach William, Albert place
Webb Thos. Peter, Woodston

Coal Merchants.

Beeby Alex. & Son, Market pl.
Booth Bros. Gt. E. Rly. station
Bower J. (Exors. of), Broad st.
Brown Mat. Gt. Northern yard
Ellis & Everard, Midland Rwy.
Fairweather John, Bridge place
Green Henry, 10 Crescent
Hill Thomas, Bridge wharf
Hunting G. & J. Gt. E. Rwy.
Little Wm. Gt. N. Rail. station
Rippon John, Cemetery road

Confectioners.

Hall John, 40 Broad Bridge st.
Hobbs Edwin R. 28 Narrow st.
House John, 9 Church street
Marriott J. G. 38 L. causeway
Mullett John, 19 Midgate
Storror Alex. 27 Narrow street
Strickland Mrs M. A. St John st.
Watson H. (whol.) Lincoln rd. E.

Coopers.

Shaw John, St John st. north
Shaw Samuel, Eastfield road
Spriggs Luke, 26 Westgate
Wells James, 41 Broad Br. st.

Corn-Merchants.

(* Corn & Flour Dealers.)

*Bannister Thos. Cumbergate
*Beaver Wm. 15 Long causeway
Bower Jph. (Exors. of), Broad st.
Cadge & Colman, Gt. E. station
Colman Sam. C. 7 Broad Br. st.
Crick Charles, 6 Priestgate
Harrison George, Church street
Hill Thomas, Bridge wharf
Larratt Robt. W. Broad Br. st.
*Percival Jph. 16 L. causeway
*Rintoul Chas. Wm. New rd.
Roberts C. & Son, Gt. N. statn.
Searson Sam. Broad Bridge st.
Stapleton Harvey, Cowgate

Corn-Millers.

Adams John, Millfield
Cadge & Colman, Gt. E. station
Holdich White, New road
Newton Mrs Ann, Fengate

Cowkeepers, &c.

Brown Robt. Wellington lane
Brown Thomas, Fengate
Dean John Thos. 3 Albert pl.
Henson Reuben, Broomfield
Robinson Mrs Mary, Westgate
Speechley Edward, Fengate
Speechley William, New road
Stocks Josiah, Crowthorne rd.
Tabbs Thomas, Star lane
Wright John, Fengate
Wright William, Eastgate

Curriers and Leather Cutters.

(* Leather Cutters only.)

*Blackwell Fras. 28 Westgate
Carnall Mrs Rebecca, Midgate
Caster Geo. Broad Bridge st.
Markham Corn. A. St John st.

Dentists.

Palmer Jas. Edwin, Priestgate

Dyers.

Barnes Mrs My. Eliza, St John st.
Reynolds John Jas. Albert place

Eating-Houses and Refreshment-Rooms.

Close William, 20 Cowgate
Gilbert John, 3 Long causeway
Hobbs Edwin R. 28 Narrow st.
House John, 9 Church street
Newton Jph. Broad Bridge st.
Storror Alex. 27 Narrow street
Strickland Mrs M. A. St John st.
Thompson George, 15 Cowgate
Walters George, 1 Albert place
Watts John, 22 Cowgate

Engineers and Machinists.

Barford & Perkins, Queen st.

Farmers.

Bottomley Hy. New England
Brown Matthew, Priestgate
Bunting Wm. Cromwell road
Dodson Henry, Eastgate
Eagle Harold, Fengate
Holdich Frederick, Fengate
Jones Richard, Woodston
King William, Fengate
Little Henry, Boroughbury
Moore Jno. Whitehead, Millfield
Roberts Wm. 7 St Mark's villas
Row Jas. L. Woodston House
Symonds George Edward, *Westwood Farm*
Vergette George, Market place
Whitwell John, Millfield
Wyman Thomas, Cromwell rd.

Fire and Life Offices.

Atlas, George Bristow & Son,
Market place
Bristol & London, J. B. Craig,
New road
British Empire Mutual, Rev.
Thomas Barrass, London rd.
Caledonian, John Bruster, 8
Cumbergate
Clerical, Medical, Legal, & General, M. Wilkinson, L. causy.
County (fire) & Provident (life),
William Rowell, Market pl.
Eagle (life), Wm. Richardson,
Cowgate; E. H. Loal, Narrow
st.; B. Sargeant, Narrow st.
Gresham, E. Kind, 33 Cowgate
Hailstorm, William Beaver, 15
Long causeway
Imperial (life), George F. D.
Gaches, Minster gateway
Imperial (fire and life), George
Wyman, Cowgate
Liverpool & London & Globe,
L. J. Deacon, 7 Priestgate;
E. J. Lilley, Lincoln rd. E.;
A. J. Rickman, Church st.;
S. W. Bamber, 39 New road
London Assurance Corporation,
Robt. Jno. Dandy, 4 Church st.
Midland Counties, Wm. Beaver,
15 Long causeway
National Provident, Henry J.
Hall, Market place
North British & Mercantile,
Joseph B. Craig, New road
Norwich Union, Leonard J.
Deacon, 7 Priestgate; Henry
Nicholson, Thorpe lawn
Phoenix (fire), Nelson Wilkin-
son, Long causeway
Phoenix (fire) & Pelican (life),
Francis Brown, 20 Westgate
Provident (life), Wm. Rowell,
Market place
Prudential (life), George Mills,
Cromwell road
Railway Passengers, Alex. J.
Rickman, Cowgate
Royal, Jno. Graves, 4 Priestgate

Royal Exchange, Robt. Smedley, Westgate
Scottish Equitable, John Thurston, Narrow street
Scottish Provincial, John Thurston, Narrow street
Scottish Union, Samuel Mayo, Narrow street; Silvanus Geo. Daniel, Lincoln road
Standard (life), John Graves, 4 Priestgate; Leonard John Deacon, 7 Priestgate
Suffolk Alliance, Edward B. Sargeant, 29 Narrow street
Sun, S.C.W. Buckle, Newmkt. st.
United Temperance & General, R. Bright, 29 Broad street
Whittington (life), Wm. Bull, 10 Cumbergate
Yorkshire, Thos. Hill, Br. wharf

Fishmongers.

(* Game Dealers.)

*Anker Chas. Jph. Broad st.
 *Brown Jas. 2 Broad Bridge st.
 Jackson W. Thos. Wellington ln.
 *Jakes A. A. 8 Long causeway
 Richer Robt. (curer), 5 Westgate
 Stocks James, City road
 Wright Frederick, City road

Furniture Brokers.

Goodwin Geo. Broad Bridge st.
 Heath William, Cowgate
 Holdich Benj. Edwd. 37 Cowgate
 Waterfield Joseph, 15 Broad st.

Gasfitters.

Amies Thos. Long causeway
 Jakes John Fred. Cross street
 Noble John, City road
 Thurston John, 7 Narrow st.
 Timms Thomas, New road
 Willis William J. 15 Westgate

General Dealers.

Jackson Edward, City road
 Leach W. & Son, 30 Broad st.
 Leach Immer, Brook street
 Rogers John, 8 Cowgate

Greengrocers.

Allen Joseph, Shropshire place
 Boon George, Milton street
 Bruce Mrs S. Crawthorne st.
 Egboro James, Westgate
 Flowers William, Eastgate
 Ley John, Cowgate
 Seaton T. Trowel act. St John st.
 Squire Thomas, St John street
 Taylor Wm. Cemetery road
 Todd Mrs Harriet, Milton sq.
 Walker Wm. St John st. north
 Whittle Mrs Eliz. 38 Wood st.

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

(Marked * are Wine Dealers.)

See also Shopkeepers.)

Adams Frank Robert, Cowgate
 Allen John, Westwood street
 *Bodger Wm. 33 Broad Bridge st.
 Booth Ingram, Alma road
 Booth Sam. Grove st. Fletton
Co-operative Stores, New Eng.
 *Dandy Rob. 1 On, 4 Church st.
 Ewart Jas. Wm. 16 Narrow st.
 Genn George, New road
 Goddard Edward, 41 Narrow st.
 *Goodyer William, Midgate
 Gregory Samuel, Oundle road
 Harker Jabez, City road
 Harris William, 45 Broad street
 *Hart Mark Wm. Priestgate
 Pentney Wm. 31 Broad Bridge st.
 *Plumtree J. & Son, 24 L. causey.
 Quincey Edwin, Cromwell rd.
 Vergette Wm. 20 L. causeway

Whitwell Ewen, Millfield
 Wigginton Jph. 28 L. causeway

Gunmaker.

Holleywell Mrs A. E. Wentw. st.

Hairdressers.

Gillings George, 28 Cowgate
 Hortor Mrs Charlotte, Narrow st.
 Hortor Jas. 30 Long causeway
 Keech John, 3 Broad Bridge st.
 Marlier E. 25 Long causeway
 Parker Robert, Midgate
 Stephenson Robert, City road
 Swallow Mrs Sar. L. causeway
 Waterfield W. Caleb, 9 Market pl.
 West Robert Stream, 5 Cross st.
 Wingrove Robt. New England

Hatters.

Binckles Wm. E. 36 Narrow st.
 Chappell Jas. 52 Narrow st.
 Craig James M'C. Market place
 Eyre Jos. 40 Narrow Bridge st.
 Gaunt Wm. 56 Narrow Bridge st.
 Holden Geo. W. 17 Narrow st.
 Julian Geo. L. 57 Narrow st.
 Vergette Edward, 4 Market pl.
 Wilson Thomas, 9 Westgate

Horse and Carriage Proprietors.

Core John, Narrow Bridge st.
 Fuller Wm. Reeves, Fletton rd.
 Furnace Mrs Sarah, South pl.
 Palmer Wm. 1 Broad Bridge st.
 Ranby L. T. Long causeway
 Scoley Thomas, Westgate

Horse Breakers.

Barber John, Lincoln road
 Dean John Thos. 3 Albert pl.

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

(Marked * are Posting-Houses.)

Anchor, Edward Petchey, City road
Angel Hotel (family, commercial, and posting-house), John Core, Narrow street
Bell and Oak, Joshua Swallow, Market place
Black Swan, George Gray, 38 Narrow street
Blue Bell, William Close, 20 Cowgate
Boat, Bridgfoot Palmer, Broad Bridge street
Boy's Head, John Desbrow, Woodston
Britannia, Edward Davis, Eastfield
 **Bull* (family and commercial), Thomas Scoley, Westgate
Bull and Dolphin, Francis White, 32 Broad st.
Cherry Tree, Mrs Mary E. Parnell, Oundle rd.
City Hotel, Wm. Palmer, 1 Broad street
Cross Keys, George Neale, 22 Narrow street
 **Crown* (Raily.) Wm. Reeves Fuller, Fletton rd.
Crown, Benjamin Palmer, New England
Eight Bells, Mrs Sarah Phillips, Millfield
Eight Bells, Thomas Starmore, Westwood st.
Falcon, Mrs Sarah Collier, Cowgate
Ferry Boat, George Laughton, Woodston
Fitzwilliam Arms, Thos. Pepper, 45 Wood st.

Fox and Hounds, Richard Hopkins, Eastgate.
George and Dragon, Wm. Steels, 2 Cumbergt.
Golden Lion, Mrs Mary Freear, New Fletton
Great Northern Hotel, Samuel Moore, manager
Greyhound, James Bristow, 14 Market place
Horse and Jockey, John Noble, City road
Locomotive, Edward Cupit, New England
Locomotive, William Hunt, Albert place
New Inn, Mrs Mary Ann Beale, New road
New Inn, John Barber, Lincoln road
Northern Dining-Rooms, John Watts, 22 Cowg.
Ostrich, George James Isley, 6 North street
Peacock, Benj. Letall, London road, Fletton
Peterborough Hotel, George Coates, Cowgate
Pony's Head, William Palmer, St Leonard's st.
Queen's Head, Mrs Elizabeth Hillam, Broad st.
Rose and Crown, Wm. Laxton Hollis, Broad st.
Royal Arms, Mrs Caroline Dimbleby, Broad st.
Royal Oak, William Carter, Fletton road
Salmon & Compasses, Jno. Jakes, 8 L. causeway
Saracen's Head, George Morling, Broad street
Spirit Vaults, William Richardson, Cowgate
Spittal Bridge, Enos Elmor, Westwood street
Spread Eagle, Chas. Philip Peaks, 39 Broad st.
Star, William Bowland, Star lane

Steam-Engine, John William Lazenby, Cromwell road

Sheaf, Thomas Shrive, Midgate

Swiss Cottage, Geo. Hunting, Broad st. Fletton

Talbot, Low Thos. Ranby, 29 Long Causeway

Vine, John House, 9 Church street

Wagon & Horses, W. Shep. Peaks, Narrow st.

Wellington, Mrs Mary Ann Cave, St John street N.

Wentworth Hotel (family & commercial), Cha. Edward Craddock, Wentworth street,

Wheat Sheaf, Levi Perkins, Midgate

Wheel, Mrs Harriet Bourne, Midgate

White Hart, John Sizer, New England

White Hart, Ed. Shrive, 36 Long causeway

White Horse, William Clarke, 3 Cumbergate

White Lion, Edward John Smith, 7 Church st.

Windmill, Edward Jackson, Millfield

Beerhouses.

Adams Matthew, City road
Austin John, Westgate
Baldwin Henry, New England
Barker Alfred, Millfield
Barlow Edward, Westwood st.
Baynes John, 29 Wood street
Bird Charles, Westgate
Bird Mrs Eliza, Midgate
Blackwell F. (outd.), 28 Westgt.
Bonnatt Mrs E. St John st. N.
Boon Joseph, Park st. Fletton
Brown George, 29 Cowgate
Brown Joseph, Eastgate
Brown Wm. F. Westwood st.
Bullen Mrs Mary Ann, City rd.
Burton John, Eastgate
Butler Thomas, St Mary's st.
Candell Henry, Bright street
Cunningham William, Midgate
Day Zachariah, City road
Dow William, New road
Drewery William, City road
Dudley James, Whalley street
Feast Robert, Eastgate
Garraatt Mrs Alice, New Engld.
Gilbert John, 3 Long causeway
Gilby John, Millfield
Hall Mrs Fanny, Oundle road
Hall William, City road
Hancock John, St John st. N.
Hillam John, St Leonard's st.
Hobbs Edwin R. 28 Narrow st.
Howes Henry, City road
Hull George, New England
Jackson W. T. Wellington lane
Jolly Mrs Sarah, Midgate
Kerrey John, Cemetery road
King William, Wellington lane
Lee Henry, Millfield
Mackley Mrs Mgt. 25 Westgt. st
Morley Timothy, Cumbergate
Nelson Wm. St Leonard's st.
Peach William, Albert place
Plant Robert, Hampden road
Redhead Thos. St John st. N.
Redhead Wm. Wellington ln.
Rogerson John, Westgate
Rowell James, Oundle road
Rudd Wm. Hillam, Westgate
Sargeant John, Cumbergate
Sargeant Mrs Mary, Star lane
Sawell Thomas, Cemetery rd.
Smith Mrs M. A. Westwood st.
Smith Mrs Mary, St John st. N.
Speechley Wm. Gladstone st.
Spenslow John, Westgate
Wadsworth Chas. St Mary's st.
Walker Thomas, St Mary's st.
Ward John, St John street
Weldon John, Palmerston road

Wilson Thomas, 13 Westgate
Wingrove William, New Engd.
Wright Josiah, Millfield

Iron Founders.

Barford & Perkins (&agriculral. implmt. makers), Queen st.
Wordsley Foundry Co. Great Eastern Railway yard.

Ironmongers.

Amies Thomas, Long causeway
Cliffe & Carter, Westgate
Dobbs John, Westgate
Eatherley Wm. 42 Narrow st.
Green & Herbert, Long caswy.
Rickman Alex. Jas. 2 Cowgate
Thurstun John, 7 Narrow st.
Vergette Geo. 6 Market pl.

Joiners and Builders.

(Marked * are Carpenters.)

* Allison John, Bridge place
Bailey Thomas, Cemetery end
Burgess Thos. (machine mkr.), King's Head yard, Broad st.
Chattle William, Hampden rd.
* Furnis Robert, Crawthorne st.
Goude George, Wellington lane
Langley John, Westgate
Leader Sam. R. Monument st.
Machin Thomas, Monument st.
* Martin Joseph, Reform street
Peache Peter, Boroughbury
Peake John, Alma road
* Porter William, Gladstone st.
Richardson Mrs Anne, Cowgate
Smart James, Chapel street
* Spencer Jno. Thos. Whitsea st.
Spriggs George, Gladstone st.
* Sutton John, Albert place.
Thompson John, Wood street
Walker Chas. Fred. Cemetery rd.
Wallis George, Cromwell road
Webster John N. 74 Wood st.
* Wright Charles, Woodston
Wright John David, South pl.

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

(* Travelling Drapers.)

Aldgate James, 1 Market place
* Arthur James, 3 Nelson st.
Baldwin Henry, New England
Bannister Fred. S. Whalley st.
Barrett Thos. Lawrence, Midgate
Beckett Thomas, 43 Narrow st.
* Blair William, 23 Westgate
Blyth William, 30 Narrow st.
Bousfield C. 22 Long causeway
* Brownley James, Neville pl.

Cherrington P.W. 14 Lg. causy.
Clarabut Wm. 51 Narrow st.
Craig Jas. M'Callum, Market pl.
Elsey Henry, Market place
Gollings & Foster, 13 Narrow st.
Hutchinson Joseph, 4 Cowgate
Kneeshaw Jabez, 19 Narrow st.
* Lammie John, 25 New road
* M'Kenzie John, South place
* M'Kerrow Chas. 27 Westgate
Morris Miss M. Ann, Broad st.
* Murdoch Wm. Cromwell rd.
Pentelow Wm. 34 Narrow st.
* Ryan Patrick, 15 New road
Sharp & Howell, 38 Broad st.
Stanford Alfred, 45 Narrow st.
Taylor Brothers, 48 Narrow st.
Vergette Edw. 4 & 5 Mkt. pl.
Whiteman C. Crow, Broad st.

Lodgings.

Bradley, Mrs Harriet, Westgate
Carritt Mrs Annie, 4 Albion ter.
Hall Mrs Sus. F. 13 Cowgate
Hemmant Mrs Sus. F. 5 North st.
Lucas Mrs Ann, 3 North street
Newman Mrs Ann, 11 Nelson st.
Ogden Mrs Fras. E. 17 Nelson st.
Roberts Mrs Ma. Cromwell rd.
Smith Mrs Mary Ann, 4 North st.
Southam Mrs Mary, New road
Willmott Mrs Mary, 9 North st.

Maltsters.

Cutlack Charles, Priestgate
Harrison George, Church street
Hill Thomas, Bridge wharf
Phipps P. and R. Thorpe road

Market Gardeners.

North Leonard, Star lane
Riat Abraham, Millfield

Milliners and Dress-makers.

Baker Mrs Martha, Priestgate
Barnes Mrs Cather, 8 Priestgate
Bean Miss Mary, 21 Cowgate
Bristow Misses Mary Ann and Jane, Market place
Buffam Miss Elizth. Albert pl.
Chapman Mrs My. Gladstone st.
English Miss Eliza, 25 Cowgate
Gosford Mrs My. Elizth. Chap. pl.
Green Miss My. Ann, 22 Wood st.
Hall Mrs Mary, St John st. N.
Hardy Miss Frances, Priestgate
Harrison Mrs S. Dogthorpe rd.
Hayes Miss C. E. Monument st.
Hinch Miss Elizth. St Mary's st.
Kneeshaw Jabez, 19 Narrow st.

March Miss Mary Ann, Eastgate
 Miles Miss Elizth. Palmerston rd.
 Quincey Miss Sarah, 16 Nelson st.
 Randa Mrs Sarah, New road
 Smith Miss Mary, Brook street
 Stocks Miss Fanny, City road
 Temple Miss Sarah, Cromwell rd.
 Turner Wm. 26 Long causeway

Newspapers.

Peterborough Advertiser (Sat.) J.
 Slatterie Clarke, Market pl.
Peterborough and Huntingdon-
shire Standard (Sat.), Robt.
 Clayton Snape, edit. Cross st.

Nursery & Seedsmen.

Casbon John, Millfield
 Goodman William, New road
 House John, 9 Church street
 Key Wm. 17 Long causeway
 Patston Matth. St John st. N.
 Quincey Christmas, Market pl.

Painters.

Allen Mrs Esther, Grove street,
 New Fletton
 Barrow W. Sims. 30 New road
 Beech Hy. Bell's pl. Boro'bury
 Bristow John, 35 Narrow st.
 Broughton J. Longstaff, New rd.
 Colla Charles, Midgate
 English Thomas, Cromwell rd.
 Strickland Wm. 36 Cowgate
 White Fras. 32 Broad Bridge st.

Paperhangers.

Bristow John, 35 Narrow st.
 Foote Charles, 5 Market place
 Strickland Wm. 36 Cowgate
 Whittle E. Rippon, 16 Westgate.

Pawnbrokers.

Marshall Ts. C. Wentworth rd.
 Morley J. Limber, 43 Broad st.

Photographers.

Ball William, Broad Bridge st.
 Blackman Thos. 14 Westgate
 Bull John, City road

Physicians.

Paley William, Thorpe road
 Walker Thomas, 19 Westgate

Pianoforte and Musical Instrument Dealers.

(* Professors of Music.)

*Archer W. H. 11 Boroughbury
 *Baker Alfred, Oundle road
 *Barratt Fred. Reeves. New rd.
 Bedwell George, 6 Albion ter.
 New Fletton
 Chadwell Thos. 9 Narrow st.
 Clappole John, 24 Narrow st.
 Neale George, 37 Narrow st.
 Wheatley Wm. 2 Albion ter.
 Fletton

Plumbers and Glaziers.

Andrew Thomas, 12 Narrow st.
 Jakes John Fredk. Cross street
 Noble John, City road
 Scotney Wm. Hy. 5 Cowgate
 Steward Robert, Albert place
 Willis Wm. Jas. 15 Westgate

Poulterer.

Gibbs Francis, 27 Long causew.

Railway Carriers.

Brown Mat. G.N. Railway yd.
 Bull William (Sutton & Co.),
 10 Cumbergate
 Chaplin & Horne, Narrow st.
 R. H. Rainer, agent
 Scotney John (L. & N. W. Ry.),
 Albert place

Register Offices for Servants.

Barnes Mrs M. E. St John st.
 Binckes Mrs An. 36 Narrow st.
 Gibbs James Reed, 13 North st.
 Pentney Miss H. 18 Narrow st.

Rope and Twine Makers.

Dawson Mrs Mary, St John st.
 Key Wm. 17 Long causeway

Sack Merchants and Dealers.

Dawson Mrs Mary, St John st.
 Edwards F. Rea, New Priestgt.
 Key Wm. 17 Long causeway
 Sharp Thomas Dean, Broad st.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Burton Wm. Long causeway
 Gifford William, Cumbergate
 Goodacre John, Milton street
 Lound John C. 55 Narrow st.
 Mays Thomas, Albert place
 Parnell Wm. Henry, Narrow st.
 Talbot Jon. & Tho. St Mary's st.

Sewing-Machine Agents.

Clarabut William (Wheeler &
 Wilson) 51 Narrow street
 Hall Hy. Jas. (Wiers) Market pl.
 Vergette E. (Wanser) Market pl.

Shopkeepers.

Adams John, Millfield
 Andrew Edward, Gladstone st.
 Anderson Mrs Mary Ann, St
 Leonard's street
 Bannister F. S. Whalley st.
 Barratt John, Hampden row
 Bates John, Cobden street
 Blake Miss Catherine, Albert pl.
 Bland John, Albert place
 Bolton Robt. Park st. Fletton
 Bonner Charles, Cobden street
 Brown Charles, Cobden street
 Brown Mrs Frances, St Mary's st.
 Bull Mrs C. St John st. north

Bullamore Richard, City road
 Chandler Mrs Sarah, New Eng.
 Cook Mrs Ann, Cromwell road
 Cook Thomas, 21 Wood street
 Earle George, 23 Westwood st.
 Edwards Mrs Sarah F. Millfield
 Flowers Miss H. New England
 Gibbs Fras. 27 Long causeway
 Gilbert John, 3 Long causeway
 Gogay Joseph, 17 Westgate
 Goodyer Frederick, 38 New rd.
 Hall Mrs Harriet, Westwood st.
 Hamer Hy. St John st. north
 Harrison Stephen, Cumbergate
 Hart Thomas, Oundle road
 Hill Charles S. 6 Westgate
 Hill Stephen, Cemetery road
 Hull George, New England
 Hurrey Peake George, Millfield
 Jamson Samuel, Woodston
 Jarman R. Brown, St Mary's st.
 Jones Mrs Maria, City road
 King Wm. Wellington lane
 Lawson Jph. Bridge pl. Fletton
 Mason John, Eastgate
 Neale Mrs Elizabeth, Millfield
 Neale Tho. St John st. north
 Nurse Mrs Hannah, 24 Westgate
 Parrish Samuel, Westwood st.
 Patston Matthew, St John st.
 Payling Mrs Sarah, Westwood st.
 Pepper John, 15 Westgate
 Pine John, Gladstone street
 Robinson Mrs Mar. Cobden st.
 Savage John, Shropshire row
 Senior John, St John st. north
 Shacklock Mrs E. St John st. N.
 Sharp William, City road
 Silcox John, Lincoln road
 Smith Charles, South street
 Smith William, Woodston
 Standhope Henry, Eastfield rd.
 Sutton Jonathan, Gladstone st.
 Tood Charles, St Mary's street
 Tyler Mrs Ann, Grovest. Fletton
 Vale Charles, Shropshire row
 Walden M. 17 Albion ter. Flet.
 Walters Jno. Elisha, Westgate
 Ward John, St John st. north
 Warren Reuben, 29 Westgate
 Watkins Mrs Han. New Engl.
 Watts Rob. Bellamy, Whalley st.
 Weldon John, Broad st. Fletton
 Westley Mrs Eliz. Gladstone st.
 Wire Mrs Ann, Milton street
 Wright Edward, Alma road
 Wright Thomas, New England
 Yates Miss M. R. Palmerston rd.

Slate Merchants.

English Bros. Gt. E. station yd.
 Hiscox Bros. Bridge House yd.
 Rippon John, Cemetery road

Soda-Water, &c., Manufacturers.

Glew Alfred, Narrow Bridge st.
 Heanley Marshall, Market place

Stay Manufacturers.

King & Herbert, North street

Stone and Marble Masons.

Dickens John, Eastfield road
Noble Richard, Cross st. Fletton
Royce John William, Bright st.
Stephens Richard, Eastfield rd.
Stiles Dl. Bth. Wellington ln.
Stiles Wm. Ball, Wellington ln.

Straw-Hat Makers.

Deakins Mrs Mary, Chapel st.
Hardy Miss Frances, Priestgate
Hasdell Mrs Ann, Albert place
Rastall Mrs M. A. Wellington ln.
Salibank Miss Fy. 15 Nelson st.
West Miss Eliza, 21 Cowgate

Surgeons.

Barber Geo. Broad Bridge st.
Commissiong J. W. Boroughbury
Hanbury Rd. S. M. D. 4 Broad st.
Southam G.T. M. M. D. Thrp. rd.
Southam Thomas, Thorpe rd.
Thomson Wm. M. D. Priestgate
Walker Thos. M. D. 19 Westgate
Walker T. J. M. D. 18 Westgate
Waller Edmd. M. D. 8 Broad st.

Surveyors.

Fox John, Narrow street
Ruddle James, Boroughbury

Tailors.

(Marked * are Drapers.)

*Baines Jonathan, 13 Broad st.
*Binckes Wm. Ed. 36 Narrow st.
*Bingham Thos. 25 Narrow st.
Blades James, jun. Priestgate
*Chappell James, 52 Narrow st.
*Craig Jas. M'C. Market place
Culpin Henry, Monument st.
Deakins William, Chapel street
Ellis Joseph, Eastgate
*Eyre Jos. 39 and 40 Narrow st.
*Gaunt William, 56 Narrow st.
Harrison Thomas, Swan's place
*Holden Geo. Wm. 17 Narrow st.
*Juryan G. Lngm. 57 Narrow st.
Pearson Josiah, Chapel street
Smalley Alban, 5 Nelson street
Truswell Albert, Russell street
*Vergette Ed. 4 and 5 Market pl.
Waterfield Charles, 19 Nelson st.
Waterfield Charles, 24 Wood st.

Public Officers.

Lord Paramount for the Liberty of Peterborough
—The Marquis of Exeter
Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Lord Kesteven
Chairman of Petty Sessions—C. S. Strong.
Clerk to the Commissioners of Land, Property,
Income, and Assessed Taxes—Nelson Wil-
kinson, Long causeway
Clerk to Commissioners of Paving and Light-
ing—Nelson Wilkinson, Long causeway
Clerk to Peterborough Improvement and Ceme-
tery Commissioners and to Local Sanitary
Authority—G. F. D. Gaches, Minster gate-
way
Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Peter-
borough—William Lawrence

Waterfield David, Millfield
*Wilson Thomas, 9 Westgate
*Worrall George, 2 St John st.

Tanner.

Brown Matthew, Priestgate

Tea Dealers (Travelling).

Bell Alfred, St Leonard's street
Bell William, 10 Market place
Blair William, 23 Westgate
Manley Patrick, 32 New road
Porteous Joseph, 11 Market pl.

Timber Merchants.

English Bros. Gt. E. station yd.
Hill Thomas, Bridge wharf
Hiscox Bros. Bridge House yd.

Tinners and Braziers.

Amies Thos. Long causeway
Barnes John, 8 Priestgate
Cooke Lewis, St John st. N.
Dobbs John, Westgate
Hardy Robert, Priestgate
Thurston John, 7 Narrow st.

Tobaccoonists.

Banyard J. S. (mfr.) 3 St John st.
Barrett William, Westgate
Bristow John, 35 Narrow st.
Gillings George, 28 Cowgate
Holleywell Mrs Ann E. Went-
worth street
Hunting Joseph, 20 Narrow st.
Keech John, 3 Broad Bridge st.
Parker Robert, Midgate

Turners (Wood).

Roughton Wm. Wellington le
Thompson Geo. Boroughbury.

Undertakers.

Aldgate James, 1 Market place
Allen Thomas, Long causeway
Clarabut Wm. (agt. Patent Me-
tallie Coffin Co.), 51 Narrow st.
Elsey Henry, Long causeway
Holdich Benj. 12 Cumbergate
Martin Joseph, Reform street
Stanford Alfred, 45 Narrow st.
Sutton John, Albert place

Taylor Brothers, 48 Narrow st.
Vergette Edw. 4 & 5 Market pl.

Upholsterers.

Footte Charles, 5 Market place
Gollings & Foster, 13 Narrow st.
Hooke Mat. 44 Broad Bridge st.
Kind Edward, 33 Cowgate
Mason William, 7 Cowgate

Veterinary Surgeons.

Gresswell John Wm. Westgate
Mackinder Rd. & Son, 2 North st.
Richardson William, Cowgate

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

(Marked * are Silversmiths.)

Back Robert, Cowgate
*Burlingham Dan. C. Markt. pl.
Dold Leopold, 26 Narrow st.
Hunns Jno. And. 21 Narrow st.
Manson C. 35 Long causeway
*Paviour Whatley, 8 Narrow st.
Perkins Thomas, 49 Narrow st.
Pitts John, Broad street
*Sawyer & Son, 3 Westgate

Wheelwrights.

Chapman Wm. Wellington le
Newbon John, Boroughbury
Speechley Richard, Fengate
Tabor George, St John's road
Young John, Milton street

Whitesmiths.

Amies Thomas, Long causeway
Brakes Simon, Midgate
Eayrs John, Broad Bridge st.
Thurstun John, 7 Narrow st.
Timms Thomas, New road
Towler Edward, Westgate

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Bays James Scott, 1 Queen st.
Bristow James, Market place
Bruster John, 8 Cumbergate
Cunningham J. A. 32 Lg. causew.
Cutlack Charles, Priestgate
Edmonds George, 5 Narrow st.
Exley Charles, 2 Narrow st.
Eyre Elijah, & Co. North st.
Hill Thomas, Bridge wharf
Nichols & Co. Long causeway

Deputy-Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of
Peterborough—Leonard John Deacon
Clerk to the Guardians of Peterborough Union
—Edward Vergette, jun.
Clerk to the Magistrates for the Liberty of
Peterborough—Nelson Wilkinson
Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes for Norman
Cross, and to the Norman Cross Highway
Board—Leonard John Deacon
Clerk to the Board of Guardians—Joseph
Hammond, New road
Clerk to Yaxley Fen Drainage Commissioners—
John Graves, 4 Priestgate
Collector of Queen's Taxes—Ewen Whitwell,
Millfield
Collector of Improvement Rates—W. J. Sear-
geant, Boroughbury

Collector of Nene Navigation Tolls—W. Brown, Hill's yard
Collector of Poor - Rates—William Tebbs, Thorpe road
Coroner for the City and Liberty of Peterborough—Andrew Percival, Minster precincts
Coroner for the Norman Cross Division—Wm. Daniel Gaches, County Court and Probate Offices, New road
District Registrar of the Court of Probate at Peterborough—H. P. Gates, Minster precincts
High Bailiff and Returning Officer—Henry Pearson Gates, Minster precincts
High Constable for the Liberty of Peterborough—George Bristow, Market place
Inspector of Nuisances and Town Surveyor—James Ruddle, Boroughbury
Registrar of Marriages—Joseph Hammond, New road
Registrar of Births and Deaths—Thomas Southam; James Cattel, deputy
Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Crowland District—Robert Taverner
Relieving Officer—for the Peterborough district, Thomas Thompson, Narrow Bridge street; for the Crowland District, Robert John Thompson
Secretary to the Bishop—Henry Pearson Gates, New road
Sheriff's Officers—George Bristow & Son, Market place
Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Lodging-Houses Billet Master, &c.—James Hurst, Police Station
Superintendent Registrar—Edward Vergette, jun. New Market street
Deputy—F. G. Buckle, Savings' Bank
Surveyor of Taxes—R. Davidson, Priestgate
Town Bailiff—John Barber, Cowgate
Town Crier—Thos. Harrison, Swan pl. Midgate

Public Establishments.

Assembly Rooms, Wentworth street—John Ellis, proprietor
Billiard and Chess Rooms, Cumbergate
Cathedral Library—James Cattel, librarian
Cattle Market (new), Long causeway
Cemetery, Eastfield road—Jas. Cole, lodge kpr.
Consistory Court—Rev. William Wales, M.A. chancellor of the diocese; Hy. Pearson Gates, registrar
Corn Exchange, Church street—Edward Vergette, jun. secretary
County Court, New road—Edmond Beales, Esq. judge; William. D. Gaches, registrar; Benjamin Taylor, high bailiff
Court of Common Pleas, New road—Hy. Pearson Gates, sergeant-at-mace; Nelson Wilkinson, judge; Benjamin Taylor, bailiff
Court of Probate, New road—Henry Pearson Gates, district registrar
Fire Brigade
Gaol and Sessions House, Thorpe road—Wm. Preston, governor
Gas Works—John Graves, secy. 4 Priestgate
Infirmary and Dispensary, Priestgate—J. R. Burton, house surgeon & secretary; M. Colam, dispenser
Inland Revenue Office, Angel Hotel—S. D. Offen, supervisor; C. E. Williamson, officer
Mechanics' Institute and Reading-Rooms, Wentworth street—William Edwards, librarian

Police Station, Milton st.—James Hurst, supt.
Stamp Office, Narrow Bridge st.—John Fox, sub-distributor
Town Surveyor's Office, North street—James Ruddle, surveyor
Union Workhouse—Richard Greenlay, master
Working Men's Conservative Club, Cross st.—William Edwards, secretary

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Cathedral.

Lord Bishop—Right Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D. and D.C.L.
Dean—The Very Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D.
Chancellor of the Diocese—Rev. Wm. Wales, M.A.
Chapter Clerk—H. P. Gates, Esq.
Registrar of the Diocese of Peterborough—H. P. Gates, Esq.
Librarian—Mr James Cattel;
Organist—Mr Haydn Keeton

Churches.

St John Baptist's—Rev. Wm. Hill, M.A. vicar; Rev. Chas. Beckett, M.D. curate; John English, parish clerk
St John Baptist's, Longthorpe—Rev. A. J. Skrimshire, M.A. and M.D. vicar
St Mark's, Lincoln road—Rev. J. N. B. Woodroffe, vicar; Edwd. R. Whittle, parish vergor
St Mary's, New road—Rev. Wm. Robt. Thomas, M.A. vicar; Rev. Fras. Jas. Calthrop, M.A. curate; John Campion, parish clerk
St Paul's, New England—Rev. Chas. R. Ball, M.A. vicar
Catholic (Holy Family and St Peter), Queen street—Very Rev. Canon Thomas Seed

Chapels.

Baptist, Queen st.—Rev. Thomas Barras
Baptist, New Fletton—Rev. Henry Watts
Baptist (Particular), Westgate
Baptist (Particular), Chapel st.—minis. various
Independent, Westgate—Rev. Alex. Murray
Independent, Priestgate—Rev. E. S. Jackson
Primitive Methodist, Cobden street—
Primitive Methodist, New road—Rev. Benjamin Tomkins and Rev. Robert Richmond
United Methodist Free Church, Boroughbury—Rev. Henry Carr
Wesleyan Methodist, Wentworth st.—Rev. A. M'Tier, Rev. W. Fuller, & Rev. John Newell

Railways.

Great Eastern and London & North-Western & Midland—James Norton, station-master; Thos. Everleigh, goods agent; John Barton, local supt.; Wm. Pearson, station inspector; John Bland, goods agent for Midland; Mark Markland, locomotive supt. for Midland; John Maw, goods agent for L. & N. W.; and J. Kenyon, locom. supt. for L. & N. W.
Great Northern—Geo. Hunt, station-master; C. E. W. Ogilvie, civil engineer; Wm. H. Whitton, goods agent; Fred. Rouse, locomotive supt.; Wm. Nicholls, storekeeper; John Corble, station inspector; Matthew Brown, carrying agent; George Heald, station-master for Midland.

Carriers.

Baston—Edward Edis, Three Tuns, Saturday
Bourne—John Scotney (L. & N. W. Ry.),
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Coates—James Reid, Windmill, Saturday
Coates—Isaac German, Three Tuns, Saturday
Coates—George Hart, Three Tuns, Saturday
Crowland—Matthew Brown (G. N. Ry.), daily;
calls at Three Tuns for parcels
Crowland—Abraham Blood, Talbot, Wed. & Sat.
Crowland—Edw. Everitt, Wheel, Wed. & Sat.
Deeping and Bourne—George Shrive, Live and
Let Live, daily mail-cart
Deeping, St James—Baines, Windmill, Sat.
Elton—Thos. Goodwin, Windmill, Wed. & Sat.
Eye—Thomas Broughton, White Hart, Wed-
nesday, Friday, and Saturday
Farcet—John Fincham, Windmill, Wed. & Sat.
Gedney Hill—Thos. Seaton, White Hart, Sat.
Gedney Hill—Wm. Jackson, Windmill, Sat.
Gidding (Great)—Geo. Garratt, Windmill, Wed.
Gidding (Great)—Stn. Garratt, Windmill, Sat.
Gidding (Gt.)—M. Southwell, Three Tuns, Sat.
Glatton—J. Savage, King's Head, Wed. & Sat.
Ginton—F. Woobley, Three Tuns, Wed. & Sat.
Helpston—F. Wool, Three Tuns, Wed. & Sat.
Holme—Wm. Cox, Wagon and Horses, Sat.
Holme—Wm. Mason, Black Swan, Wednesday

Langtoft—J. Walling, Three Tuns, Saturday
Lutton—Dav. Head, Wagon and Horses, Sat.
Nassington—O. Walter, Windmill, Saturday
Nassington—Wm. Walter, Windmill, Saturday
Newborough—Jas. Johnson, White Hart, Sat.
Northborough—Wm. Meadows, Greyhound, Sat.
Northborough—Peter Kellam, Three Tuns, Sat.
Oundle—T. Goodwin, Windmill, Wed. & Sat.
Peakirk—Francis Wool, Three Tuns, Saturday
Ramsey—John Ingle, Windmill, Saturday
Ramsey Fen—B. Slote, Three Tuns, Saturday
Sawtry—T. Bellamy, Three Tuns, Wed. & Sat.
Sawtry—Z. Church, Three Tuns, Wed. & Sat.
Sawtry—Joseph Lewis, Three Tuns, Saturday
Stilton & Sawtry—W. See, Talbot, m.-cart daily
Thorney—Mrs Alcock, Talbot, Tu. Thur. & Sat.
Thorney—Ts. Mee, White Hart, Wed. & Sat.
Wansford—Frederick Shrive (mail-cart), Live
and Let Live, daily
Warmington—Jas. Todd, Windmill, Saturday
Whaplode Drove—Jas. Waterfall, Talbot, Sat.
Whittlesey—W. Carter, Three Tuns, Tu. & Sat.
Whittlesey—John German, Talbot, daily
Whittlesey—S. Holding, Black Swan yd. daily
Whittlesey, Thorney, and Croyland—Hodson's
mail-cart, post-office, daily
Woodnewton—B. Laudin, White Hart, Saturday
Yaxley—B. Brighty, Windmill, daily
Yaxley—John Bell, Windmill, Saturday

DOGSTHORPE HAMLET.

Allatt William, valuer
Annis Thomas, gardener
Appleby Mrs Elizabeth
Bolthamley Henry, cowkeeper
Chappell Thomas, blacksmith
Cook Robert, beerhouse
Dudley John, cowkeeper
Dudley Philip, cowkeeper

Hanger Wm. baker & shopkr.
Jarvis John, shoemaker
Matthews Jas. Louis, cattle dlr.
Payne John, cowkeeper
Perkins Richd. butcher, farmer,
and vict. *Bell*
Phillips John, gardener
Simmons Mrs M. earthen w. dlr.

Sturton Mr John, *Grange*

Farmers.

Edis Isaac (and machine owner)
Hopkinson John
Parker Thos. (and brickmaker)

EASTFIELD HAMLET.

Hall Henry James, manager
Henson Thomas, cattle dealer
Knighton Mr Richard
Middleton — vict. *Wheat Sheaf*
Taylor Mrs Mary

Ward Mr Thomas
Farmers.
Fevre John Turner
Pawlett William

Southwell William
Stanley Samuel
Stanley Stephen
Turner George

NEWARK HAMLET.

Barker John, shoemaker
Bird Thomas, beerhouse
Branston Robt. bakr. & shopkr.
Copeland Thomas, beerhouse
Henson John, gardener

Sculthorpe Miss Sarh. schlmist.
Farmers.
Harrison William

Pank John, *Ozney*
Smith Sydney
Smith Thomas
Turner John
Turner Samuel

LONGTHORPE HAMLET.

Anker Chas. shopkr. & fruiterer
Gee Robt. Francis, beer retailer
Lincoln T. vict. *Fox & Hounds*
Morlin Godfrey, carpr. & joiner
Rollings John, coal merchant
Samworth John, carpenter

Skrimshire Rev. Arthur James,
M.A. and M.D. vicar
Strong Charles Isham, Esq.
J.P. *Thorpe Hall*
Valentine Robert, cattle dealer

Farmers.

Row James Ley
Rowell George Allen
Symonds George Edward
Walker Robert
Warwick James

BAINTON PARISH.

Bainton or Badington, on the borders of Lincolnshire, is bounded on the south by Barnack, and the hamlet of Ashton, on the east by Etton and Maxey, on the west by the hamlet of Pilsgate, and on the north by Lincolnshire. It contains 960 acres; and its population in 1801 was 134; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 161; and in 1871, 194 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2002, and the gross estimated rental £2221. The principal proprietors are Lord Kesteven, lord of the manor, and the executors of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The soil generally is of a light gravelly nature. The lands of this parish and the hamlet of Ashton were held of the manors of Peterborough, Lolham, Barnack, and Torpel.

The Village of Bainton, which is rather compact, is situate about five miles east of Stamford. Here is an ancient cross.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient stone structure, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle and chapel, south porch, and a square tower containing four bells, and surmounted by a broach spire. It exhibits some interesting specimens of Early English character, and also of Curvilinear or late Decorated work. The north ground story is in the Early Lancet style; and the south side and chancel arch are of the Decorated type. There are fine sedilia, and the font, which is much admired, is apparently of two dates, the Lancet and the late Decorated. In the chapel attached to the north aisle is a handsome monumental tablet by Westmacott, to the memory of Maria, wife of Robert Henson, who died in 1805. The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Ufford; the Rev. Thomas Paley, B.D., is the incumbent.

Bainton Hall, the property of Lord Kesteven, is now in the occupation of John L. Jackson, Esq.

Charity.—The poor's estate consists of 34 acres of land, and several small tenements, the rents of which, about £54 a year, after deducting certain quit-rents, tithes, and the land-tax, together with £5 a year to the schoolmistress for teaching the children of the parish free, and a ton of coals for the use of the school, amounting altogether to about £23, is distributed to the poor.

The School was built in 1819 by Sir John Trollope, out of the accumulated rents of the charity.

Barron Edward, gamekeeper
Burbidge Miss Ann
Hackett Mr John
Jackson John Ley, Esq., Bainton Hall
Mann Geo. vict. *Blue Boar*

Mann George, jun. castrator
Popple James, shoemaker
Shelton Thomas, stonemason & shopkeeper
Ward Wm. baker & shopkeeper
Watson Mrs Emily, schoolmrs.

Farmers and Graziers.

Hunt Samuel, h. Ketton
Otter Mrs Elizabeth
Stokes John
Tipping Mrs Ann Maria
Truss John, the Heath

Letters received through Barnack Post-Office.

BARNACK PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlets of Pilsgate and Southorpe, is bounded on the east by Bainton, on the south by Upton and Sutton, in Castor parish, on the west by Thornhaugh and Wittering, and by the river Welland on the north. It contains, exclusive of the hamlets, 2022 acres; and its population in 1801 was 613; in 1831, 812; in 1841, 860; in 1861, 581; and in 1871, 587 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3911, and the estimated gross rental £4408. "Barnack," says Bridges, "hath been famous for its stone quarries, the largest, perhaps, of any inland place in the kingdom. The monasteries of Peterborough, Crowland, Thorney, and Ramsey, with the fine churches of Holland, in Lincolnshire, and Marshland, in Norfolk, were built chiefly of this stone. It is very durable, but not easy to dress, and will saw only with sand, like marble; neither has it a beautiful whiteness. Little of it is now dug, and since these quarries have been disused, the town hath decreased in number of inhabitants and houses." An old Roman road, called from its breadth the Forty-foot way or Landike way, crossed this parish about two miles, entering at Southorpe grounds, and passing through Barnack field, by Burghley Park to Stamford. Many crosses

were formerly erected in this parish, but the foundations of most of them have been removed, and their sites are scarcely known. About half of Burghley Park is in this parish.

Manor.—When the Danes ravaged and laid waste this neighbourhood in 1013, the lordship of Bernake was part of the possessions of the monastery of St Pega or Peykirke. This monastery was declared in 1048 to belong to Peterborough Abbey, and Siward, Earl of Northumberland, recovered possession of this manor. His son and successor Waltheof, Earl of Northampton, gave it to Croyland Abbey for completing the church and other buildings of the convent. After the death of Waltheof, who was beheaded at Winchester in 1076, and buried at Croyland (see page 100), this manor was seized into the hands of the crown. At the time of the Domesday survey William Fitz Ansulf, to whom Otbert was under-tenant, held 3 hides of land here, which was then valued at £4. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Bundi and rated at 20s. Gervase Paganel, the successor of Fitz Ansulf in the honor of Dudley, possessed it in the reign of Henry II. It afterwards passed to the family of De Bernak, and in the 9th of Edward II. (1315), Hugh de Bernak was lord of the manor, and with this family it continued for several generations. In the 9th of Henry VII. (1493), John Vincent was seized of it, and in the 23d of Henry VIII. (1531), Sir Robert Brudenell was possessed of it. In the 22d of Elizabeth (1580), William Lord Burleigh levied a fine of it, and the Marquis of Exeter is the present lord of Barnack and Pilsgate, who, with Mr Thomas Close, are the principal land-owners. The lands formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Peterborough were given at its suppression to the Dean and Chapter.

The Village of Barnack, which is large, is situate on the Stamford road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of that town, and 9 west of Peterborough. The ground near the village where the quarries were formerly worked is now known by the simple but expressive title of the Hills and Holes. A Provident Society was established here in 1847, since which date the funds have increased from £40 to £900.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a very ancient structure, famous for its Saxon work, and consists of a nave of the Transition period, with aisles and chapels, a chancel in the Decorated style, south porch of Early English character, and a tower of the old Saxon type, containing four bells, and surmounted by a beautiful spire of the Early English period. "The tower arch," says Mr Sharp of Dallington Hall, "is ante-Norman, both as to style and date, that is, earlier than anything the Normans brought over to England, and as a sample of Saxon work it is unique." There are two remarkable ground stories, north and south, most admirable examples of the Transitional period; and there are three arches remarkable for their size and width of span. In the south arcade are banded shafts and nascent foliage of the Lancet period in strong relief. The south porch is very beautiful, and there is an arcade of four arches on each side, in one of which the Transitional volute is stamped on the columns. The east window is Curvilinear (late Decorated); and the sedilia and the piscinas are of the same period. It is traditionally asserted that the church was burned by the Danish king Sweyn, and that his son Canute built the tower in order to repair the damage done by his father. The benefice is a rectory in the Deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £28, 10s., and now valued at £1035 per annum. The advowson is in the bishop, and the Rev. Canon Argles, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted for a corn-rent in the year 1800.

The Wesleyan Chapel in the village was built in 1829; and there is a *National School*, erected by the Marquis of Exeter, and supported by contributions and the weekly payments of the children, aided by a Government grant; and there is also an *Infant School* built by the rector in 1871.

Charity.—The poor's estate consists of 51 acres of land, and several houses and tenements, which let, according to the commissioners' report, for £72, 10s. per annum. This sum, after deducting about £8 a year for tithe, and paying £25 a year to the school, is expended upon the poor of the parish.

PILESGATE or PILSGATE is a small hamlet in this parish, distant about three-quarters of a mile from Barnack, and nearly 3 from Stamford. It contains 811 acres; the rateable value of which is £1499, 10s., and the gross estimated rental is £1677. The population in 1871 was 159 souls. In the village was formerly a chapel, the site of which, says Bridges, was walled in.

SOUTHORPE is another hamlet in this parish, and is situated about 1 mile from Barnack, and 5 from Stamford. The population in 1871 was 218 souls. Ralph H. C. Nevile, Esq., and the Marquis of Exeter, own the whole of the soil; the rateable value is £2182, 13s., and the gross estimated rental £2458, 6s. The manor of Southorpe formerly belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, and the abbots had a mansion here called Southorpe Hall, which they used as a summer residence, but at the dissolution it was given to the bishop and his successors. In the nineteenth of Elizabeth (1576), Bishop Scambler surrendered it to the crown, and in the year following it was granted to William Lord Burleigh, with whose descendants it continued to the present time. There was formerly a chapel of ease to Barnack at Walcot.

Walcot Hall, the seat of Ralph H. C. Nevile, Esq., is an ancient and pleasantly situated mansion in this hamlet, about half a mile south of Barnack.

Post, Money-Order Office, and Savings Bank.—John Wigginton, postmaster. Letters arrive from Peterborough at 7.50 A.M., and are despatched at 5.55 P.M.

(Marked 1 reside at Southorpe and 2 at Pilegate).

Argles Rev. Canon Marsham, M.A. rector	Jefferies James, saddler	Wigginton John, grocer and shoemaker
Avery John, station-master	Joyce Reuben, cottager	Wigginton Samuel, shoemaker
Alderman Wm. beerh. & joinr.	Lattimore James, cottager	Wilson Mr William
Barron John, stonemason	2 Lattimore John, cottager	Woods Edward, butcher
Batten The Misses, <i>Manor House</i>	Martin Mr John	Woods John Edward, butcher
Blacklock Robert, coal agent	Martin Miss Mary, day school	
2 Bloodworth Thos. cottager	Martin Wm. baker & shopkr.	
Brown Peter, miller & baker	Meadows Mr John	
Canner Mark, grocer & draper	Mease Samuel, gardener	Farmers.
Clarke Robert, blacksmith	Mitchell Rev. Harry, curate	(Marked * are Yeomen.)
2 Collins Charles, shopkeeper	Morris Jas. miller, <i>Barnack Mill</i>	1 Blyth George
Cox Matthew, beerhs. <i>New Inn</i>	1 Nevile Ralph H. C., Esq., <i>Walcot Hall</i>	* Close Thomas, <i>Barnack Villa</i>
Cox Thomas, wheelwright	Newbon Mrs Susan, cottager	2 Dalton Mrs Ann
Dalby John, baker	Owen John, station-master	* Dickens John Thomas
Dalton Robert Sisson, maltster	1 Sanders Charles, shopkeeper	1 Flint Henry
Dawson Mrs Elizabeth	Sardeson Chas. miller & baker	1 Gimson Edward (& miller)
Dickens Mrs Ann	Sharpe John, baker	<i>Southorpe Mill</i>
Dunn James, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Shelton Edward, stonemason	1 Herring Edward
Exton John Ths. carpenter, &c.	1 Simpson David, gamekeeper	2 Hunt & Company
2 Goodwin Thomas, cottager	Sneath John, blacksmith	Hunt Edward
Gray William, machineman	Squires Jph. beerh. & shoemkr.	2 James Leonard
Hayden Francis, wheelwright and blacksmith	Turner John, vict. <i>Millstone</i> , and parish-clerk	Morris James (and corn-miller)
2 Hunt Geo. brewer (Hunt & Co.)	Walter Isaiah, tailor	<i>Barnack Mill</i>
2 Hunt Mrs Julia	Watson William, butcher	2 Morton James
Inckley John P. shoemaker	Whitman Thos. Natl. schoolmr.	Palmer Henry
		* Sardeson Charles (& miller)
		1 Woods John, <i>High Farm</i>
		1 Woolhouse John

CASTOR PARISH.

Castor, or Castre, includes the hamlet of Ailesworth, and is bounded on the south by the river Nene, which divides it from Huntingdonshire; on the north by Marholm, on the east by Thorpe, and on the west by Sutton. The parish, with its hamlet, contains 4797 acres, of the rateable value of £5686, and a gross estimated rental of £6117. The population, in 1801, was 815; in 1831, 1198; in 1841, 1313; in 1851, 1153; in 1861, 745; and in 1871, 680. The land is principally arable, of a gravelly nature, resting on a subsoil of limestone, with which the parish abounds. The manorial rights belong to George Wentworth Fitzwilliam (now a minor), and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are also owners of about two-thirds of the soil.

Manor.—King Edgar gave Castor to the abbey of Peterborough when it

was rebuilt, after being burned down by the Danes about the year 870. At the time of the Domesday survey, the abbey held here three hides of land, which remained in its possession until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. In the twenty-sixth of that king's reign (1534), the income of this lordship was valued at £34, 9s. 2d. per annum, the perquisites of the court 5s. 10d., and the profits arising from 105 acres of wood rated at £10, 8s. 7d. Upon the erection of the See of Peterborough, this manor was conferred upon the Dean and Chapter, and there was another manor here containing three hides, which at the time of the Conqueror's survey was held by five knights of the abbot of Peterborough. In the first of Richard I. (1189), the manor was in the hands of Turolde de Castre, and descended to his posterity. Those manors were called Butler's and Turolde's manors. In the sixteenth of James I. (1618), Sir William Fitzwilliam, who had held them by fealty and a certain annual-rent of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, died seized of them. From this nobleman they descended to his son and his successors, and have continued with the family to the present time.

Castor, from the Latin *Castra*, a camp, occupies the site of an important Roman colony, and was formerly the station *Durobrovis* or *Durobrivæ*, mentioned by Antoninus. Numerous vestiges of the occupancy of the Anglo-Romans have been discovered in various places, and Mr E. T. Artis, of Milton, in 1820-27, having devoted much research in exploring the vicinity, succeeded in bringing to light several interesting objects—fragments of mosaic pavements, Roman baths, excavated remains of Roman buildings, &c. In 1822, Mr Artis discovered some magnificent remains of Roman pavements, and of a Roman building, also the remains of a Roman pottery—the oven, modelling tools, earthen vessels, bottles, &c., in which were indented figures, inscriptions, and dedications, fragments of red-ware in relief, and parts of moulded heads, probably intended as ornaments for urns. In a field called Pailgrounds, near Helpstone, a Roman pavement was found in 1827, and human skeletons and other antiquities were discovered in a field between Orton Longville and Woodston, near Peterborough. Log canoes, with spears and spear-heads of iron and brass, fishing implements, &c., were found in the bog which forms the bank of the old river, at its junction with the Nene at Horsey, near Peterborough. There is in the British Museum a canoe of similar construction, but more modern, which was brought from the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook. Camden, in his "*Magna Britannia*," says, "Doubtless this has been a place of more than ordinary note, because in the fields adjoining such quantities of Roman coins are thrown up, that one would really think they had been sown there; almost all of them are of copper. They are the coins of many emperors, from Trajan to Valens. The Roman road, Ermine street, passed from Castor and Waternewton, at the south side of the Nene, where several extensive Roman buildings and antiquities have also been discovered. In Castorfield, near Gunwade ferry, are two long stones, standing upon a balk, which erroneous tradition hath given out to be two draughts of arrows from Alwalton churchyard thither, the one of Robin Hood, the other of Little John; but the truth is, they were set up to testify that the carriages of stone from Barnack to Gunwade ferry, and from thence to be conveyed to St Edmundsbury, should pass that way toll free. They are still called St Edmund's stones, and the balk, St Edmund's balk. The stones on the top are nicked after the manner of arrows, in memory of St Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows."

About the middle of the seventh century, during the Anglo-Saxon period, a convent was founded here by St Kyneburgha, the third of four daughters of Penda, the pagan King of the Mercians, and the wife of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who, says Bridges, "quitted the splendour and royalty of a court to preside over the virgins of her own convent. From her it hath the name of Kyneburgcaster, and by abbreviation, Castre, which it still retains." A branch of the Roman road here, which forms a ridge in Castorfield, is still, it is said, known as "Lady Connybarrow's Way," and is evidently a corruption of Kyne-

burgha. She alone, of the four daughters of Penda, was married; and the convent which she built here, and which is supposed to have stood on the bank of the river Nene, was destroyed by the Danes in the year 1010. St Kyneburgha built the church of Castor in 650, and here she died and was buried. In the beginning of the eleventh century, her body, with that of her sister, St Kyniswitha, were removed by Abbot Elsinus to Peterborough, where a shrine was placed over their remains. The anniversary of their translation was kept by the monks on the 7th of March. Mr M. H. Bloxam, a high authority in sepulchral lore, is of opinion that the stone now preserved in the new building of the cathedral, was a sculptured monument erected over the relics of these saints. (See Peterborough, page 605.)

The Church of St Kyneburgha is a noble and spacious structure, occupying a commanding situation on a gentle acclivity, "the village itself nestling around it." The plan of the building is cruciform, and exhibits a remarkable combination of architectural styles, principally Norman, with some fine specimens of Early English and Decorated character, which have been added at different periods. It consists of a chancel, nave, with aisles and clerestory, north door and south porch, north and south transepts, the latter having an eastern aisle, and a magnificent tower of great beauty, which rises from the intersection, and displays almost every variety of Anglo-Norman moulding and ornament, and is, according to Mr Paley, a type of the central tower of Peterborough Cathedral. It stands on four massive piers, the capitals and bases of which have been restored, and is surmounted by battlements, and a pyramidal spire of pure Decorated work of the fourteenth century. The battlements exhibit some curious sculpture, and the two upper stories of the tower present a very enriched appearance, being embellished with two open arches, and continued tiers of large and small arcades, with windows, niches, parapet, &c.; and the scallop moulding with which the masonry is covered gives it the appearance of overlapping scales. Nearly all the details of this church are of great beauty; but the Norman work, especially the tower, is by far the richest work of its date in the neighbourhood, and is probably not surpassed by any parish church in the kingdom.

The nave roof, which is a very good one of flat open woodwork, has been restored, and the ceiling is decorated with angels presenting shields, darts, &c., and others holding the arms of the See of Peterborough, and models of the church. The aisles are separated from the nave by three arches. These and the south arch of the transept are of geometric work, dating about 1250. The present inner doorway, which is supposed to be the original outer one, would seem to be contemporary with the building of the aisles; it is of massive oak, cross framed, and having the original lock and key, which, from their great size and strength, are very curious and interesting relics of early times. The key is nearly 15 inches in length, and has been handed down for about six hundred years. The door of this aisle has been elaborately carved, and round its margin there is this inscription, embossed on the wood:—

✠ RICARDVS BEBY RECTOR ECCLEIE DE CASTRE FECIT.

No rector of this name, however, appears in any of the registers. In the south transept are three windows, one of three lights with plain-headed circles, which seem to have originally had quatrefoils in them. The eastern aisle of this transept has two windows, with plain intersecting tracery, and at the east end of the south side is a segmental arch, with part of a floriated cross beneath. The north transept is raised above the floor, and is separated from the aisle by a stone screen, which once held the image and shrine of St Kyneburgha, and where her remains had been deposited previous to their removal to Peterborough. An embattled staircase in the north transept leads to the bell-roof, which is low and flat; above it is a curious chamber, once occupied probably by a priest or a monk; it has a Perpendicular roof, with wall-pieces, corbels, and some good figures, similar to those in the nave roof; and here is an interesting little chest, about three feet long, once used as the alms-box. In the north wall is a double aumbry,

or place where alms were deposited for distribution to the poor; and on this wall are some interesting fresco paintings, much obliterated; the lower one representing the martyrdom of St Catherine, and the one above appears to be the hurling of the wicked into hell. In this aisle are two Decorated windows of three and five lights, with square heads and net tracery, and the nave arcade on this side has octagonal piers and pointed arches. The Norman pillars, on which the central tower rests, have peculiarly carved capitals; that on the north side of the chancel arch represents Samson killing the lion, and a boar hunt; that in the north transept describes the figure of a woodman cutting down trees, an animal browsing on a tree, and other figures of animals. On the other capital is the figure of a man gathering grapes, and in the south transept, on the west capital, are two warriors fighting with maces.

The chancel contains, amongst other interesting details, two broad sedilia, with arches supported on a corbel, and two piscinas, one double, and very richly carved, the other cinquefoiled, with a singular square flue. The seats in the nave are low and open, and the ancient custom of dividing the sexes is here retained. In the walls of the churchyard are numerous remains of coped coffin lids, many of them bearing floriated crosses. In the south wall, on the outside, are two sepulchral recesses; beneath one of them is a stone coffin of the thirteenth century, and on the inside, in the transept, is a stone effigy of a priest. On the 4th June 1795, the tower was struck by lightning, which did considerable damage, destroying both the clock and clock-house, and melting the bell wire; but the whole was restored, and the present clock put up in 1818, at a cost of £84. The benefice is a rectory of the yearly value of about £610, to which is attached 166 acres of glebe, 6 acres of which are in the parish of Newborough. The advowson is in the bishop, and the Rev. John James Beresford, B.D., is the incumbent. The *Rectory* is a good residence, situate near the church.

The Independent Chapel here was built in 1848.

The National School was erected in 1829 by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom it was entirely supported, and since his decease it has been chiefly maintained by his successor, the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, who appointed the present master from the training college at Peterborough. There is an *Infant School* in the village, erected by the late incumbent in 1861, which is supported principally by the present rector. Both these schools are aided by Government grants and the weekly payments of the children; they are well attended, the former having an average of about sixty boys and girls together. The infants' school has an average of eighty.

The Village of Castor, which is long and scattered, is 4 miles west from Peterborough by the high road, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by rail, and 1 mile from the Castor Station of the London and North-Western Railway.

Milton House is the seat and property of George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, now a minor in his eighth year, eldest son of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, lately deceased, who was third son of Charles William Wentworth, D.C.L., third Earl Fitzwilliam, born in 1817, married 1865. The mansion is now occupied by the Hon. Mrs G. W. Fitzwilliam, widow of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, who holds it in right of G. W. Fitzwilliam, her eldest son. The present mansion, which was partly erected in the reign of Henry V., and completed in that of Henry VIII., was the residence of Sir William Fitzwilliam, high sheriff of this county in 1523 and 1528, and it still contains characteristics of the period in which it was built. Amongst the pictures here is one of Mary of Scotland, painted in 1582, and inscribed, "This picture was given to Sir William Fitzwilliam by Mary Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution, for the humane treatment she had met with during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay, whereof he was governor." The mansion is situated in Milton Park, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the village, on the road to Peterborough; the park is finely wooded and well stocked with deer, and is much frequented by pleasure parties from the surrounding neighbourhoods.

Charity.—Robert Wright, in 1734, left a rent charge of £2, 12s. per annum,

to be distributed in bread to the poor. This charity, which was lost for some years, is now restored.

AILESWORTH is a hamlet in the parish, and adjoining the village of Castor. It has an area of 1324 acres, of the rateable value of £1419, and a gross estimated rental of £1670. It contained, in 1871, 87 houses and 394 inhabitants; and the tithes were commuted in 1844 for £208, 7s. 10d. The soil belongs principally to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

SUTTON, another hamlet in this parish, was formerly a chapelry, but is now constituted a vicarage. The area is about 888 acres, situated on the northern bank of the Nene; and contained in 1841 a population of 121; in 1851, 129; in 1861, 112; and in 1871, 99, inhabiting several dispersed cottages, and two or three farmhouses. It is distant two miles from Castor, two E.S.E. from Wansford, and six W. from Peterborough. The soil consists of loam and clay; and the principal proprietors are Mrs Hopkinson, Rev. William Hopkinson, and the Hon. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners possess a small portion of the land. The manor of Sutton was given at a very early period by Thorold Fitz Antekil to the abbey of Burgh, where it remained till the dissolution, when it was conferred on the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, who are its present possessors.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave and south aisle, chantry and bell turret, with one bell. It was restored in 1867, from designs by Mr Sykes, at a cost of £800, when the chancel and chantry were rebuilt, and the church fitted up with open sittings. Two stained windows were added at the same time—that to the east by the Rev. William Hopkinson, commemorative of his uncle; the other, in memory of Mr Palmer, was erected by his widow. The living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £240, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. William Murton, M.A.

UPTON.—This is a hamlet and chapelry also in the parish of Castor, from which it is distant about two miles, three from Wansford, and six west from Peterborough. It contains 1180 acres, of the rateable value of £1507; its estimated gross rental is £1611; and the population in 1841 was 113, and in 1871, 107. The executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam are lords of the manor, and, with the exception of 10 acres of glebe, the entire owners of the soil. The division of the branches of the Roman road called the "Forty-foot way" and "Long-ditch" occurs near the village.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is an ancient stone building of mixed styles of architecture, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel; the latter was built by the parishioners in 1842, when the church was repaired by the then bishop of the diocese. In 1863 it was newly roofed, and otherwise considerably restored. In the north aisle is a handsome monument, in memory, it is supposed, of William Dove, the son of Bishop Dove, the chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who styled him her "Silver Dove," and by whose recommendation he was elected Bishop of Peterborough in 1600. The bishop resided at the manor-house of Upton, which, it is supposed, had previously been a residence in connection with the monastery of Peterborough. In an orchard near the church there is a curious sun-dial. The living is a vicarage, valued at £240 a year, in the gift of the bishop, and incumbency of the Rev. William Andrew, M.A. The tithes were commuted for £239.

Letters received through the Peterborough Post-Office.

(Marked 1 reside at Ailesworth.)

Fitzwilliam, The Hon. Mrs G. Wentworth, <i>Milton House</i>	Bodman Joseph Baker, surgn.	Darby John Thos. wheelwright
Almond Mr John	1 Boyall William, cottager	Darby William, shopkeeper
Andrew Rev. Wm. M.A. vicar of Upton & rural dean, <i>The Elms</i>	1 Briggs William, wheelwright	1 Drake Mrs Mary, cottager
1 Ball Mrs Catherine, coal mer.	Carter Geo. huntsman, <i>Milton</i>	1 Drake Robert, cottager
Beresford Rev. John James, B.D., rector	Chappell Samuel, blacksmith	1 Ellis William, cottager
	Christmas Thomas, shopkpr.	1 Fitz John Thomas, shopkpr.
	Cooke John, carpenter	Fox James, tailor
	1 Coulson John, cottager	Fox William, annuitant

Freeman Richard, miller	Samworth Mrs Elizab. butcher	Yeoman John, Esq. land agent, <i>Milton Ferry</i>
1 Gaskell Mr John Robert	Sewell John, cottager	Farmers and Graziers.
Gibbons Thomas, machineman	Sharpe Mrs Jane, shopkr. & bkr.	Berridge William
Glass Henry, nationl. schoolmr.	1 Sharpe Robt. Geo. grocer & bkr.	Callow Thomas
Goodyer Mrs Emma, grocer & bkr.	1 Smart Edward, blacksmith	1 Carter Thomas
Hales John, stonem & builder.	Smith Charles & Letitia, vict.	Carter Thomas, jun.
Hart John, carpenter	<i>Royal Oak</i>	Darby John Thomas
1 Hobbs George, beerh. <i>Barley Mow</i>	Smith Mrs Sarah, <i>The Grove</i>	Dickens Mrs Ann
Horden Wm. parish clerk & P.-O.	1 Smith Thos. Hill, vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , and contractor	FitzJohn Richard
Hunt John, baker and shopkr.	Stanger James, shoemaker	FitzJohn Richard, jun.
Jacques George, gamekeeper, <i>Milton Ferry</i>	Sykes Alf. architot. <i>Milton Ferry</i>	1 Howson Francis
Lee Geo. house steward, <i>Milton</i>	Upchurch John, vict. <i>George & Dragon</i>	Hunt Mrs Frances
1 Newbon Wm. blacksmith	Warwarr —, butcher	Longfoot Richard
Oliver Mrs Catherine, shoemkr.	Warraker Jno. gardener, <i>Milton</i>	Marriott Jon. Ths. <i>Bellsiz Ldg.</i>
Panter Edward, shoemaker	White F. A. Esq., <i>Castor House</i>	Popple Joseph
Panter Mrs Elizab. shoemaker	Wilson James, beerhouse	1 Popple William
Popple Samuel, vict. <i>Fitz-Williams Arms</i> and baker	Wootton Wm. tailor & shopkr.	Sewell John
	Wright Mrs Mary, Church close	1 Sisney Edmund Hilsworth

SUTTON AND UPTON DIRECTORY.

(Marked 1 reside at Upton.)

1 Almond John, farmer, <i>Upton Lodge</i>	Hopkinson Mrs Mary Ann, <i>Manor House</i>	1 Tebbutt Mrs John (Mary Ann), farmer, <i>Manor House</i>
1 Dickens Mrs Sophia, shopkeeper	Murton Rev. Wm. M.A. vicar	1 Tebbutt Mrs Wm. (Mary A.) farmer
	Palmer Mrs Sarah, farmer	
	Pauley Samuel, shopkeeper	

Letters received through the Peterborough Post-Office.

ETTON PARISH

Includes the hamlet of Woodcroft, and is bounded on the east and south by Northborough and Marholm, on the west by Helpston, and on the north by Maxey. It contains 1262 acres, of the rateable value of £2661, and an estimated gross rental of £2858; and its population in 1801 was 95; in 1831, 118; in 1841, 118; in 1851, 146; in 1861, 160; and in 1871, 171 souls. The soil is various, and belongs principally to the executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam (lords of the manor), and Mr Daniel Webster. The Midland and Great Northern Railways pass through this parish, which was one of the lordships that was wasted by the Danes, under Sweyn, in 1013.

Manor.—Etton anciently belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, and the earliest possessor of it on record is Anketil de St Medard, who held it of the abbot, by knight's service. In the reign of Edward II., this manor was in the hands of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who having refused admittance to Isabel, the King's consort, to his principal seat, Leeds Castle, in Kent, and joined the rebellious barons, was beheaded at Canterbury, and his estates confiscated to the crown. Having conveyed this manor, some time before his decease, to John Russell, it again reverted to the family of St Medard. The family of De Northburgh were the next possessors of Etton; and in 1405, Sir Thomas Rempston was lord of the manor. In 1484, it was in the possession of Thomas Pulter, Esq.; and in the seventeenth of Henry VIII. (1525), it belonged to Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt, from whom it lineally descended to the late Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam, whose son, G. W. Fitzwilliam, its present lord, is now a minor.

The Village of Etton is small, and situate about seven miles N. by W. from Peterborough, and three nearly south from Market Deeping.

The Church, dedicated to St Stephen, is an ancient stone edifice, consisting of chancel, nave, side aisles, south porch, and a small square tower, containing three bells, and surmounted by a hexagonal spire. It has specimens of Norman and Saxon architecture. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £9, 9s. 2½d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The tithes were commuted for 200 acres of land. The patronage is in the Fitzwilliam family, and the Rev. Charles Mossop, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, which stands in the village, is a substantial Gothic

dwelling, built by the present rector. The *Sunday School* is supported by voluntary contributions.

WOODCROFT is a hamlet in this parish, about one mile south of Etton, and three and a half south of Market Deeping. The *Old Manor House*, called *Woodcroft Castle*, the residence of Joseph Spencer, Esq., is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century; it is surrounded by a moat, and is celebrated in history for the gallant defence made by its little garrison, under the direction of the Rev. Dr Hudson, a native of Westmoreland, and chaplain to Charles I., who lost his life in defending the place against the parliamentary troops, on the 6th of June 1648. His death was marked by the most savage ferocity, as he was killed in the moat into which he fell, after his fingers were chopped off while clinging to the parapet. The use made of this incident by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of "Woodstock," is well known. The executors of the late Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam are lords of the manor.

Post Office.—Letters received here through the Market Deeping Post-Office.

Mossop Rev. Chas. M.A. rector	Farmers and Graziers.	Smith Henry, <i>Woodcroft</i>
Neaverson Charles, parish clerk	Edgson Mrs Isabella	Spencer Jos. <i>Woodcroft Castle</i>
White James, wheelwright	Pears Mrs Mary Ann	Whitehead William

EYE PARISH.

Eye, or as it is called in ancient records, *Eya*, or *Eea*, or the island lying north of Peterborough, from its frequently being surrounded by water in winter, before the drainage of the fen. The name has remained for centuries almost unchanged; it is derived from *Ea*, which in the Anglo-Saxon signifies an island. The parish is bounded on the east by Cambridgeshire, on the south and west by the borough of Peterborough, and on the north by Borough Fen. It contains 2682 acres; its population in 1801 was 501; in 1831, 1122; in 1841, 1359; in 1851, 1442; in 1861, 1375; in 1871, 1396 souls. The estimated gross rental of the parish is £6689, and the rateable value is £6039. The principal owners of the land are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (lords of the manor), the Duke of Bedford, Edward Samuel Knipe, Esq., George Moore, Esq., and Doctor Baumgartner. The surrounding country is flat, and principally arable.

Manor.—No mention being made of Eye in the Domesday Book, it is supposed to have been included in the survey of Peterborough, more especially as we find it in the possession of the abbey at an early period. Upon the erection of the see of Peterborough, after the dissolution of the abbey, the manor of Eye, with the tithes and tithe barn, were given to the bishop and his successors, and the bishop holds a court leet and court baron.

EYEBURY was a cell to the convent, in the liberty of Eye, of which it was a member. At the suppression, it was let to Sir John Russell, at the annual rent of £13, 6s. 8d., and in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541), he obtained a grant of the manor and capital messuage, and certain other lands which belonged to the abbey. His descendant, the Duke of Bedford, is the present possessor.

NORTHOLM was another cell to the abbey, and a member of Eye. The monks obtained the privilege of a weekly market here on Thursday, and an annual fair for two days, beginning on the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross. In 1541 the manor was given to the bishop of the diocese, and the cell converted into a farmhouse. There was formerly a chapel in connection with it.

SINGLESOLT, or SINGLESOLE, with the marsh of Peakirk and Eye, and the hermitage of Singlesholt, was conformed to the convent of Burgh, in the first of Richard I. (1189). About the year 1290 a chapel, dedicated to St Michael, was built here, "of wood and stone, covered with lead, and having in it seven glass windows, of elegant workmanship." In 1541 this manor also was given to the bishop and his successors.

The Village of Eye, which is both pleasant and improving, is about half a mile in length, and situate on high ground about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Peter-

borough. Bridges tells us that in his time it contained nearly a hundred families, and that the inhabitants formerly supported themselves by fishing and fowling. An alarming incendiary fire broke out here in November 1848, in the stackyard of a farmer, which, aided by a hurricane then blowing, made dreadful havoc, and in a short time consumed several stacks of corn, out-buildings, cottages, &c., and had not the wind providentially veered to the south, the village must have been totally destroyed.

The Church, dedicated to St Matthew the Evangelist, is a handsome cruciform structure, in the Early English style, erected in 1846, at a cost of £3000, on the site of the old chapel, which was consecrated in 1543, and which, according to Mr Paley, belonged to the Geometric or Early Decorated era, and is consequently of a date at least two centuries earlier. This old chapel was served by a monk from the abbey, and the chaplain was obliged every year to present his key at the altar in token of his holding it at the pleasure of the abbey.

The present church has neither aisles nor clerestory. It consists of a nave, chancel, transepts, and tower, in which are two bells, and from which rises a very fine spire, 180 feet in height, built in 1857 by subscription, at an additional expense of £700; and a new organ was added, at a further cost of £350. The spire is without parapet, and is visible at a great distance. At its base are two-light windows, and near the summit are smaller lights. The belfry windows are of two lights, with quatrefoil in the head. The nave has on each side four trefoiled lancets, and at each end of the transepts are two-light windows, with pointed quatrefoils above. The east window is a handsome triplet, filled with memorial stained glass, and represents the principal scenes in the life of our Lord. In the centre light are the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. It was executed by Gibbs, of London, and is the gift of Miss Moore. The pulpit and desk are at the east corner of the north transept. The sanctuary is raised three steps above the floor of the nave, which has a plain timber roof; and there is a gallery at the west end. There are two entrances, one under the tower, and the other at the north end of the north transept. The great defect of the church is the *short* chancel, to which a small vestry is attached. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, valued in the king's books at £16, and now worth about £370 a year. The patronage is vested in the bishop, and the Rev. George Thurnell, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Vicarage House* stands at the east end of the village.

The Methodist Chapel here was rebuilt in 1823, and a "United Free Church," belonging to the same body, was erected in 1851.

The National School, for boys and girls, was built in 1855, at a cost of £1100; and an *Infant School* for 200 children is about to be erected.

A small *Cemetery* was formed here in 1866, at the expense of the ratepayers. And there is a station near the village belonging to the Midland Railway, which passes through the parish.

Post-Office.—William Parr, sub-postmaster. Letters received through Peterborough Post-Office.

Andrew James, carpenter
Aahling Alfred, tailor
Bainton George, tailor
Beecroft John, Esq.
Broughton Thos. carrier, *Green*
Brown James, shopkeeper and horse clipper
Canwell John, rat catcher
Chadband Geo. grocer & draper
Chapman Samuel, coal dealer
Collins Jph. miller & corn mert.
Cook Edward, beerhouse
Cook William, brewer
Cooper John, beerhouse
Copeland Thomas, beerhouse
Deboo James, rat catcher
Dickinson Jno. Tho. nat. schlmr.

Fletcher Daniel, shopkeeper
Fletcher Mr Thomas
Forth John, carpenter
Fowler Jno. farm bailiff, *Eyebury*
Green Francis, sen. shopkpr.
Greenfield Wm. beerho. *Green*
Griffin Mr Daniel
Griffin Joseph, butcher
Hall Mrs Eliz. H. shopkeeper
Harrod Thomas, baker
Hawkins John, machineman
Howett Robert, sexton
Ivens Mrs Ann
Langley Wm. bricklar. & buildr.
Leeds Mrs —, *Eyebury*
Ley Wm. baker & shopkeeper
Little Mr Charles

Little Mr Joseph
Love James, carpenter
Moore Miss Catherine
Moore Mrs Elizabeth
Moore George, Esq.
Moore Miss Kate
Moore Wm. salesman & tax colr.
Morris John, watchmaker
Nix Benj. baker & corn dealer
Odum John, corn miller
Oldham Henry, baker, *Green*
Parr Wm. grocer, druggist, & P.O.
Pask Geo. gardener & brewer
Southwell Thomas, cooper
Spies Robt. baker & shopkpr.
Spires Thos. butcher & beerho.
Steels James, grocer & draper.

Steels Thomas, harness maker
 Stimpson Samuel, machineman
 Taverner Robert, registrar of
 births, deaths, and marriag.
 for Crowland district
 Thompson Jas. station master
 Thompson Robt. reliev. officer
 Thurnell Rev. Geo. M. A. rector
 Twelvetree Charles, carpenter
 Whittle Mr James George
 Williamson, George, baker
 Wright William, coal dealer

Inns and Taverns.

Blue Boar, Samuel Love, and
 carpenter
Grey Hound, Fredk. Hunting,
The Green
Red Lion, John Copeland
Spade and Shovel, Thos. Steels

Blacksmiths.

Hogg James
 Jones Charles
 Porter Daniel

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Andrews James
 Bonfield William
 Copeland Samuel
 Griggs John, *The Green*
 Squires Henry
 Stocks James

Butchers.

Griffin Mrs Hannah
 Griffin Joseph
 Inglett William
 Sharp Charles

Farmers.

Beecroft John

Beharrell Thomas, *The Green*
 Broughton John
 Cotterrill George, *Northolm*
 Edwards Thos. Foster, *Tanholt*
 Fowler John
 Griffin Wm. Cue, *The Green*
 Griffin Php. *Powder Blue Farm*
 Holmes Mr David
 Leeds Alfred, *Eyebury*
 Moore William George
 Pank Henry, *Singlesole Farm*
 Richardson Thomas
 Twelvetree John
 Twelvetree Robert

Wheelwrights.

Cox H. C.
 Griffin William Cue, *The Green*
 Steels William
 Tilley Robert

GLINTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Peakirk, on the south by Werrington, on the west by Etton, and on the north by the river Welland and Northborough. It contains 1489 acres; its population in 1801 was 314; in 1831, 414; in 1841, 404; in 1851, 428; in 1861, 421; and in 1871, 407 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3445; and the estimated gross rental, £3725. The principal proprietors are the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough (the lords of the manor), and Messrs Isaac Scott, James Webster, Henry Webster, James Cartwright, W. B. Giles, Mrs C. Webster, and Samuel Vergette. The lordship is low ground, and of a gravelly or stony soil. Glinton was formerly a hamlet in the liberty of Peakirk. This lordship belonged originally to the monastery of St Pega, at Peakirk, but was afterwards given to the abbey of Peterborough. At the time of the general survey the abbey held three hides here, which, with 100 acres of meadow, and a wood 10 furlongs in length and 9 in breadth, was valued then and before the Conquest at 60s. Glinton continued in the possession of the monks till the dissolution of the religious houses, and at that period their estate was valued at £57, 13s. 8d., and the profits of a court at 10s. 2d. In the 33d of Henry VIII. (1541), the manor with the lands and tenements which the abbey held here, were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

The Village of Glinton, which is pretty large, is situate about 3 miles S.S.E. of Market Deeping, and 6 miles north from Peterborough.

The Church, dedicated to St Benedict, or St Thomas of Canterbury, according to some writers, is an ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave with clerestory and aisles, south porch, north door, an embattled chancel with a north chantry for a lady chapel, and a quadrangular tower containing a peal of six large bells, and surmounted by a beautiful and lofty octagonal spire, said to be the finest in the county. The general architectural style of the building appears to be of the Late Decorated, while that of the tower and spire is partly of the Perpendicular character. The church was restored at a cost of £700 in 1855, when it was fitted throughout with low open carved oak seats; those in the chancel are arranged as stalls against a low screen, and all are ornamented with carved poppy heads of various designs. The oak pulpit, which stands on a stone stem, is beautifully carved; opposite is the reading desk, and between them, set in a stone socket, is a fine lectern with one revolving desk. This was made after the model of an old one, a fragment of which was accidentally discovered at Peakirk. A massive square Norman font, with a richly carved bason, stands at the south door. Under the south-east chancel window is a bench for sedilia, and a remarkable drain for the piscina. In the chantry, under a pointed canopy, is a richly decorated piscina; there is another piscina in the south aisle. The living is a rectory valued at £400 per annum, in the patronage of the Dean and

Chapter of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. William Cape, M.A. In 1809 the Commissioners of Enclosure allotted to the rector 179a. 4p. of land in Ginton, and 116a. 2r. 17p. in Peakirk, in lieu of tithes.

The National School is endowed with about £40 a year, arising from land purchased with £100 left by Anne Ireland in 1711. It was built in 1845 by subscription, and is supported partly by the weekly payments of the children, and partly by the trustees, who make the master's salary equal to £60 a year.

The church estate consists of thirty acres and several tenements which let for about £77 a year.

Post-Office.—Letters received through the Market Deeping Post-Office.

Ashling Geo. tailor & shopkr.	Pollard Jno. national schoolmr.	Webster Mrs Fanny
Burgess Misses Mary and Jane	Pridmore James, butcher	Webster Jas. jun. grocer & drapr.
Burbidge John, cottager	Pridmore Wm. grocer & draper	Williams Mr Benjamin
George William, beerhouse	Quincey John, machineman	
Griffin Miss Ann	Robinson Henry, cottager	Farmers.
Howell Thomas, beerhouse and harness maker	Sargeant, Mr Edward	(Marked * are Yeomen.)
Hubbard John, tailor	Scott Isaac, gentleman	*Giles William Bodger
Parnham Wm. land surveyor and rate collector	Simpson Edward, blacksmith & agricultural implement mkr.	Kew John
Patchett Mrs Jane, vict. <i>Blue Bell</i>	Smith Geo. vict. <i>Six Bells</i>	Smith Maurice
Percival Mrs Sarah	Vergette Mrs Lydia	Smith William
	Vickers Arthur, carpenter and vict. <i>Crown</i>	*Vergette Samuel
		*Webster George
		*Webster James

HELPSTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Etton, on the south by Marholm, and on the north and west by Maxey. It contains 1754 acres, and its population in 1801 was 314; in 1831, 414; in 1841, 513; in 1851, 697; in 1861, 763; and in 1871, 736 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5440, and the estimated gross rental £6245. Limestone is found here in abundance, and there is a limekiln, as well as a brick and tile manufactory, in the parish. The executors of the Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam are lords of the manor of Helpston, and Lord Kesteven is the lord of Torpel Manor. The principal landowners are the executors just named, Christ's College, Cambridge, Mr Charles Simpson, and Mr Daniel Webster.

Manor.—The lordship of Helpston anciently belonged to the monastery of Peakirk; there is no mention made of it in Domesday Book, but in the year 1146 it was confirmed to the abbey of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius, and in the first of Richard I. (1189), was held by Roger de Helpeston of the abbot, by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. In the sixth of Edward II. (1312), John de Higham levied a fine of it, and from him it passed to Thomas Wake. In the third of Henry V. (1416), Richard Tyndale died seized of this lordship, which was held of the abbot of Peterborough, by knight's service. It was afterwards in the possession of the family of Mowlesworth, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it passed from them to the Fitzwilliam family, with whom it still continues.

The Village of Helpston, situated about seven miles from Peterborough and four from Market Deeping, is long and straggling, but from the excellent stonework of many of the houses, and the ancient and beautiful village cross, which is contemporary with the spire, and stands in the centre, it has a very picturesque appearance. The head of the cross is gone, but the steps, base, and shaft remain perfect. The descendants of David Clapham, a noted proctor in the Arches, who died in 1551, resided here. The etymology of the name, as given by Bridges, is *Helpo's Town*. Near the cross is a monument of Ketton stone, built in 1869 by subscription, to the memory of John Clare, the "Northamptonshire peasant poet," and author of several excellent poems, who was born here July 13th, 1793, and died May 20th, 1864, in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, where he had been an inmate for some years. The Midland Railway Company have a station here about

half a mile from the village ; and here also are the extensive paper mills of Alfred Towgood, Esq., for the manufacture of air-dried brown paper. The mills are worked by means of a perpetual spring which rises in the farm of Mr T. P. Wright. The *Methodist Reformers* have a small chapel here, built in 1863 by subscription ; and the *Primitive Methodists'* chapel was built in 1871, at a cost of £280 ; the former will hold 250, and the latter 300 hearers. The *National School*, with a residence for the teachers, was erected in 1856 from funds out of the poor's estate, which consists of about 19 acres of land, seven cottages, and a blacksmith's shop, which now let for £40 a year, and which is appropriated to the maintenance of the school. In 1811, John Porter left a rent-charge of £40 a year to the poor of this parish ; but the charity is now transferred to a coal and clothing club belonging to Helpston and Etton parishes.

The Church, dedicated to St Botolph, is a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave with clerestory and aisles, south porch, chancel, and a fine square, octagonal tower, containing four bells, and surmounted by a low pyramidal spire. The belfry, which is at the top of the octagon, has windows of two lights of net tracery ; and the spire has two-light windows in the non-cardinal faces ; the lowest stage has trefoiled openings ; and beneath the embattled summit of the octagon is a string of ball-flowers. The church was extensively repaired in 1847, when it was newly roofed and repewed ; and in 1865 the tower and spire were taken down and rebuilt, and the three arches, communicating respectively with the nave and the two aisles, were also rebuilt. It has specimens of various styles of architecture. The capitals of the arches are pure Norman work, whilst their two corbels possess the Early English, and the arch the Transitional character. The lower part of the tower belongs to Early Norman of the thirteenth century, and the upper part has been converted into the present beautiful tower and spire of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. There is a handsome arcade with a circular arch in the Transitional portion of the edifice, and an admirable Transitional doorway with the volute of the same order, at the top of the capital ; and there is also an arcade of three arches in the chancel, supposed to be an Easter sepulchre.* The chancel has three lofty windows of two lights, which were originally of great height and beauty. The east window of the south aisle, which is considered the gem of the church, is a beautiful specimen of the Curvilinear or Late Decorated design ; it is of three lights with segmental head, and beneath it is a string course adorned with the ball-flower, the ornament of that period, which runs round a bracket at the south end. Here are three sedilia and a piscina, separated by trefoiled headed shafts. In the north wall is a chantry door now blocked up, and on the altar steps are specimens of Norman tiling arranged in circular pattern, with a border. Engravings of these tiles are given in Parker's "Glossary," in which the date assigned to them is the early part of the thirteenth century. In the south aisle formerly stood an altar or monument under a magnificent Decorated window of two lights ; and in the north aisle, on a slab of blue marble, are the remains of a curious inscription. By the pulling down of the tower during the late restoration, the foundations were found to be Saxon, and many interesting remains were discovered from two to seven feet below the surface, and extending into the churchyard ; and some sepulchral slabs of the thirteenth century were also found in the masonry of the tower above the level of the aisle roof. The south porch, which is Perpendicular, contains the base of a holy-water bason. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the King's books at £8, 3s. 6d., the lord of the manor then claiming 3s. 2d. yearly, the tenths were 16s. 0½d. It was returned at £50, but is now worth only about £108 per annum. The patronage is in the Fitzwilliam family, and the Rev. John A. L. Campbell, M.A., is the incumbent. The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge, are the impropiators of the great or rectorial tithes, in lieu of which, and of the rights of common, 346a. 2r. 4p. were awarded at the enclosure of this and several of the adjoining parishes in 1809.

* The "Easter Sepulchre" represents the place where the body of the dead Christ was laid after the crucifixion on Good Friday.

Bain Mrs Jane, shopkeeper
 Bellars Miss Mary Ann
 Bloodworth Joseph, clerk and coal-agent
 Campbell Rev. John A. Legh, M.A. vicar
 Chapman Thomas, coal-dealer
 Clare John, beerho. & carpentr.
 Cluff George, beerhouse
 Coatman Mark, shoemaker
 Crowson Wm. mason & builder, lime burner, & parish clerk
 Curtis William, stallkeeper
 Eady George, beerhouse
 Goodfellow Robert, butcher
 Gregory John, baker & beerho.
 Hibbins Rt. D. vict. *Exeter Arms*

Hodges Miss, schoolmistress
 Joyce John, blacksmith and vict. *Blue Bell*
 Kettle Mrs Eliz. strawhatmkr.
 Langley Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper
 Large Miss Mary
 Nicholls John, natnl. schoolmr.
 Nidd Mrs Eliza Downing
 Redmile William, blacksmith
 Shillaker Henry, grocer, draper, baker, and sub-postmaster
 Smith John, butcher & beerho.
 Stewart Jno. clk. in paper mills
 Taylor William, stationmaster
 Towgood Alfred, paper manufacturer, h. *St Neots*

Ward George, tailor
 Ward John, vict. *Railway Hotel*
 Woodward Enoch, shoemaker and land-surveyor

Farmers and Graziers.

Bellars Wm. *Manor House*
 Browning David
 Chapman Francis
 Johnson Edward Southam
 Martin Siason, *Heath Farm*
 Pearce William Wortham
 Smith Wm. (and cattle-dealer)
 Snow John
 Wood Thomas
 Wright Thomas Parish

MARHOLM PARISH

Is situated partly on low ground, and is bounded on the east by Werrington, on the south by Castor, on the west by Ufford and Southorpe, and on the north by Glinton, Barnack, and Helpston. It contains 1368 acres, and its population in 1801 was 109; in 1831, 174; in 1841, 197; in 1851, 171; in 1861, 171; in 1871, 147 souls. The estimated gross rental of the parish is £2257, and the rateable value £1774. The soil is of a gravelly and sandy nature, intermixed with limestone, and about half of the parish is arable. The executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam are lords of the manor, and owners of the whole parish. Before the conquest, Marholm or Marham is supposed by some to have been famous for its quarries of stone, which it supplied for the building of Ramsey Abbey.

Manor.—The De Watervills possessed this lordship in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., and with them it continued for many generations. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Wyttebury, and in the fifteenth of Henry VII. (1500), Richard Wyttebury did homage to the abbot of Peterborough for 3½ knight's fees in Milton, Marholm, and Thorp. This gentleman sold the lordship and advowson to Sir William Fitzwilliam, who levied a fine of them in 1503, and from whom they lineally descended to the late proprietor, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, whose son is now a minor.

The Village of Marholm, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situate about 4½ miles N.W. by W. from Peterborough.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, or according to some to St Guthlac, is a small ancient structure consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, which were added at its restoration in 1868, together with new pulpit, reading desk, and open oak sittings, &c., at a cost of £2000, chiefly contributed by the Fitzwilliam family, in memory of their father and grandfather. The churchyard was enclosed at the same time with handsome iron railings by the parishioners. There were aisles previous to the fifteenth century, but they were destroyed about 1480. The tower is of Norman date with embattlements, but devoid of ornamentation; and the nave is of Early English character. Some of the windows, which are very good, are filled with stained glass; and under one of the arches of the nave, on a finely carved altar tomb, is the recumbent effigy of a knight. The tomb, which was formerly much mutilated, has been restored, and is supposed to belong to Lord Southampton; the date is about the year 1500. The chancel, which is of the same date as the tomb, is in the Perpendicular style; and the roof, which is now open, is decorated with a few helmets and small arms. There are some fine monuments to the Milton family, the oldest of which consists of two brass effigies standing erect under a canopy; these figures represent a knight in a surcoat, and his lady in a mantel, emblazoned with the Fitzwilliam and other arms, and from the mouth of each proceeds a label, upon which is written "*Prohibere nefas*;" on the opposite side is an altar-tomb, upon which are two life-size figures, in a recumbent position, of Sir William Fitzwilliam, who died in 1534, and Ann his wife, and other members of the

family; these are of stone, painted and elaborately carved. On the north wall is a marble monument to William, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Anna his countess, who died, the former in 1719, and the latter in 1727. The living is a rectory rated in the king's book at £9, 2s. 3½d, but now valued at £315 per annum, in the patronage of the Fitzwilliam family, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert S. C. Blacker, M.A. There were formerly two *chantries* in this church, one founded in honour of the patron saint by Sir William Thorpe and Dame Ann, his wife, and the other by Sir William Fitzwilliam, for one priest and four poor men. The former chantry was valued in 1535 at £4, 13s. 4d., and the latter at £17, 13s. 4d. The *Rectory House*, a good residence, was built in 1848, and enlarged by the present rector.

The School, which was built here in 1864 by the Fitzwilliam family, who are also its principal supporters.

Here are *Alms-houses* for four poor persons, endowed by the Fitzwilliam family with £12, 13s. 4d. per annum, which was paid by the Merchant Tailors' Company, London, on a receipt being presented to them, signed by the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. This arrangement will doubtless be carried out by his successor.

Budd's Gift.—William Budd, in 1638, bequeathed £10 to the poor of Marholm. The principal is in the hands of the Fitzwilliam family, who pay as interest 10s. yearly to the rector, and which is distributed with the sacrament money to the poor. The Rev. Christopher Hodgson, late rector, bequeathed in 1849 £50, the interest to repair his tombstone when requisite, the remainder of the interest to go to the poor.

Blacker Rev. Robert Shapland
Carew, M.A. rector
Boyer H. Wood, steward and
farmer.

Parish William, blacksmith
Stimson Mrs Mary, vict. *Fitz-*
william Arms.
Wright James, cottager.

Farmers.

Allott George, *Willows*
Mann George
Mann William (and auctionr.)

MAXEY PARISH,

On the river Welland, and borders of Lincolnshire, by which it is bounded on the north; Northborough forms its boundary on the east, Helpston on the south, and Bainton on the west. It includes the hamlet of Deeping Gate, and contains 1701 acres. Its rateable value is £3421, and the estimated gross rental of the parish is £3737. The population, including the hamlet, in 1801, was 457; in 1831, 576; in 1841, 611; in 1851, 411; in 1861, 419; and in 1871, 474 souls. The executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam (lords of the manor), Mrs Sisson, Daniel C. Cox, William Fludger, Esq., Messrs John Porter, T. and J. Measures, and Joseph B. Manby, are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Maxey, or Makeseye, was one of the manors belonging to St Pega's monastery at Peakirk, which the Danes depopulated in 1013, and which Edmer, a knight, lord of Holbrook, recovered possession of in 1048. In 1146 it was confirmed to Martin, Abbot of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius III. At this period it was in the hands of Roger de Torpel, and Geoffrey de la Mare, and with their descendants or successors it continued for many generations. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Geoffrey de la Mare, Nicholas de Hetton, John de Hecham, and Thomas Wake, were lords of Maxey, with its members. The lands held by Roger Torpel, called Torpel's Manor, were afterwards held by Queen Eleanor, and passed to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent. The manor of Maxey subsequently passed, through the Somerset family, to Margaret, wife to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII.; on whose death, in the first of Henry VIII. (1509), it fell to the crown. In the third of Elizabeth (1560), it was granted to Sir William Cecyll, Knight, and from one of his descendants, the Earls of Exeter, it passed by purchase to the Fitzwilliam family. The possessions of the abbey of Peterborough here, at the dissolution, were valued at £106, os. 10d. yearly, and given to the dean and chapter in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541).

The ancient *Manor-House*, formerly called Maxey Castle, was encompassed

by a moat, and is supposed to be the remains of a castle that formerly stood here at the point now called Castle End; it was the residence of the Countess of Richmond, but is now a farmhouse, and except some slight remains of the moat, no vestiges are now in existence.

The Village of Maxey, which is very straggling, is situate about 1 mile S. by W. of Market Deeping, 8 N.W. from Peterborough, and 8 nearly E. from Stamford.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is of ancient date; it stands about half a mile west of the village, and was erected on the great level of the Fen, the site having been raised as a precaution against the floods which formerly inundated the district. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, chantry, south porch, and a tower containing six bells. It was entirely restored in 1863-4, at a cost of £1200, when it was repewed and paved with encaustic tiles, and a new pulpit, reading-desk, and altar rails, &c., were also added. It is partly in the Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular styles. The nave, piers, and belfry arch are Norman, and the tower, which is of the same character, and of three stages, is enriched with an arcade of circular arches, and Machicolation ornaments, or apertures, through which hot substances were poured upon assailants. The nave, piers, and belfry arch are Norman, though the former is said to pertain to the Early Romanesque. The chancel is rich in sculpture; the chantry very spacious, and the entire church abounds with architectural and other features very interesting to the ecclesiologist. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, and now valued at £304. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are the patrons, and the Rev. Charles Cookson, B.A., is the incumbent. The dean and chapter, as impropiators, have 142a. 3r. 21p. in Maxey, awarded at the enclosure in 1809, in lieu of tithes and rights of common, and 73a. 1r. 26p. in Deeping Gate; and the vicar has about 123a. 2r. 5p. allotted in Maxey, and 24a. 2r. 4p. in Deeping Gate and Newborough for the like rights.

A small *Independent Chapel* was erected in the village in 1809, and rebuilt in 1862; and the *National School*, built by subscription in 1833, is supported by church funds and subscriptions, and the weekly pence of the children.

Antiquities.—Lolham Bridges, of which the ruins of eleven arches still remain, are situated about a mile westward of the village; they are of great antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Romans, for the purpose of carrying the Ermine Street road to Lincoln, over the fens adjoining the river Welland.

DEEPING GATE is a hamlet in this parish, on the south side of the Welland, over which there is a stone bridge to St James' Deeping, in Lincolnshire. It contains 637 acres, its rateable value is £1304, and the gross estimated rental £1420. The hamlet had a population of 201 in 1841; in 1851, 230; in 1861, 224; and in 1871, it contained 49 houses and 208 inhabitants.

Charities.—The church estate yields about £114 a year. Susan Worsley, in 1666, left an estate now consisting of 23 acres to the poor, which lets for £50 per annum. Mary Walsham, in 1745, left £100, with which the sum of £156, 5s., 3 per cent. consols was purchased, and the dividends, £4, 13s. 4d. per annum, after deducting the necessary expenses, are distributed to the poor. The interest of £19, 19s., at 2½ per cent., left by Mrs Jane Baines, in 1823, is distributed to poor widows. John Dunning, in 1623, left property invested in land yielding £5, 2s. 6d. a year, which is given to the poor at Midsummer.

(Marked 1 reside at Deeping Gate.)

1 Bains Mrs Sus. vict. *Cuckoo Inn*
Black Stephen, cowkeeper
Bloodworth Wm. wheelwright
Burbidge Mrs Maria, shopkpr.
and harness maker
1 Burton John, ropemaker
Clapton Miss Cath. schoolmrs.
1 Clarke William, cottager

1 Collishaw Richard, cottager
Cookson Rev. Chas. B.A. vicar
Cutforth Henry, cottager
Green Thomas, cottager
1 Gunn Samuel, millwright
1 Harker William, cottager
1 Hides Thos. market gardener
and tax collector
1 Huffer William, poulterer
1 Lake John, cottager
Larratt Thos. baker & butcher

1 Leaton William, cottager
Loweth Isaac, corn miller,
Maxey Mill
1 M'Mahon James Thomas,
physician and surgeon
Peach Robert, cottager
Pearson William, tailor & vict.
White Horse
Percival Hy. parish clk. & gardr.
Pope Robert, carpenter
Porter Mr John

1 Sharpe Jno. Crutchfield, Esq. <i>Mazey House</i>	Farmers and Graziers.	Kemp William, <i>Lolham Hall</i>
Smith Henry, shopkeeper	(<i>Marked * are Yeomen.</i>)	1 Lake Baker
Smith Thomas, cottager	1 Baker John	Larrett Mrs Frances
1 Spendlow Geo. shoemaker	* Bellars John	Lawson George
1 Tagg Nicholas, cottager	* Cox Daniel Cole	* Measures Thomas and James
Tailby Jno. H. beerhouse	Griffin Robert	Moulds John
1 Townsend Edward, cottager	1 Huffer John	Smith James Valentine, <i>Wal-</i>
Waters Henry vict. <i>Blue Bell</i>	1 Huffer John, jun.	<i>drum Hall</i>
1 York Thos. vict. <i>Black Bell</i>	Johnson Edward, <i>Manor House</i>	Webster Daniel, <i>Nunton</i>
		Woolley Joseph

Carrier.—William Collingham, to Stamford on Friday.

NEWBOROUGH PARISH.

Newborough is an extensive parish, formed by Act of Parliament in 1823. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Paston, on the west by Peakirk, on the east by Eye, and on the north by Crowland. It contains 5091 acres, of the rateable value of £8258, and a gross estimated rental of £9293; and its population in 1801 was 129; in 1831, 340; in 1841, 572; in 1851, 879; in 1861, 806; and in 1871, 713 souls. This district, which was formerly an open common, is principally arable, and a portion of it is used as arable land; it has been greatly improved by drainage.

The Village of Newborough, which is very small, is situate about five miles north of Peterborough, four and a half south of Crowland, and five from Market Deeping. Here is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1858, and enlarged in 1869. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, the executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, and the Marquis of Exeter, are the principal landowners; the two latter families are lords of the manor.

The Church, dedicated to St Bartholomew, was erected in 1830, and is a brick structure, with a small square tower, in which are two bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, valued at about £300 per annum, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. George Arthur Willan, M.A. *The Vicarage House* is a substantial building near the church.

There is a small school in the village, which was erected in 1852, and a Sunday school, aided by the lords of the manor and other landowners of the parish, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and school pence.

Letters are received here through the Peterborough Post-office.

Austin William, tailor	Sargeant Alfred, beerhouse	Bellairs William
Banks John, vict. <i>Bull</i>	Sargeant William, cottager	Chapman Molesbury Vine
Barton John, blacksmith, butcher, and beerhouse	Smithers Thomas, cottager	Cole Thos. (yeom.) <i>Peakirk Moor</i>
Butler William, baker, grocer, and post-office	Townsend Edward, beerhouse	Collins Charles Frederick
Crow Edward, wheelwright	Walden Joseph, shoemaker	Cotterill Edward
Dale Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper	Whitfield Thos. machineman	Culpin Charles
Darlow James, vict. <i>Crown</i>	Willan, Rev. Geo. Arthur, M.A. vicar	Fletcher Howard
Godfrey John, cottager	Williams Jno. Bradley, rate colr.	Jesson Robert
Kew James, stonemason	Wortley Frederick, cottager	Lemon Robert, jun.
Kew William, stonemason		Morris George
Law Felix, butcher	Farmers and Graziers.	Odum John
Love Thomas, shopkeeper	Bailey Mrs Ann	Speechley James
Monk Jesse, vict. <i>Red Cow</i>	Barnes William	Vergette Edward, <i>Turves</i>
Rowlett Edward, cottager	Baxter John	Vergette Robert, h. <i>Coates</i>
Saywell William, blacksmith	Baxter John Barton	Whitfield John, <i>Milking Nook</i>
	Beharrell Thomas, <i>Eye Green</i>	Wilson William
		Wortley William

BOROUGH FEN VILLE,

Or Oldborough. This hamlet (formerly extra-parochial) is an extensive tract of very valuable grass and arable land, occupying the north side of, and locally situated in, the parish of Newborough, about five miles N.N.E. of Peterborough. It contains 2829 acres, and several scattered houses; and its population in 1801 was 116; in 1831, 200; in 1841, 192; in 1851, 200; in 1861, 202; and in 1871, 154 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £4333, and the gross estimated

rental £5002. Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, Bart., is the lord of the manor and owner of the soil. This place, as well as Newborough and a considerable district of country, has been greatly improved by drainage. Formerly this was very imperfectly accomplished, although a great number of wind-engines and powerful steam-engines were employed for that purpose. The land, which is divided into several farms, is principally used for grazing. The celebrated "Decoy Farm," which has for many years been occupied by Mr Joseph Williams, the present proprietor, and his forefathers, who have held it for several generations, acquired its name on account of their successful exertions in the capture of wild fowl, and is well worthy of a visit from travellers.

Letters are received through the Peterborough Post-Office.

Ball John, vict. <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>	Griffin William	Vergette Robert Parr
Farmers and Graziers.	Maxwell Geo. Sutton, h. <i>Walton</i>	Vergette Thomas
Griffin John	Odum Martin Rowell, h. <i>Parcet</i>	Vergette Thomas Henry
Griffin Robert Henry	<i>Fen</i>	Williams Joseph, <i>Decoy Farm</i>
	Vergette Benjamin	

NORTHBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Peakirk on the east, by Glinton on the south, Etton and Maxey on the west, and on the north by Deeping Gate. It contains 717 acres; its population in 1801 was 192; in 1831, 227; in 1841, 272; in 1851, 260; in 1861, 240; in 1871, 245 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1485, and the estimated gross rental £1618. The soil is alluvial on a clay and silt subsoil. The executors of the Hon. George W. Fitzwilliam, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, are lords of the manor; the former are the principal land proprietors.

Manor.—The lordship of Northborough, or as it was anciently called, Northburc, and Northburgh, was part of the possessions of the monastery of St Pega, and depopulated, with other neighbouring manors, in 1013, by the Danes. In 1048, the abbot was ejected from this monastery, which was adjudged to belong to Peterborough. The family of De la Mare subsequently held it for many generations under the Abbot of Peterborough. Little else is known of it till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed into the possession of the Fitzwilliam family. In the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey de Northburc gave to Abbot Walter and the convent of Peterborough, a capital messuage, with several lands, rents, and tenements, which were afterwards appropriated to the chamberlain of the abbey, and, in 1535, the profits accruing from them to the office of chamberlain were rated only at £29, os. 1d. yearly. In the 33d of Henry VIII. (1541), these lands, &c., were granted by the name of Northborow manor, to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, to whom it still belongs; and the other manor is now in the possession of the Fitzwilliam family. The priory of Stamford and the abbey of Croyland had formerly possessions in this parish.

Northborough Manor House, the remains of an old castle, now occupied by a farmer, is the property of the executors of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam; it is of the Decorated English character, and some of its portions and details are very beautiful. It was formerly the residence of Sir John Claypole, the husband of Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who died here, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. Cromwell's wife also died here, and was buried in the church, where there is a tomb dated 1594, supposed to contain her remains. In this parish on the road to Peterborough are also the remains of a very ancient bridge of sixteen arches.

The Village of Northborough, which is long and straggling, is situate about 7 miles N.N.W. from Peterborough, and 2 miles south of Market Deeping.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is a small ancient stone structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and south porch, with bell gable in which are two niches with semicircular arches containing two bells. In the church is a chantry, called Claypole's Chapel, in which are some monuments to the memory of different members of the Cromwell and Claypole families;

it also contains a very ancient stone font. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £10, 19s. 7d., and now worth about £345 per annum. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are the patrons; and the Rev. William Amers White, B.A., is the incumbent.

The Rectory, which stands close to the church, was rebuilt by the present rector in 1857.

There is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel* erected in the village in 1869 by subscription.

Charity.—The town lands, consisting of 7a. 3r., are let for £18, 5s. per annum. This sum is applied to the repairs of the church, with the exception of 2s., which are appropriated to the poor.

Letters are received here through the Market Deeping Post-Office.

Adcock William, cottager
Bellairs William, cottager
Benstead John, vict. *Pack Horse*
and poulterer
Brown John, blacksmith
Cade William, shopkeeper
Chapman John, shopkeeper and
machineman
Clare William, cottager
Clarke Joseph, butcher
Dixon James, cottager
Dixon John, cottager
Earl Christopher, cottager

English Thomas, shoemaker
Jenkinson Mrs Sarah, cottager
Kellam Peter, cottager
Lake John, cottager
Meadows William, cottager
Medwell William, cottager
Nichol John, wheelwright
Perkins John, cottager
Quincey Thomas, cottager
Ridlington Mrs Sarah, cottager
Ringham Joseph, cottager
Sefton James, shoemaker
Smith Thomas, cottager

White Rev. Wm. A., B.A. rector
Wykes John, parish clerk
Wykes Wm. vict. *Red Lion*

Farmers.

(Marked * are Yeomen.)

*Cole William
Jenkinson Robert
Medwell John
Preston Francis, *Manor House*
Smith Thomas
Todd Henry
*Walden Thomas

PASTON PARISH

Includes the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton, and the chapelry of Werrington. It is situated on a low gravelly soil on the edge of the fen, and is bounded on the east by Dogsthorpe and Eye, and on the south by Longthorpe and Peterborough, on the north by Borough Fen, and on the west by Marholm and Helpstone. It contains 929 acres; its rateable value is £1422, and the estimated gross rental £1517. Its population in 1801 was 55; in 1831, 836; in 1841, 962; in 1861, 99; and in 1871, 122 souls. The Bishop of Peterborough and Maurice Cole, Esq., are lords of the manor, and the principal owners are Thomas White, Esq., Maurice Cole, Esq., the Rev. J. Pratt, M.A., Frederick St Lawrence Pratt, Esq., and John Bark Hardy, Esq.

Manor.—A knight's fee here, held by Ralph Tot, was confirmed to the abbey of Peterborough, by Pope Eugenius in 1146. In the 12th of Edward III. (1338), Giles de Badlesmere died seized of Paston Manor, and on the partition of his estate, it descended to his sister Maud, the wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and in his family it continued for several generations. This manor was given to the Bishop of Peterborough and his successors on the erection of the see.

Another manor here, called Peverels, from its ancient possessors, who held it of the convent of Peterborough; from the Peverel family it passed through several intermediate possessors to Maurice Cole, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Village of Paston, which consists of four detached farm-houses, and a few dispersed cottages, stands 2½ miles north of Peterborough, a short distance to the east of the high road to Lincoln, which passes through the parish; and forms, with its church, which is embosomed in trees, a pleasing object.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave with aisles and clerestory, chancel, north and south door, and north chantry, south porch, and a west tower containing three bells, and surmounted by a spire of great beauty, having lancets on the north and south sides of its lowest stage, and a two-light window on the west. In the next stage the belfry window has a large quatrefoil in a circle. The staircase turret stands out in bold relief, and with its pyramidal top accords well with the outline of the spire, at the foot of which are two-light geometrical windows with pannelled tracery. Both the spire and the turret are adorned with the ballflower cornice, which also

appears on the lower spire windows on the south and east sides. The most ancient parts of the present edifice are the lower part of the tower and the chancel and aisles, which belong to the thirteenth century. The chantry is divided from the chancel by two arches of Early English character, and east of these two is a third arch, beneath which is the door to the vestry, occupying, probably, the site of an original one. The north aisle has Early Decorated work, but the nave arcade, the entire south aisle, and the body of the church, are in the Perpendicular style. The nave has four bays, supported by octagonal piers and well-proportioned arches, and the south aisle and the clerestory have windows of three lights each. All the Perpendicular work, including the nave roof and lofty chancel screen, date from the middle of the fifteenth century. There are three sedilia of later date than the arches above-named, which belong, as also does the spire, to the first quarter of the fourteenth century, or about the year 1320. The east end of the chantry is railed off, and is now used as a baptistery, in which is an octagonal font. There are several monuments and tablets in different parts of the church, but none of them are remarkable either for antiquity or importance. In the chancel floor is a handsome incised cross with a black-letter inscription round the edge, but the name of the parish is obliterated. And under a canopy in the south wall of the chancel is a figure in a praying posture, with a long inscription, to Edmund Mountsteven, of Paston, who was an important benefactor to this and other parishes and institutions, as set forth in his will, dated 9th February 1635.]

In the taxation of 1291 the church was valued at £6, deducting pensions and portions to the abbey. In the king's books the gross value of the rectory was £14, 11s. 8d.; the archdeacon's fees 8s. 7d.; and the tenth amounted to £1, 6s. 9½d. The living, which includes the chapelry of Werrington, is now worth about £700 per annum, in the deanery of Peterborough, patronage of the bishop of the diocese, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, M.A. The church will accommodate 600 hearers. The tithes were commuted for £300, of which £140 belongs to the bishop as owner of two-thirds of the great tithes. The remaining portion of the living arises from ancient glebe land, allotted by the Commissioners of Enclosure to the bishop and rector, in lieu of tithes. *The Rectory* is a commodious residence near the church.

Paston Hall, now occupied by Mrs Strong, is the property of Maurice Cole, Esq., and his sisters.

Charities.—On Paston Green are six small almshouses, supported by an annual payment of £20 out of the Peverel Manor, now belonging to the Cole family; this rent-charge was bequeathed by Edmund Mountsteven, who died 4th March 1635. The church land consists of 16a. 1r. 13p., of fen land in Whittlesea, and lets for £30 a year, to be applied to the repairs of Paston church. John Goodwin in 1755 bequeathed £100, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Werrington at Christmas and Easter; and his will, dated 9th February preceding, provides that his body should be buried in the chancel at the feet of his beloved father, and that his monument shall cost less than £30. He left £5 to the repairs of the church, £10 to the repairs of the chancel, £10 to the poor, and land for the erection of an almshouse on the green. In another clause of the will he sets forth that a licenced minister, "dwelling within the soak of Peterborough, and not being advanced to a benefice of £30 a year, shall yearly for ever, by the appointment of the bishop of the diocese, preach one sermon at Paston church, on the day of the month in the year on which it shall please God to call me to his mercy out of this miserable world; and my will is that there shall be paid to the said minister presently after the sermon, 40s. of current English money, provided always that no minister shall preach the said sermon and receive the 40s. two years together." He also founded two fellowships, and two scholarships at St John's College, Cambridge, for boys from the King's School, Peterborough, leaving £1000 for that purpose, with which the College purchased lands at Leafeld in Rutland. In the abstract of charitable donations published by order of Parliament in 1786 the bequest to this parish is said to produce £18 a year—

£12 being paid to the almshouses, 30s. for coal, 30s. for repairs, and £3 for apprenticing poor children. In 1538, T. Ryley left 6s. 8d. for "one honest vestment for the hye aluter in the paryshe church of Paston . . . and to every poor house within the paryshe of Paston one strike of barley, and half a strike of malte; and to every one of my godchildren xiid." In 1539 John Couper 'of Thorppe in the parish of Paston' (supposed to be Dogsthorp), left "to the sacrament of Paston 6d., and to the bells three strike of barley." In 1569 Joan Baudrie of Walton, left 3s. 4d. to the repairs of the church; and to the parson her "Ouldewhiche," a like sum was left in 1609 by Alice Clement.

Gunthorpe is a hamlet consisting of four farm houses and a few cottages, about a quarter of a mile north of Paston, and three miles north of Peterborough. Its population in 1841 was 64; in 1861, 66; in 1871, 56. It contains 215 acres; its rateable value is £404, and the gross estimated rental about £470.

Walton is another hamlet in this parish, containing a few good houses, about a mile south-west of Paston. Its population in 1841 was 179; in 1861, 209; in 1871, 200 souls. Its rateable value is £2750; the estimated gross rental is £2853. The manor, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, was granted in 1541 to the bishop of that see. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, and the eldest son (now a minor) of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, are the principal proprietors. The Midland and Great Northern Railways pass through the parish. The former has a station in this hamlet.

WERRINGTON is a chapelry in this parish, containing 1403 acres, of the rateable value of £4199, and of the gross estimated rental of £4683. The population in 1801 was 372; in 1831, 537; in 1841, 629; in 1861, 697; and in 1871, 718 souls. The village, which is about half a mile in length, is pleasantly situated on a slight incline, running nearly due east and west, about 3½ miles N. by W. of Peterborough, on the road to Market Deeping, from which it is distant about five miles. In Domesday Book the name is spelt Widerintone; from this it passed through the several forms of Wytherington, Widerington, Weryngton, Wirington, Werington, to its present orthography. It has the same root as Warrington; both names signify a town or settlement of the Varini, a German clan, who are placed by Tacitus in juxtaposition with the Angli.

The soil, which is chiefly of a gravelly nature, belongs principally to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, Mrs Elizabeth Moore, C. J. Beakley, Esq., C. W. Griffin, and W. E. Griffin, Esquires. The manor of Werrington belonged to the abbey of Peterborough till the dissolution, when it was transferred to the bishop and his successors. The village feast is held here on the first Sunday in July, and the old custom of strewing the church with grass on that day is discontinued. Bridges mentions the custom in these words,—“On the feast Sunday it is a custom to strew the church with grass or hay, cut in the *Innhams*, a meadow, which on that account claims to be tithe-free.”

The Church, or chapel of ease, dedicated to St John the Baptist, and, according to some, to the Blessed Virgin and St John the Baptist. The latter is probably the correct dedication, as old wills and documental writings speak of an altar to the Blessed Virgin. A Lady Chapel is therefore indicated, and this probably was the old chantry, apparently coeval with the church, which has been destroyed. This ancient and interesting little edifice contains a nave, aisles, south porch, and Decorated chancel, with stone seats round it. There is neither tower nor spire, but there is a bellcot containing two small bells, between the nave and the chancel. The various parts of the building are of different dates and styles; the most ancient portion is probably the old chancel arch, within which the present arch has been formed—the latter one, which is Norman work, has zigzag capitals. The interior door of the porch was formerly the outer door of the old church, and is also of Norman date, about the middle of the twelfth century. About the beginning of that century the aisles were added. They are of Early English character. The nave arches, too, are of this period, and round-headed. In the east window, which is of four lights, are good examples of net tracery. The south porch has an elegant outer arch,

and is of Decorated work, as is also the arch between the north aisle and the destroyed chantry. The old octagonal font, near the south door, is very striking. It stands on eight dwarf shafts, and is of the twelfth century. The chancel was restored in 1870, and the whole fabric stands much in need of a thorough restoration. Divine service is performed here every Sunday by the Rector of Paston, or his curate, who generally resides in the village. The *Wesleyans* have a chapel here, built in 1835, and the *Primitive Methodists' Chapel* was built in 1860. The *National School* is supported by voluntary contributions, aided by Government grant and the weekly pence of the school. An *Infant School* was erected in 1869, at a cost of £230.

Charity.—In 1755 John Goodwin left £100 to poor widows of Werrington, which now produce £5 a year.

(Marked 1 are at Paston, 2 at Gunthorpe, and 3 at Walton.)

Austin Wm. Mark, beerhouse	2 Moulds Thomas, cottager	1 Furnace Thomas
3 Belton John, shopkeeper	3 Pitts Edward, shopkeeper	3 Johnson Thomas
3 Brown Thomas Malcolm, M.D. and surgeon	1 Pratt Rev. Joseph, M.A. rector	3 Maxwell George Sutton
2 Foreman David, cottager	1 Strong Mrs, <i>Paston Hall</i>	3 Odam Mrs Maria
3 Chapman Thos. vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>	3 Vaisey Jas. vict. <i>Paul Pry</i>	1 Pooley William
1 Hadman Edward, milkman		*Pratt Fred. St Laurence, ho. <i>Gretford, Lincolnshire</i>
3 Kenney Miss Amelia	Farmers.	2 Simpson William
2 Miller Mrs Ann	1 Brown Thomas	3 Winn George
	3 Cotterill Edward (yeoman)	

Werrington.—Letters arrive through the Peterborough Post-Office.

Barnes Wm. wheelwright and machineman	Lawson George, butcher	Talbot William, harness maker
Boyden Thomas, vict. <i>Cock</i>	Lynn Thomas, blacksmith and vict. <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>	Warner James, cottager
Brown John, beehive maker	Meadows John Thos. gardener	Williamson Jno. grocer & P.-O.
Dyson Robert, shopkeeper	Moore Rev. John Charles, B.A.	Wye Robert, shoemaker
Ellis Robt. vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	Oldham Marston, miller & baker	Farmers.
Ford Henry, blacksmith	Peacock James, shoemaker	(Marked * are Yeomen.)
Griffin Mr William Ervin	Peacock Jos. beerhs. & shopkr.	*Griffin Clement Whitehead, <i>The Hall</i>
Hadman Jno. baker & shopkr.	Pitts Edward, wheelwright and parish clerk of Paston	Hadman Henry
Hales William, gardener	Pitts Geo. tailor & parish clerk	Hadman Robert
Hayter Thos. Geo. schoolmaster	Pyne Hy. bricklayer & mason	*Hardy Jno. Bank, <i>Manor House</i>
Hodgson John, shoemaker	Smith Philip Hall, baker	Sergeant William
Holdich Mr James	Stimpson Thos. cabinet maker and joiner	Sewter Thos. (and brickmaker)
King Everet, vict. <i>Blue Bell</i>		Southwell John
King Thomas, sand merchant		
Kitchen Mrs Mary		

PEAKIRK PARISH.

THE parish of Peakirk occupies low ground near the fens, and is bounded on the south by Werrington, on the north by Deeping, St James, and Lincolnshire, on the west by Glinton, and on the east by Borough Fen. It contains only 570 acres of land, of a light, sandy nature, which is chiefly used for grazing purposes. Its rateable value is £1598, and the estimated gross rental £1738. The population of the parish in 1801 was 132; in 1831, 191; in 1841, 192; in 1851, 223; in 1861, 246; and in 1871, 241 persons. The principal proprietors are Miss A. Webster, William L. Hopkinson, Esq., and Messrs William Giles, Thomas Cole, and James Webster. The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are lords of the manor. There was a *Monastery* or *Cell* here, which was founded by St Pega, about A.D. 716. She was descended of a noble family, and was sister to St Guthlac, Abbot of Crowland. After she had deposited some relics (including St Bartholomew's whip and St Guthlac's psaltery) in the hands of the Abbot of Crowland, and having devoted two years in the privacy of her cell to meditation and prayer, and other penitential exercises, she went to Rome, where she died and was buried, and where a church was afterwards dedicated in her honour, but its site, it is said, is now unknown. This parish, from its close connection with Peterborough, is often mentioned in the chronicles. They state that after the country had been depopulated by the Danes in 871, Gored,

King of Mercia, seized the territories belonging to Pegekirk, the isle of Ely, and other lands and religious houses. Peakirk afterwards held several neighbouring manors, which are stated by Ingulf, in 1013, to have been included in the district which had been entirely destroyed by King Sweyn, who landed with a powerful fleet and army in 1010. Wulgatus, Abbot of Peakirk, in 1048, after having maintained a long and vexatious contest with the abbey of Peterborough, was ejected from his monastery, and all his manors were taken from him, it being adjudged that the Abbot of Burgh had established his claim. But Edward the Confessor afterwards made amends to the dispossessed Wulgatus, by appointing him at the next vacancy to the abbacy of Crowland.

Manor.—Peakirk is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it is supposed to have been comprehended in the estimate of Glinton. The manor of Peakirk, which belonged to the abbey of Burgh till the dissolution, was given, on the erection of the see in 1541, to the dean and chapter, who are now lords of it. The abbey of Crowland had also possessions in this parish; Wegat, butler to King Witlaf, having, about the year 833, given to it three virgates of land.

The Village of Peakirk is distant about five and a half miles north by west from Peterborough, and three south-east from Market Deeping. The Great Northern Railway, which passes through the parish, has a station on the Boston branch, near the village. The orthography of the name has passed through several variations: Pegekirk, Pegekirke, Pegecyrcan, Peychurch, Peichirche, Peichirch, Peykirk, Peykirka, and finally Peakirk, its present form. Both the parish and neighbourhood were also known as Pegeland or Payland, from St Pega, the foundress of the parish.

The Church, dedicated to St Pega, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch and north door, chancel, with north vestry and chantry, and at the west is a bell gable campanile, in lieu of a tower, with a triple bellicôt, but only two are occupied. The building was originally Norman, but many additions and alterations have left it a combination of styles—of Norman, Transition, and Gothic character. On entering through the south porch, and its lofty archway of Early English date, there is an inner arch of the Norman type, which appears to have been the original exterior arch of the Norman porch. In the vestry, which is divided from the chantry by an ancient stone wall, is preserved the stem of a Decorated lectern, "a rich and rare piece of woodwork," set in a heavy stone base. All the windows in the body of the church are filled with stained glass, and were presented by the late rector, Miss Alice Webster, and others. The subjects depicted in the east window are—"The Saviour Knocking at the Door," "Moses Smiting the Rock," "The Baptism of the Saviour," "Woman of Samaria," "The Disciples at Emmaus." The south porch, which was originally added in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was rebuilt in 1848; and further restorations were effected in 1853, when the oak fittings were introduced. The low open seats are of oak, as are also the reading desk, altar, and pulpit rails; the latter, which is rather large for the size of the church, has some very good carving. Both the aisles were much altered during the Decorated Period, when the north aisle was nearly rebuilt. There are three bays to the nave; those on the north side are Norman, with round arches and piers; those on the south are Early English, with pointed arches and round piers and capitals. The chancel, with its lofty pointed arch and semi-circular piers, is adorned with Transitional foliage under the capitals. Its windows are Perpendicular; that at the east end has five lights, and the two on the south side three lights each. The sanctuary is raised on two steps; on each side of the altar, in the north and south walls, are two alabaster tablets, incised with the sacred monogram; one surmounted by a crown of thorns, the other by a crown. There is a plain piscina, with pointed arch and round bason. The clerestory windows are trefoiled lancets. The chantry has a broad Perpendicular window of three lights, with cinquefoiled head and some fragments of ancient stained glass. In the south aisle are Decorated windows of three lights, enriched with ballflowers, and at its east end

is a large octagonal font. The interior door of the south porch is of good Norman work, and the outer door, which is Early English, has round piers and a pointed arch. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward James, M.A.; it is rated in the king's books at £18, 3s. 11½d., and now valued at £370 per annum. The *Rectory* is a good residence near the church; and there are Infant and Sunday Schools in the village.

Charities.—Mrs Ann Ireland bequeathed, in 1712, a sum of money which is invested in land, now producing £30 per annum, for the education of the poor of the parishes of Peakirk and Glington. There is also £3 per annum derived from money in the funds left in 1800, called Walton's Charity; and the same amount from Barnard's Charity, left in 1837, which is in part expended on the preservation of certain tombs, and the remainder is given in coals to the poor. M^{de}. Tildesley de Bosset left, in 1867, a legacy of £500, which yields nearly £15 per annum, for the education of the poor of the parishes of Peakirk and Glington in the principles of the Established Church. There is also a small estate, the proceeds of which are applied to the repairs of the church.

Letters are received through the Market Deeping Post-Office.

Catling Atkinson Joseph, station master	Lewin George, shoemaker	Young Hy. clerk & coal agent
Eatherley Mrs J. shopkeeper and parish clerk	Luff Mrs Lucy, harness maker	Farmers.
Day James, cottager	Neaverson Wm. carpenter, coal merchant & vict. <i>Railway Inn</i>	Bodger Benjamin
Day John, cottager	Sage William, vict. <i>Bull</i>	Cole Mrs Sarah
Freeman John, shopkeeper	Steel Thomas, gravel merchant	Percival George
Giles Mrs Mary	Tewson Edward, vict. <i>Boat</i>	Tyers John
James Rev. Edward, M.A. rector	Webster Miss Alice	Webster James, yeoman
	Wool Francis, carrier	Webster Robert

STAMFORD ST MARTIN OR STAMFORD BARON PARISH.

THIS village and parish, situated on the southern side of the Welland, forms a suburb to, and is mostly in the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, which occupies the northern bank of the river, which is here spanned by a handsome stone bridge of five arches, built by the Marquis of Exeter, at a cost of £12,000. The parish, which includes the hamlet of Wothorpe, contains an area of 1522 acres of land, the rateable value of which is £7037, and the estimated gross rental £8127, 17s. The population in 1801 was 1067; in 1831, 1274; in 1841, 1443; in 1851, 1733; and in 1871, 1606 persons. Besides the Burghley Park demesne, which comprises a large portion of the parish, the Marquis of Exeter is the principal owner of the land and lord of the manor. A valuable bed of ironstone was found in this parish in 1870, and is now being successfully worked. The Midland Railway Company have a station here. This place was anciently called "Stamford south of the Welland," or "Stamford beyond the Bridge," but obtained the name of Stamford St Martin from the patron saint of the parish. It received the name of Stamford Baron about the middle of the 15th century, when the suffix was added, probably on account of "its being part of those lands which the Abbot of Peterborough held *per baroniam*;" or which is still more probable, from the strong castle or baronial mansion which, according to Marianus, was built here, on the site now called the "Nuns' Farm," by Edward the elder, who also fortified the southern bank of the river to prevent the inroads of the Danes, who frequently occupied its northern side. Stamford Baron is said to have been also defended by five gates, though it does not appear to have been walled. The house now occupied by the Rev. D. E. Jones is said to be the one in which the *Stamford Mercury* was first printed in 1714, previous to its being printed in the town of Stamford. This place had also the privilege of a mint, granted by Athelston, during the Saxon Heptarchy, to the monks of Peterborough, and which privilege they enjoyed till the reign of Stephen.

Manor.—Though Stamford Saint Martin or Stamford Baron is not mentioned

in Domesday Book, yet, in the following reign of Henry I., there were 42 tenants here with land adjoining their houses, and 17 who had houses without land belonging to the abbey of Peterborough; and William de Waterville, who was elected abbot in 1155, bought all the village on this side the bridge of Stamford. When a survey of the possessions of the abbey was taken in 1535, its revenues in Stamford were rated at £18, 14s. 4d.; and after the dissolution of the religious houses and the confiscation of the property belonging to them, this manor was given to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

Priory.—Within the limits of Stamford Baron was a priory for Benedictine nuns, with a conventual church, dedicated to St Mary and St Michael, and founded soon after the year 1155, by William de Waterville, Abbot of Burgh. He placed in it a prior and forty nuns, and endowed it with the church of St Martin. It was subsequently endowed with that of All Saints, Stamford, and other churches. This establishment was subject to the abbey of Burgh. After the dissolution, the site of the priory, with the demesne lands and the rectory and advowson of the church of St Martin, which were valued at £71, 18s. 10d. were granted to Richard Cecyll, to be held *in capite* by the fee farm rent of £3, 9s., which rent-charge, in the seventh of Edward VI. (1553), was given up to Sir William Cecil. In course of descent these possessions came to Brownlow, the present Marquis of Exeter.

Hospitals.—At the south end of the bridge was an hospital and chapel, dedicated to St John and St Thomas of Canterbury. It occupied the site of Lord Burghley's hospital and the George Inn, and was founded by Brando, probably a monk of Peterborough Abbey, between the years 1173 and 1181. The Pope took this hospital under his especial protection. The revenues were to be divided into three equal portions, of which, one was to be applied to the support of a chantry priest for the celebration of the Divine offices; another to the maintenance of the sick and infirm within the hospital, and the reception and relief of poor travellers who passed that way; and the third portion to the support of the master and his family. The particular endowment of this hospital is not known, but by the Commissioners' Survey, in the second of Edward VI. (1549), it was returned worth £11, 4s. 11d. In the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541), it was granted to the bishop of the diocese and his successors. Next to the George Inn was the *House of St Sepulchre*, founded for the purpose of entertaining all Pilgrims and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, on their journey to Jerusalem. These knights were called Knights of St John, and they accompanied the pilgrims for protection. At the south end of St Martins stood *St Giles' Hospital* for lepers; there was a chapel attached to it, and it was endowed with lands for the support of a priest and several poor lepers, but its founder is not known. It is first mentioned in a grant by Richard I.; and in the registers of St Martin's parish, commencing in 1572, are recorded the burial of several inmates from Spittlehouse down to the 17th century.

The Church.—The first church which was built here between 1133 and 1147, by Martin de Victi, Abbot of Peterborough, was given in 1156 to the nunnery of St Michael's by William de Waterville, Abbot of Burgh. The present edifice, dedicated to St Martin, stands in the High Street, and is a fine structure in the Decorated style, consisting of a spacious and lofty nave, north and south aisles and chancel, and an embattled tower in which are three bells. It was built about the year 1482 by John Roscal or Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, and it would seem that the roof was in progress during the life of Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, as his arms are impaled with the ancient coat of the see of York; and also the arms of Chadworth (Bishop Russell's predecessor in the see of Lincoln, who died in 1471), are on the corbels of the roof, so that it is very probable the church was commenced before his death. Most of the ancient stained glass was brought from the dissolved college of Tattershall in Lincolnshire. There are some fine monuments to the Burghley family. Besides the Lord Treasurer, who with many of his successors were buried here, it may be mentioned that William Wissing, an artist of celebrity, both in historical subjects and portrait

painting, and who died September 10th, 1687, was buried here; and Dr Cyril Jackson, father of the Bishop of Oxford, was also interred here. Archbishop Laud was sometime curate of this church. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £7, 13s. 9d., and now worth about £215 per annum, in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter, and incumbency of the Rev. Ellis Bowden Were, M.A., and the Rev. A. R. Webster, M.A., is curate in charge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795.

The Burghley Manor.—In the reign of the Confessor, Burghlei "was let to farm by the abbey of Burgh (Peterborough), to Alfgar, the king's chaplain;" and at the time of the Conqueror's survey, Geoffrey held three hides here under the abbey. The manor was afterwards held by a family named from the lordship, De Burglee, or Burgleye, from whom it passed to the De la Poles; and in the fifth of Henry VII. (1489), Elizabeth Milton, of Stamford, died seized of it. Henry Wykes, clerk, was her successor, and the manor was at this time certified to be held of the abbey of Peterborough, by the annual payment of 11s. 6d. and suit at the hundred court of Landyke. In the twentieth of Henry VIII. (1528), a fine was levied of possessions here, between David Cecil, senior, and Henry Humpost, otherwise Chambers. This David Cecil was the ancestor of the Earls of Exeter, and in the fifth of the same reign (1513) he was appointed one of the king's sergeants-at-arms. His son, Richard, was made one of the pages of the crown; and that eminent statesman, Sir William Cecil, son and heir to Richard, was born at Bourn in 1520, created Lord Burghley in 1571, and, after filling the offices of Secretary of State and *Custos Brevium*, he was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the exalted station of Lord High Treasurer of England, made a Knight of the Garter, and created Baron of Burleigh. He was the first of the Cecils who possessed Stamford Barony, and one of his descendants purchased the manor of Stamford in 1747. His son, William, Lord Burleigh, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Exeter. "This is the first precedent," writes Bridges, "of a person being raised to the title of earl of the principal city of a county when another had the dignity of the same county, Charles Blount being then Earl of Devonshire. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Cecil, his younger brother, was the same day raised to the Earldom of Salisbury; but he being created in the morning, and Lord Burleigh in the afternoon, the descendants of the younger branch of the family have right of precedency over the elder. In 1605, Thomas Cecil, second Baron Burleigh, was created Earl of Exeter, but the titles of Duke and Marquis of Exeter had been held, at different periods from 1397, by the families of Beaufort, Holland, and Courteney. Henry Cecil, the tenth Earl, was created Marquis of Exeter in 1801, and died in 1804, when he was succeeded by the Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, D.C.L., who died in 1867, when the titles and estates devolved to his eldest son, the Most Noble William Alleyne Cecil, the present Marquis and Earl of Exeter and Baron Burghley, by Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Castle, Kent; was born in 1825; married, in 1848, Georgiana, daughter of the second Earl of Longford; is hereditary Grand Almoner, J.P., and D.L., for the counties of Northampton and Rutland; colonel of the Northamptonshire Militia, and late captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms. He was Treasurer of the Household, 1866-71; M.P. for South Lincolnshire, 1847-57, and for North Northamptonshire, 1857-67. Residences—Burghley House, Stamford; Grosvenor Place House, London; and Brookfield House, Isle of Wight. His son and heir is Brownlow Henry George, Lord Burghley, who was born in 1849, and is a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards."

Burghley or Burleigh House, the beautiful seat of the Marquis of Exeter, is situated about 1½ mile S.E. of Stamford, in an extensive and richly-wooded park. It is an immense pile composed of freestone, and forming a parallelogram, enclosing a large court of 110 feet by 70 feet, and is remarkable for its rich display of sumptuous decorations and ornaments. This magnificent mansion, one of the noblest monuments of aristocratic splendour in the country, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, on the site of a very ancient structure, by the illustrious Lord Treasurer Burghley, and has been much adorned by his suc-

cessors, particularly by John and Brownlow, Earls of Exeter, the latter of whom enriched it with some of the choicest specimens of the arts, among which stand pre-eminent a most extensive and valuable collection of pictures; and two libraries containing many choice and curious manuscripts, with a variety of statues and carving of the most elegant workmanship; and amongst the costly furniture, so abundantly distributed throughout the mansion, is the state bed which was occupied by the Queen on her visit to Burghley House in 1844. The principal entrance is on the north front, which opens into a spacious hall, handsomely paved in squares of black and white marble, and supported by twelve Ionic columns of Sienna scagliola. From the hall are communications leading to the various suites of apartments, all of which are of magnificent proportions, and fitted up in a style of elegance corresponding with the external appearance of the mansion. The south front overlooks a gently sloping lawn, skirted by a beautiful expanse of water, over which and an extensive tract of country beyond, extending into the counties of Rutland, Leicester, and Lincoln, it commands some varied and picturesque views, enlivened by the spires of Stamford, and by the numerous churches and mansions of the nobility and gentry which enrich and adorn the landscape. The approach to this princely mansion is from the great north road, which borders the park on the west, and through a handsome lodge, from which the drive winds through a beautifully undulating ground for nearly a mile, when the mansion, ornamented with a variety of turrets, cupolas, and pinnacles, presenting more the appearance of a beautiful temple than a domestic habitation, breaks upon the view in all its pride of grace and beauty. The park, which was also made by the Lord Treasurer Burghley, is truly delightful, abounding as it does in scenic beauties, and adorned with noble trees, amongst which are some venerable oaks. In architectural grandeur, splendour of decoration, and wealth of artistic treasures, there are few if any amongst the palatial residences of our nobility that surpass Burghley House. On the 23d of April 1603, James I., on his journey from Scotland, visited Burghley, and the next day being Easter Sunday, the Bishop of Lincoln preached before him. On the 27th he left Burghley, and dined at Sir Anthony Mildmay's at Apethorpe, on his way to Sir Oliver Cromwell's at Hitchingbrook.

Charities.—An hospital or bedehouses, for thirteen poor men, was founded here by William Lord Burghley, in or about the year 1597, and endowed with a rent-charge of £100 per annum, charged on lands in Cliffe Park, in the parish of King's Cliffe. The premises are in good repair. Thomas Bellott, who was steward to the founder in 1608, granted a rent-charge of £16 a year, to be applied to the payment of 40s. a year to each of two nurses, to attend on the poor men in the hospital, and for augmenting their allowance. The Marquis of Exeter, the descendant of the founder, adds £80 per annum to the funds of the hospital, and keeps the premises in repair. Henry Fryer, Esq., in 1822, gave by will £2000, for the support of six poor widows of "bedesmen," who, at the time of their death, should be upon the foundation of this or Truesdale's hospital in Stamford. The inmates of Lord Burghley's hospital receive each about 3s per week, except the warden, who receives 5s. 6d., and two nurses receive each 40s. a year. The six poor widows receive each 3s. 6d. per week. Here is a parochial school, in which ten boys and ten girls are educated and clothed from the Charity of Lady Dorothy Burghley, which consists of 131 acres of land at Miningsby in Lincolnshire, the rents whereof, £200 a year, are also expended upon the support of the poor, and the apprenticing poor children of this parish. For the other *Charities*, see table prefixed to the hundred.

The Stamford poor law *Union Workhouse* stands in this parish. The Union contains 37 parishes, and embraces an area of 80 square miles, and a population of more than 18,200. The following are the parishes:—All Saints, St George, St John, St Michael, St Mary, St Martin, Ashton, Barholm, Braceborough, Bainton, Barnack, Colly Weston, Casterton Magna, Casterton Parva, Clipsham, Duddington, Easton, Essendine, Greatford, Kotton, Pilsgate, Pickworth, Ryhall, Stow, Southorpe, Stibbington, Tallington, Thornhaugh, Tinwell, Tixover,

Uffington, Ufford, West Deeping, Wilsthorpe, Wansford, Wittering, and Wothorpe: and the officers are—John Greenwood, master, and Mrs Sarah Rollinson, matron; John Mitchell Heward, surgeon; Rev. Edward H. Everett, chaplain; Thomas Laxton, clerk to the board of guardians; and Mrs Eliza Thisleton, schoolmistress. The average number of inmates for the past year was 180, and the average weekly expense of each was 3s. 6d.

Worthorpe, about 2 miles west of Burghley, is a hamlet in this parish. There was a mansion here which was also erected by the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and in which the Duke of Buckingham resided in the reign of Charles II. It is now in ruins.

Post-Office.—See Stamford.

Exeter The Most Noble the Marquis of,
Burghley House

ANDREWS Mrs Mary, 58 St Martin street
BAKER Miss Mary, 11 Burghley lane
Barnes John, plumber & glazier, Church st.
Bentham Isaac, assessor and collector of taxes,
and insurance agent, 35 St Martin street
Bell Mrs Ann, greengrocer, 6 St Martin st.
Betta James, hairdresser, 8 St Martin street
Billesdon Henry, cowkeeper, Water street
Boor Mr James, 8 Burghley lane
Brown Richard & Sons, nura. & seeds m. Worthorpe
Browning Edward, architect and surveyor, the
Elms Office, Broad street, Stamford
Browning, Rev. Henry B. rector, St George's,
37 St Martin street
Bullivant Edw. shoem. & shopkpr. 1 Burghley la.
CASTER Mrs Mary, 30 St Martin street
Cayley Geo. Esq. banker, *Worthorpe House*
Clay Miss Sarah, 18 St Martin street
Chambers John, baker, 65 St Martin street
Cony Miss Ann, 59 St Martin street
Corby Jph. architect's clerk, 62 St Martin st.
Cornwell James, shopkeeper, 18 Water street
DABBS John, solicitor, 43 St Martin st.
Dance Miss Sar. mill. & dressm. 15 St Martin st.
Dixon Jas. par. clk. and rate coll. 2 Burghley la.
Duncomb John, butcher, 10 St Martin street
EATON William, M.D. 38 St Martin st.
Edis Wm. teacher of music, 4 Burghley lane
Elliott Alfred, carpenter, &c. 68 St Martin st.
FINCH John, baker, St Martin street
GARFITT Robert, tailor, St Martin street
Gilbert Richard, gardener, Burghley
Gedfrey John, timber and slate merchant,
Midland Railway, h. 42 St Martin street
Goodliff George, baker, St Martin street
Goodrich Chas. Hy. coal agent, 46 St Martin st.
Gutteridge William Edward, collector, Inland
Revenue, St Martin street
HANDSON Chas. maltster, Water st. h. *The Nuns*
Harris Mrs Selina, mistress, St Martin's sch.
Hatfield Mrs Frances Ann, 45 St Martin st.
Hewitt Francis A. stock and share broker and
insurance agent, 60 St Martin street
Hewitt Hilary, land surveyor, 22 St Martin st.
Hibbins John & Paine Thomas, coachbuilders,
St Martin street
Hicks Mrs Julia, housekeeper, *Burghley House*
Higgs Mrs Eliza, 53 St Martin street
Hildyard Rev. Alexander, M.A. curate of
Easton, 36 St Martin street and Wothorpe
Holmes Edward, baker, St Martin street
Hopkinson Wm. Launder, Esq. M.D. J.P. 40
St Martin street
JONES Rev. Denis Edward, B.A. rector, St
John's, 52 St Martin street
KELHAM John Hy. clerk, 12 Burghley lane
Knight Henry, master, St Martin's school

LINFOOT, Robert, station-master (Stamford &
Essendyne), Water street
Lowe Mrs Mary Ann, 67 St Martin street
Lunby Henry, manufacturer of terra cotta
wares, St Martin's Terra Cotta Works
MASON Mr George, 9 Burghley lane
Matkin Joseph, compositor, 7 Burghley lane
Molecey Mrs Elizabeth, 66 St Martin street
Morris Mrs Mary, 17 St Martin street
Munton Claudius, farrier, Church lane
Musson George, draper, 34 St Martin street
NEWBY William, tailor, 6 Burghley lane
PEARSON Henry, baker, Water street
Pepper John, butcher, 3 St Martin street
Phillips Joseph, solicitor (Thompson, Phillips,
& Evans), h. Water street, office Barn Hill
Pollard Joseph, grocer, 13 St Martin street
Provost Wright, chemist & drug. 4 St Martin st.
ROBERTS John, builder (Roberts Bros.), 55 St
Martin street
Robertson Miss C. St Martin street
Robinson Fredk. Wm. painter & photographer,
21 St Martin street
Rollinson Fredk. master, Union Workhouse
Russell Edw. gardener, Burghley
SANDERSON James, Esq. land agent to the
Marquis of Exeter, office, St Martin street,
h. 11 *Pall Mall, East London*
Savidge Hy. cabinetmaker, &c. 27 St Martin st.
Scotney Mr Ezekiel, St Martin street
Scotney John, groc. & shoem. 12 St Martin st.
Simpson Mrs Eliz. milliner & dressmaker, 13
Burghley lane
Simpson Mrs Rebecca, Back street
Simpson Justin, reporter, 13 Burghley lane
TAYLOR Alfred John, clerk, 29 St Martin st.
Thorold, Mr Charles, 56 St Martin street
Tiptaft Wm. artificial manure agt. Church st.
Tyron Miss Ann Frances, 24 St Martin street
WALDEN, William, tinner and brazier, Malting
yard, Water street
Wallis Mrs Sarah, antique glass and furniture
dealer, 54 St Martin street
Walton John Atkinson, farm steward to the
Marquis of Exeter, *Burghley Park*
Ward Miss Sarah, Union schoolmistress
Ward Wm. station master, Midland Railway
Watson Elijah, shopkeeper, Water street
Wattam John, vetery. surgn. 19 St Martin st.
Webster Rev. A. R. M.A. curate, St Martin's
Wilford Francis, clerk, Water street
Wilson Joseph D. beerhouse, Water street
Wingfield, the Misses, 33 St Martin street
Wingfield Rev. George, M.A. 30 St Martin st.
Wood Charles, pianoforte tuner and music
dealer, 11 St Martin street
Wood James, gunmaker, 14 St Martin street
Woodward A. hairdr. and turncock, St Martin st.
Wright John, ale and porter traveller, Back st.

Brewers and Maltsters.
 Hunt & Co. Water street
 Phillips Joseph, Water street
 Whincup Henry, St Martin st.

Coal Merchants.
 Beal Alfred, Mid. Rwy. station
 Ellis & Everard, Mid. Rwy. stn.
 Grant Thos. Gt. Nor. Rwy. stn.
 Paradise Jno. W. jun. Mid. R. stn.
 Parker & Burton, Mid. Ry. stn.
 Spademan & Son, Mid. Ry. stn.

Inns and Taverns.
Anchor, William Thompson, St
 Martin street
Beehive, John Mason, Water st.
Bull & Swan, John Haycock,
 25 St Martin street
Exeter Arms, Bartholomew Ald-
 winckle, Water street
Fox and Hounds, John T. Scot-
 ney, Water street

George Hotel (commercial and
 posting-house), Hy. Whincup,
 St Martin street
Red Cow, Rob. Baines, Church la.
Sun and Railway Inn, Michael
 Parrish, Church street
Telegraph Inn, Theophilus
 Simpson, Back street
White Lion, John Naylor,
 Church lane

THORNHAUGH PARISH.

Thornhaugh or Thornhaw, is bounded by the parishes of Barnack and Wittering on the east and north; and by Wansford on the south and west. It contains an area of 2554 acres of the rateable value of £2511; the gross estimated rental is £2776, 6s. 6d.; and its population in 1801 was 214; in 1831, 271; in 1841, 295; in 1851, 184; in 1861, 243; and in 1871, 258 souls. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish. Of the old stone manor house, which stood here, and was formerly the residence of the family of St. Medard or Semare, scarcely a vestige remains. Bridges tell us that "the building was embattled all round, and had a small embattled hexagonal tower; that the woods and the whole estate were then called Bedford Purlieu; and that a Major Cambridge, who in Oliver Cromwell's time held this house by lease from the Russell family, was shot to death by mistake for a deer."

Manor.—The lordship of Thornhaugh is not mentioned in Domesday Book; the name first occurs in the bull of Pope Eugenius dated 1146, when he confirmed, amongst other possessions, the fee of Anketil of St Medard in Thornhaw to the abbey of Burgh. By inquisition taken in the 24th of Edward I. (1296), Geoffery de St Medard was certified to hold here, and in the adjoining parishes, four knight's fees of the Abbot of Burgh. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315), the manor was in the possession of Nicholas de St Medard, who died here in 1327, and was buried in the parish church where he had founded a chantry. To him succeeded John, his son, who, in the 3rd of Edward III. (1330), was presented in the court of King's bench, because being of full age he had not taken upon him the order of knighthood. He died in 1334, and was also interred in Thornhaugh church. From him the manor descended lineally to Thomas Seymark, who, in the 30th of Henry VI. (1452), levied a fine of it with the advowson of the church. After having continued in this family for many generations, the manor passed in marriage with his daughter Anne Seymark to William Sapcote, Esq., who was succeeded by his son Sir Guy Sapcote, whose daughter Anne carried it in marriage to Sir John Broughton, Kt., who levied a fine of it in the 18th of Henry VIII. (1527). The next possessor of this lordship was Sir John Russell, Kt., who was advanced to the title of Lord Russell, of Cheneys, in the county of Buckingham in 1538, and created Earl of Bedford in 1550. This lordship has continued in the possession of the Bedford family to the present time.

The Village of Thornhaugh, which is very small, is situate about one mile north by north-west from Wansford, and nine west north-west from Peterborough.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle and chancel, and a square embattled tower, containing three bells. The living is a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Wansford annexed, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £17, 1s. 3d., and now worth £485 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £382, 9s. 2d. The Duke of Bedford is patron, and the Rev. Henry Fuller, M.A., incumbent. The church contains some monuments to the Russell family. The *Rectory House* stands near the church. There is a good *School* here built by the Duke of Bedford, by whom it is principally supported.

Sibberton, now a single house, is supposed, from ruins and stones which have been dug up, to have consisted of several houses.

Fuller Rev. Hen. M.A. *Rectory*
 Jackson Isaac, blacksmith
 Kingston George, baker
 Lilley Timothy, coal dealer
 Mossendew George, shopkeeper

Pither Miss, schoolmistress
 Stokes William, shopkeeper.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bodger Jonathan
 Brittin Geo. *Frđ. Manor House*

Burnham Henry, *New Farm*
 Everitt John Hy. *Thornhaugh*
Lodge
 Gordon Francis, *The Oaks*
 Percival Thos, jun., *Sibberton*

UFFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Barnack and Bainton on the north; the Roman road, of which Lolham Bridges form a part, on the east; and Thornhaugh and Marholme on the south and west. Bainton was formerly a chapelry in this parish, but is now an independent parish. Ufford includes the hamlet of Ashton, and contains an area of 2237 acres (of which 797 belong to Ashton), and the population in 1801 was 120; in 1831, 309; in 1841, 286; in 1851, 297; in 1861, 307; and in 1871, 282. The rateable value of the parish is £3164, 7s., of which £1330 belongs to Ashton; and the gross estimated rental is £3484, of which sum £1872, 6d. belongs to Ashton. Lord Kesteven is lord of the manor and the principal proprietor.

Manor.—At an early period Ufford, or Uffworth, belonged to the abbey of Peterborough, and was held of the abbot by the family of Torpel. In the nineteenth of Henry VII. (1503), Robert Halley, Esq., died seized of a manor here, held by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, by suit of court at her manor of Torpel. This manor subsequently passed to the Phelipps, and Mollesworths, and through several intermediate possessors to the family of Trollope. There was another principal manor here called Torpel Manor, which in the first of Richard I. (1189), was in the possession of Roger de Torpel, who paid £5 into the Exchequer for enclosing his woods, and making a park here. Sir Ralph de Camois was the successor of the Torpel family, and his son of the same name in the forty-eighth of Henry III. (1263), obtained a grant of a weekly market here on Thursday, and an annual fair for three days, beginning on the eve of the feast of St Giles. By inquisition taken at his death, it was found that he had held this with other manors of the Abbot of Burgh by the service of six knight's fees. Edward II. gave these possessions to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, his brother, in the thirteenth of his reign (1319). From his descendants it passed to the Somerset family, and descended to Margaret, the wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and by him to the mother of Henry VII. In the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII. (1537), it was given to Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knight, and upon his death without issue it reverted to the crown. In the sixteenth of James I. (1618), another possessor of the same name died seized of certain lands here, which were held of the lord of the Torpel manor. Lord Kesteven is now lord of this manor.

The Village of Ufford, which is small, stands on rising ground, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Peterborough, 5 miles S.W. from Stamford, and 1 from Barnack. The parish is intersected by the river Welland and the Roman road from Castor to Lincoln; also by the Midland, and Stamford, and Essendine Railways.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, and consists of chancel, nave, and side aisles, with square tower containing three bells. It was restored in 1860, when an ancient rood screen in front of the chancel was removed (with the consent of the bishop) by the present rector. It was resealed and a new pulpit and reading-desk erected. The font is ancient, and covered by a handsomely carved canopy. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Bainton annexed, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £26, 13s. 4d., and its net annual value, including Bainton, is about £680. It is in the gift of St John's College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Paley, B.D.

Ufford Hall retains traces of its ancient splendour. It was built in the sixteenth century, and enlarged in 1751.

The Rectory is a good residence, adjoining the church; and *The School*, erected in 1859, by the late Sir John Trollope, is principally supported by Lord Kesteven.

Charity.—Mrs Edge, in 1724, left a farm of land in this parish, which now lets for £135 a year, to be given to six decayed gentlewomen.

ASHTON is a hamlet in this parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north from Wansford, and 9 from Peterborough. It contains 797 acres, and its population in 1801 was 96; in 1831, 126; in 1841, 101; and in 1871, 121 souls. Lord Kesteven is the lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil.

Letters received through Barnack Post-Office.

(Marked 1 reside at Ashton.)

Bailey Mr Smalley
Berridge Benj. cattle dealer
Bloodworth Edward, vict. *White Hart*
Chatterton Samuel, miller and baker, *Lolham Mill*
1 Cook William, cottager
Crowson Joseph, shopkeeper
Crowson Mrs My. Ann, schoolm.

Hayes Miss Ellen, dressmaker
Herring James, blacksmith
1 Hydes William, cottager
Jesson William, shoemaker
1 Johnson John, carpenter
1 Newbon William, wheelwright
Paley Rev. Thomas, B.D. rector
Shelton William, stonemason
Wyles John, carpenter

Farmers and Graziers.

Bloodworth Edward
Cave Francis
1 Grossmith John
Hayes John
Johnson George Wolsey
1 Nidd James
Nottingham Thomas (yeoman)
1 Ward David
Young Giles

Carriers.—William Cottingham to Stamford on Friday.

WANSFORD PARISH

Is situated on the north side of the river Nene, by which it is divided from Stibbington, in Huntingdonshire. It was formerly a chapelry to Thornhaugh, but it is now an independent parish, containing 447 acres. Its population in 1801 was 148; in 1831, 179; in 1841, 205; in 1851, 186; in 1861, 180; and in 1871, 133 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £788, and the gross estimated rental £889. The river is crossed here by an ancient bridge of thirteen arches; it was repaired in 1674, and widened and rebuilt in 1795. The land in this neighbourhood is highly cultivated, but is subject to frequent floods. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish.

Manor.—This lordship is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it was formerly held by the St Medard family, under the abbey of Peterborough. The manor is supposed to have been afterwards included in the liberty of Thornhaugh; and there was another manor here and in Stibbington, in the hands of William de Lisours, in the reign of Henry II. His daughter carried it in marriage to Humphrey de Bassingburn, from whose descendants it passed to the Folkesworths, and from them, through several intermediate possessors, to the Bedford family.

The Village of Wansford, Wandsford, or Wansford-in-Wood, as it is generally called, is situated on the London road, 8 miles west from Peterborough. Here is a regular post-office, and also a large inn, known as the Haycock Hotel, standing in both counties. The Queen, when Princess Victoria, on her journey to York in 1836, accompanied by her mother the Duchess of Kent, and her ladies-in-waiting, slept at the Haycock Hotel.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a body and north aisle, south porch, square tower surmounted by a spire containing two bells. The living is a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Thornhaugh. The Rev. Henry Fuller, M.A., rector of Thornhaugh, is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1807.

The School is endowed with the interest of £40, which was left, in 1707, by the Rev. Thomas Woolsey, and the rent of 4a. 2r. 20p., allotted in the parish of Maxey, now let for £12 a year, in lieu of certain land given to the school by a Mrs Russell, and 1r. 6p. awarded at the enclosure of Borough fen. The interest of £20, the amount of sundry donations, is distributed amongst poor widows of this parish and Thornhaugh.

Wansford is noted for the story of a man who, in the haymaking time, was carried down the stream from this place towards Wisbeach, by the sudden rising

of the river during the night, as he slept on a haycock. He was seen by some fishermen, and rescued from his perilous situation, almost in the open sea, and being asked where he lived, he answered, "At Wansford, in England;" by which appellation the village is now frequently designated; and, notwithstanding the improbability of the story, it is firmly believed by many of the country people. The hero of the tale, however, is supposed to be the famous Barnaby Harrington, better known as "Drunken Barnabee," who has given an account of the adventures of his journey from London to Westmoreland. Wansford was formerly celebrated as a posting town, but this business has fallen away considerably since the introduction of railways.

Post, Money-Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph Office.—Mr Robert Bodger, postmaster. Letters arrive from Peterborough, per mail car, at 5.10, and by messenger at 11.35 A.M., and are despatched at 8.25 P.M.

Bodger Robert, postmaster	Peach Thos. Edward, vict.	Stokes Samuel, butcher
Brice Wm. baker & parish clk.	<i>Marquis of Granby</i>	Strickson Hy. harness-maker
Colbon Christopher, stonemason	Percival Thomas, brewer, malt-	Wheatley Frederick, station-
Eayres George, cooper	ster, farmer, & vict. <i>Haycock</i>	master, Wansford road
Fullard Mrs Sarah Ann, timber	<i>Hotel</i>	Wilson John, farmer
and coal merchant	Smith Mrs Caroline, farmer	Wright Chas. ale & porter agt.
Louth Michael, hairdresser	Southam Francis, surgeon	farmer & vict. <i>Mermaid</i>

WITTERING PARISH.

Wittering or Whittering, or as it is called in Domesday Book, Witeringham, is situated on high ground, and is bounded on the east by Barnack, on the south by Thornhaugh, on the west by Easton, and on the north by Stamford St Martin's. It contains 2577 acres; its rateable value is £2482; gross estimated rental, £2766; and its population in 1801 was 194; in 1831, 216; in 1841, 261; in 1851, 262; in 1861, 235; and in 1871, 270 souls. The soil is principally arable, of a light sandy nature, and there is about 20 acres of woodland. The parish is well supplied with excellent springs, and here are some good quarries, the stone of which is very suitable for building purposes. Tradition says that the Danes received a memorable defeat on Whittering heath or plain. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish, except a few acres of glebe.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Anchetil de St Medard held 9 hides of land here of the Abbot of Burgh (Peterborough). There were three mills of the yearly rent of 19s., and a wood 2 miles long and 1 broad, and the whole was then valued at £11. Before the Conquest it was rated at £3. Richard, his son and successor, married Mabel Ridel, and his descendants bore the name of Ridel, and were possessed of this manor, till the reign of Edward IV. From this family it passed probably by marriage to Robert Halley, who died in the nineteenth of Henry VII. (1503), and was succeeded by his son John, whose daughter left it to her son Antony Stydoliffe. The descendants of this family continued in the possession of the lordship till about the latter end of the reign of William III., when it was purchased by the Cecil family for £6500, and from whom it descended lineally to the Marquis of Exeter, the present proprietor.

The Village of Wittering, which is small and scattered, is distant about 2½ miles N.W. by W. of Wansford, and 3 from Stamford.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands a little south of the village. It is an ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave and clerestory, north aisle and porch, chancel, south porch, and tower, containing three bells, and surmounted by a spire. At the end of the side aisle is a mortuary chapel. The nave is Norman of the twelfth century; the chancel is remarkable for the construction of the rood arch, which is considered to be of the pure style of Saxon architecture. The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £8, os. 10d., and now worth about £112 per annum. The Marquis of Exeter is the patron, and the Rev. Edward H. Everett is the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, a neat stone building, stands a little west of

the church, and the *School*, which is held in the rectory, is supported by the rector, the Marquis of Exeter, and by voluntary contribution.

The spire having been struck by lightning was repaired in 1866, and the church was restored in 1870, when it was newly roofed and floored, and furnished with open oak sittings, two new windows, and a south porch. These improvements were effected by subscription, at a cost of nearly £1000.

It is said that a priory stood here as early as the year 1308, but little is known of it. It was probably a cell to the abbey of Peterborough.

Letters received through Wansford Post-Office.

Brice Mrs Hannah, schoolmrs.
Cox Simpson, blacksmith
Everett Rev. Henry, rector
Munton John, baker
Roberts Charles, shopkeeper
Roffe Peter, shoemaker
Roffe William, shoemaker
Sheffield Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper

Todd Mr Samuel
Turnell Mr Christopher
Watts Robert, carpenter
Williamson John, carpenter

Farmers and Graziers.

Bowman Joseph, h. Duddington

Caswell George, *Lodge, h. Stamford Hotel, Stamford*
Flint Charles, *Lodge*
Hockney John
Hodgkin Henry
Porter Henry Wm. *Lodge*
Whincup Henry *Holdsforth, Manor House*

WILLYBROOK HUNDRED.

WILLYBROOK, or Willibrook Hundred, at the north-eastern end of the county, is bounded by Nassaburgh Hundred, and a part of Huntingdonshire on the east, on the south and west by Polebrook and Corby Hundreds, and on the north by the river Welland, which divides it from Rutlandshire. It extends about twelve miles from north to south, and about eight at its widest point from east to west, and covers an area of 31,000 statute acres. In the eighth year of the reign of Henry III. (1223), Ralph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, held this hundred; and it continued in the hands of the Crown or its grantees till the time of Charles I., when it was granted to Mildmay, Earl of Westmoreland, at the yearly rent of 36s. 2d., and continued with his descendants. Bridges says that the hundred derives its name from "the Willow-brook stream, which hath its rise in Dene-park, and passing through Bulwick, takes its course by Cliffe and Apethorpe, and joins the Nene near Fotheringhay." Willybrook hundred is divided into fourteen parishes, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres (from the rate books), population, and number of houses in 1871, with the present rateable value, and gross estimated rental.

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Apethorpe	1,669	57	...	...	119	124	243	£ 2,005	£ 2,360
Colley Weston	1,511	98	6	1	207	207	414	2,671	2,992
Cotterstock	675	42	...	...	80	111	191	1,259	1,487
Duddington	1,342	85	5	...	186	197	383	2,420	2,692
Easton	3,323	221	9	...	483	470	953	5,021	5,660
Fotheringhay	3,112	52	...	...	119	110	229	3,644	4,281
Glaphorpe	1,413	78	4	...	191	179	370	1,616	1,895
King's Cliffe	2,224	302	19	...	613	646	1,259	6,512	7,652
Lutton (part of).....	1,400	37	...	...	87	76	163	1,652	1,929
Nassington.....	1,543	156	...	...	326	303	629	3,579	4,181
Southwick	1,354	59	...	...	140	125	265	4,578	5,295
Tansor.....	1,410	64	5	...	115	116	231	2,258	2,660
Wood-Newton	1,022	102	7	1	242	249	491	2,263	2,641
Yarwell	9,080	87	1	...	211	184	395	1,990	2,362
	31,078	1,440	56	2	3,119	3,097	6,216	41,408	48,087

CHARITIES OF WILLYBROOK HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary reports. See also the histories of the parishes :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1618.	Lady Grace Mildmay (estate).....	Apethorpe, Woodnewton, Nassington, and Yarwell, for apprenticing children	£36 0 0
	Ditto	For preaching sermons at Apethorpe, and bread to the poor	12 0 0
1658.	Clement Bellamy (rents).....	Cotterstock parish, apprenticing children	5 0 0
1677.	William Jackson (rent)	Duddington parish, school	10 0 0
	Town Land	Ditto, poor.....	11 5 0
1670.	Richard Garford (3 houses in London)	Easton parish, school and apprenticing children	65 0 0
1766.	Brownlow, Earl of Exeter	A house and garden for schoolmaster	
1766.	Countess of Exeter (£50)	Ditto, ditto	1 10 0
1818.	Commissioners of Inclosure (1a. } 1r. 31p.)	Ditto, school	5 0 0
	Donors unknown (400 3 per cents)...	Ditto, ditto	12 0 0
	Benefaction Fund (£75)	Ditto, poor	3 0 0
	Town Estate	Ditto, poor and church repairs..	62 15 0
	Queen Elizabeth	Fotheringhay parish, grammar school	20 0 0
1664.	Earl of Newport (rent)	Ditto, poor.....	30 0 0
1672.	Robert Roane	Ditto, ditto	2 0 0
	Donors unknown (£100 3 per cents)	Ditto, Sunday-school	3 0 0
1658.	Clement Bellamy (rents).....	Glaphorne parish, apprenticing children	5 0 0
1765.	John Webb (£10)	Ditto, bread to poor	0 10 0
1688.	Jno. Thorpe (3 houses) in King's Cliffe	Almshouses for 3 persons	
	Ann de Rippe (£100)	Ditto, ditto.....	3 0 0
1688.	Rd. Wildbore (rent)	Ditto, schools	5 0 0
	Eliz. Hutchinson and Wm. Law	Ditto, almshouse and school, about	650 0 0
1869.	Rev. John Law (£700 3 per cents)..	Ditto, poor	21 0 0
1869.	Mrs Louise Perry (£600 3 per cents.)	Ditto, schools.....	18 0 0
	Mrs Bonney (£454 1s. 1d. 3 per cents.)	Ditto, clothing club and Sunday school	13 12 5
	Town Land (11 acres).....	Lutton parish, poor	34 10 0
	Church and Poor's Land)	Nassington parish	27 0 0
	Benefaction fund	Ditto	0 8 0
1819.	Miss Males (£100)	Ditto, church Sunday-school....	5 0 0
	Poor's Land and Stock	Southwick parish	49 0 0
1658.	Clement Bellamy	Tansor parish, apprentg. childn.	5 0 0
	Town Estate	Ditto, poor	40 0 0
1819.	Cave (land)	Ditto, poor.....	5 5 0
	Church Estate	Woodnewton parish	34 10 0
	Church and Poor's Estate	Yarwell parish	29 10 0
	Poor's money (£40).....	Ditto, poor.....	2 0 0
			£1,226 15 5

APETHORPE PARISH.

Apethorpe parish was formerly a chapelry to Nassington, but is now an independent parish, containing 1669 acres (exclusive of the area of a part of Rockingham Forest, 750 acres), of the rateable value of £2005. Its population in 1801 was 231; in 1831, 297; in 1841, 269; in 1851, 281; in 1861, 248; and in 1871, 243 souls. The gross estimated rental is £2360. The boundaries of the parish are formed by Nassington on the east, by Newton on the south, on the west by King's Cliffe, and on the north by Yarwell. The Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the soil.

Manor.—Apethorpe is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but in the estimate of hides in the reign of Henry II., it was certified to contain two hides, which were in the hands of the crown. In the fifteenth of Henry III. (1230), Ranulph Brito obtained a grant of this manor. It afterwards reverted to the crown, and was given to John de Lacy, and reverting again to the crown, it was granted to John de Clavering in the reign of Edward II. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Dalton family; and in the reign of Henry VII., Henry Keble,

alderman of London, died seized of it. In the reign of Edward VI., the manor and park of Apethorpe, which was again in the hands of the crown, was given in exchange for other lands to Sir Walter Mildmay, Kt., between whom and George Keble a fine was levied of it in the seventh of the same reign. Sir Walter Mildmay was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and founder of Emmanuel College. On the occasion of his founding this college, Queen Elizabeth told him at court she heard he had erected a Puritan foundation; to which he replied, he had set an acorn which, when it became an oak, God alone knew what would be the fruit of it. Sir Anthony Mildmay, his son and successor, was succeeded by his daughter and heiress, Mary, the wife of Francis Fane, who died in 1617. Sir Francis Fane, in 1624, was advanced to the titles of Baron Burghersh and Earl of Westmoreland. From this nobleman the manor of Apethorpe descended lineally to the present Earl—Francis William Henry Fane, the twelfth Earl of Westmoreland, eldest surviving son of John Fane, the eleventh Earl, by Priscilla Anne, daughter of the third Earl of Mornington, was born in 1825; married, in 1857, Adelaide Ida, daughter of first Earl of Howe; succeeded his father in 1859; is a colonel in the army, and late captain of the Coldstream Guards. Residences—Apethorpe Hall, Wansford; Guards' Club and 41 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London. Heir, his son, Lord Burghersh, born 1859.

The Village of Apethorpe, which is small, is situate on the Oundle and King's Cliffe road, about 4 miles N.W. from Wansford and $1\frac{1}{4}$ S. of King's Cliffe.

The Church is dedicated to Saint Leonard, and consists of a nave, with clerestory, chancel, side aisles, south chancel, chapel, or place of sepulture, south porch, and an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing four bells. It contains a sumptuous marble monument to the memory of Sir Anthony Mildmay and his wife, Grace, Lady Mildmay, who died, the former in 1617, and the latter in 1620. The living is a vicarage annexed to Woodnewton, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Rev. Henry M. Roxby, M.A., is the incumbent.

The School, which is a stone building, was erected by the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland in 1846.

Apethorpe Hall, the splendid seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, stands a little south of the village, and was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Mildmay. On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the crown of England, he visited this mansion on his journey to London in 1603. It was here he first noticed Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and here are chambers still called the King's and the Duke's chamber. The mansion contains several excellent family and other portraits.

Charities.—Grace, Lady Mildmay, in 1618, left a rent-charge of £36 per annum, for apprenticing children in Apethorpe, Woodnewton, Nassington, and Yarwell; she also left £10 per annum to be paid to the minister for preaching sermons on certain days, £2 for the poor, £10 for reading homilies, and £8 for poor scholars in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which seems to have been lost; but the Earl of Westmoreland pays £10 a year to the incumbent of Apethorpe, and 50s. to be distributed in bread to the poor, as well as certain sums to the day and Sunday school, which may have originated from, or are made in respect of, these local charities.

Post-Office.—William Lucas, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Mansford at 3 P.M., and are despatched at 6.55 P.M.

Westmoreland, The Right Hon. the Earl of, <i>Apethorpe Hall</i>	Ireson Mr Thomas	Taylor Dan. shoemr. & shopkr.
Ball Mrs Kath. & Miss Elizab.	Johnson Thos. carptr. & baker	Farmers and Graziers.
Burrows Mrs Mary, shopkr.	Lucas Wm. game dir. & par. cl.	Browning Fredk. <i>Manor House</i>
Chapman John, cooper	Lucas William, schoolmaster	Gregory William Henry
Chapman Wm. wheelwright, h. <i>Peterborough</i>	Pain John, gamekr. <i>Morchay Lawn</i>	Gregory Mrs Sophia
Ewart William, gardener, <i>Hall</i>	Pain Geo. gamekr. <i>Jack's Green</i>	Reedman Wm. <i>Blufield Lodge</i> , h. <i>Nassington</i>
Gregory Mrs Sophia, vict. <i>Buf-falo's Head</i>	Pain William, stonemason	Reeve William, <i>Lodge</i>
	Palmer John, hawker	
	Palmer Tho. mangr of gas wrks.	

Carrier.—William Lucas to Stamford on Tuesday and Friday.

COLLEY WESTON PARISH

Is divided from Rutlandshire on the north and north-west by the Welland, and is bounded by Easton on the east, by King's Cliffe on the south, and Duddington on the west. It contains 1511 acres; its population in 1801 was 294; in 1831, 394; in 1841, 434; in 1851, 471; in 1861, 473; and in 1871, 414 souls. The gross estimated rental is £2992, and the rateable value £2671. The soil varies in quality, and the principal proprietors are the Marquis of Exeter and Mr Thomas Close. Slate and limestone quarries are numerous and extensive in this parish, and the latter is considered the finest in the county. Here was an old palace, the building of which was commenced by Lord Cromwell, and completed by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth visited this mansion on the 3d of August 1566.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Ralph de Limesi, to whom Holwin was under-tenant, held of the crown 2 hides of land in Weston. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated at £6. In the preceding reign it was held by Earl Morcar, and valued at £5. In the reign of Henry II. these 2 hides were in the hands of William Fitz-Helewyn. In Henry III.'s time, Peter de Weston held this manor; and in the 5th of Edward I. (1276), Elias de Hanvill died seized of it. In the 15th of Edward II. (1321), Nicholas de Segrave died seized of it; and in the reign of Edward III., John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, was possessed of it. From the family of Hotham it passed through the Despencers, Lovells, Earls of Stafford, and others to the Cromwells. In the reign of Henry VI., Ralph, Lord Cromwell, "began the structure of a fair house here." The manor soon after fell to the crown, and was granted to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who died seized of it in the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509). At her death it again reverted to the crown. David Cecil was appointed steward of it; and it subsequently passed to the family of Tyron. It is now in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter. The *Manor-house*, bearing date 1696, stands in the centre of the village.

The Village of Weston, called Colyn, or Colley Weston, to distinguish it from the other Westons in the county, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, overlooking the Welland, 18½ miles N. of Kettering, and 3½ S.W. of Stamford.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle, north and south chancels, south porch, clerestory and square tower, with pinnacles and two bells. It was restored in 1857, at a cost of £450, when it was furnished with open carved oak sittings, pulpit, lectern, reading-desk, and chancel stalls; and the east and west windows were filled with stained glass by the rector. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in the king's books at £12, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent-charge of £291, 18s. 6d. The Lord Chancellor is the patron, and the Rev. Nicholas Bourne Milnes, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, a neat stone building, stands near the church.

Certain lands in this parish, formerly part of the possessions of the priory of St Michael, near Stamford, in the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), were given to Sir William Cecil, Knight, and are now the property of the Marquis of Exeter.

Letters are received through Stamford at 8.30 A.M., and the wall-box is cleared at 5.20 P.M.

Berridge Benj. vict. *White Swan*
Bird William, shoemaker
Close James, slater
Close Levi, slater
Close Robert, slater
Close William, slater
Dawes Wm. beerhs. & shopkr.
Elger William, schoolmaster
Fitzjohn Daniel, slater
Fitzjohn Richard, slater
Goodwin Thos. shoemaker and
parish clerk
Hand Wm. slater and plasterer

Hibbins William, slater
Islip John, wheelwright
Lomas Edward, slater
Lomas Geo. slater & lime-burner
Martin Thomas, gardener
Martin Wm. gunsmith & beerh.
Milnes Rev. Nicholas Bourne,
M.A. rector
Ridlington Mrs Mary, shopkr.
Sellars Francis, slater
Sharp Wm. butcher and vict.
Slaters' Arms
Skinner Henry, baker

Stokes Charles, vict. *Blue Ball*
Stokes Thos. wood & coal deahr.
Tasker Mr William
Tyers Henry, beerhouse and
machineman
Chappell Wyles, blacksmith

Farmers.

Buckworth Miss Elizabeth
Close William
Close William, *Poplars*
Colston Joseph, h. *Benefield*
Stokes Thomas, h. *Glaistor*
Walter John

COTTERSTOCK PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, on the south by Oundle, on the west by Glapthorne, and on the north by Fotheringhay. It contains 675 acres, of the rateable value of £12,591; the gross estimated rental is £14,871; and its population in 1801 was 136; in 1831, 161; in 1841, 204; in 1851, 176; in 1861, 211; in 1871, 191 souls. The soil is in general a strong clay, with a subsoil of a clayey nature, and the principal proprietors are—General Viscount Melville, G.C.B. (the lord of the manor), Captain Rickett, F.C.S., and Mr John Everest.

Manor.—Two knights held 3 hides of land here, of the Abbot of Peterborough, at the time of the Domesday survey; there were 24 acres of meadow and a wood, 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth, and the whole was valued at 60s., though in the Confessor's reign it was rated only at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., Richard Fitzhugh, and Robert, an infant, held this lordship of the same Abbey. Ralph de Camois held it in the fifth of Edward I. (1276), and from this family it passed to John Gifford, clerk, a canon of the cathedral of York. In the eleventh of Edward III. (1337), he founded a chantry or college here, for a provost and 13 chaplains, and endowed it with this manor and the advowson of the church, with 2 mills, an acre of meadow, a fishery of the river Nene, &c. In the twentieth of this reign (1347), the provost of the chantry levied a fine of the manor. Here was also a second manor in the possession of the family of Holt, from which it passed to the family of Norwich, and afterwards reverted to the Crown. It subsequently came into the hands of the Kirkham family, and in Bridges' time the Earl of Cardigan was lord of the manor.

The Village of Cotterstock, or Cotherstock, which is small, contains a few good houses, and is situate about two miles N.N.E. of Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and a square embattled tower containing four bells; but the chief features of interest, says an archæological report, of this church, is the chancel, which is a very admirable work of the Curvilinear period, and of ogee character, with a number of cups producing very singular foliation. The window shows a very peculiar and beautiful form of Curvilinear tracery. There is a Norman doorway at the west end; a beautiful south porch, and a north porch of the Rectilinear period. The nave is Late Transitional, or Early Lancet. The tower arch is of the same date. There are fine specimens of sedilia and piscina, with ogee arches crocketed with finials. The roof of the porch is groined, and the bosses are very interesting, the central one being the Holy of Holies, and four others, representing as many of the apostles. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Glapthorne, in the deanery of Oundle, returned at £100 per annum. General Viscount Melville is the patron, and the Rev. Alfred James Abbey is incumbent. *The Vicarage House* stands in the centre of the village. The tithes were commuted in 1813, for land.

Cotterstock Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, was built by Mr Norton. It was at this house that Dryden, the poet, wrote his fables, and spent the two last summers of his life. In 1736 and 1798, tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, were found in the *gilded acre*, and other parts of this parish, of which Captain Rickett, H.C.S., has an interesting drawing. The Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway passes near this parish.

Charity.—The poor have an interest in Bellamy's charity, for the apprenticeship of children.

Letters arrive through the Oundle Post-Office at 6.45 A.M., box cleared at 6.20 P.M.

Huntly, the Most Noble the Marquis of, <i>Cotterstock Hall</i>	Everest Mrs Caroline, corn and coal merchant	Quincey Sanders, vict. <i>Gate</i>
Abbey Alfred James, M.A.	Postescue John, farmer, <i>Lodge</i>	Rickett Captain James, H.C.S.
Berridge Edwin, carpenter	Garner William, cottager	Smith Mrs Elizabeth
Bucknell J. shopkr. & shmr.	Green James, baker	Smith Robt. miller and farmer
		Warren William, blacksmith

DUDDINGTON PARISH.

The boundaries of Duddington, or Doddington, are formed by Colley Weston on the east, by King's Cliffe on the south, by Wakerley on the west, and by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutlandshire, on the north. The parish lies on a descent to the river, and contains 1342 acres; its population in 1801 was 295; in 1831, 364; in 1841, 413; in 1851, 401; in 1861, 422; and in 1871, 383 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2420; and the gross estimated rental £2692, 8s. The soil on the S.E. of the parish is a heavy clay; on the N.E. a light gravelly nature; there is some limestone in the parish, most of the land is arable, and the principal proprietors are William Goddard Jackson, Esq., the Marquis of Exeter, and E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Manor.—Dodintone, which contained 1 hide of land, was in the hands of the crown at the time of the Conqueror's survey. This lordship was an ancient demesne, and when in the hands of the crown paid £15 annually into the exchequer. In the reign of Richard I., it came into the possession of Richard de le Hay, and was carried in marriage by his daughter, to the De Ayencurt, or Deincourt family, with which it continued till the reign of Henry VI., when it again passed in marriage to William Lord Lovell, and Ralph Lord Cromwell, with Alice and Margaret, sisters of William Lord Deyncourt, who died in his minority. After the decease of Lady Cromwell, Alice Lady Lovell inherited her share of this manor, and her successor was Francis Viscount Lovell, her grandson. After having twice reverted to the crown, it was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to William, Lord Burleigh, who shortly after levied a fine of it. The late Marquis of Exeter sold the manorial rights to — Jackson, Esq., of Stamford, whose son, Thomas H. Jackson, sold them, in 1843, to John Monckton, Esq. of Fineshade Abbey, from whom they descended to the present proprietor.

The Village of Duddington is pleasantly situated, five miles S.W. by S. of Stamford. It contains several excellent old buildings, occupied by farmers, amongst which may be noticed the *Old Manor House*, now occupied by William Goddard Jackson, jun., Esq. *Belmont House*, the seat of Major Frederick Bowman, is a good building of stone, erected in 1828, near the entrance of the village.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower, surmounted by a small pyramidal spire, and one bell. It is principally of the Norman and Early English styles. It was restored in 1844, when it was reseated, the chancel newly roofed, and a new oak pulpit, reading desk, and altar rails added. The living is a vicarage worth £115, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Freer Green, L.M. The Marquis of Exeter is lay impropiator, and there are 36 acres of glebe land. *The Vicarage House* is a neat building erected in 1854.

The School is endowed with a rent-charge of £10 per annum, left in 1677 by William Jackson, and is principally supported by William Goddard Jackson, Esq.; and the town, or poor's land, yields about £11, 5s. per annum, which is distributed to poor parishioners at Christmas.

The Independents have a place of worship in the village.

By virtue of a charter, granted in the reign of Elizabeth, the inhabitants of Duddington are free from certain toll throughout the kingdom.

Post, Money-Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph Office.—Letters from Stamford at 9 A.M., despatched at 5 P.M. Money orders granted and paid from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. Edward Wheelband, sub-postmaster.

Alderman William, baker
Astin James, miller, h. *Ketton*
Barnes Chas. vict. *Windmill*
Bowman Major Frederick,
Belmont House
Bowman Joseph Orlando, Esq.
Belmont House

Bradshaw the Misses Susannah,
Ann & Kathrn. *Rose Cottage*
Elliott Augusts & Jno. Hy. joinrs.
& bldrs. grocers & ironmrs.
Gaskell the Misses Maria, Caro-
line, and Susan
Green Rev. E. Freer, L. M. vicar

Hibbins William, baker
Islip John, wheelwright
Jackson William Goddard,
Esq. jun. *J.P. Manor House*
Jelly John Wm. tailor
Langley Rd. pianoforte tuner
Newton John, shoemaker

Payne Jeremiah, shoemaker, and vict. <i>Royal Oak</i>	Todd Isaac, shopkeeper and parish clerk	Farmers.
Payne Joseph, higgler	Warrington Mrs Sarah, baker	Dainty John
Pick Francis, wheelwright	Wheelband Edw. schoolmast.	Gregory Thomas (and butcher)
Sefton James, vict. <i>Crown</i>	Wyles Robert, blacksmith and shopkeeper	Langley John, h. <i>Uppingham</i>
Sharpe Jabez, shoemaker and shopkeeper	Wyles William, sexton	Percival Thomas
Tipping Robert, blacksmith		Sculthorpe Thomas, <i>Dash</i>
		Stokes Charles
		Stokes Samuel

EASTON PARISH.

Easton, Eston, or, from its situation, Easton on the Hill, is bounded on the east by Worthorpe, on the S.E. and S.W. by Wittering and Colley Weston, and on the north by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutlandshire. It contains 3323 acres; and its population in 1801 was 579; in 1831, 769; in 1841, 883; in 1851, 1066; in 1861, 984; in 1871, 953 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5021, and the gross estimated rental is £5660. The soil varies little, and is of a red sandy nature, upon a red rock, or light slate stone. There are about 430 acres of woodland in the parish, and the arable and pasture land is very productive. The Marquis of Exeter (lord of the manor), Mr Thomas Rayson, and Brown's Hospital, Stamford; Mrs Mary Turnell, and George and Thomas Woodward, are the principal proprietors. Easton was once as famed for its slate quarries as Colley Weston, and its stone is considered of a superior quality.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey, this lordship contained 1½ hide of land, which was held by Rolland, who held of Eudo, who held of the crown. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., 8 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth, and the whole was valued at £6. In the Confessor's reign, it was the freehold of Drondi, and was rated at 20s. In the reign of Henry II., Simon de Lindon held 2 hides here, and from this family it passed to Alianore, late Queen Consort of England. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Margaret, Queen of England, was Lady of Easton. Edward III. settled it upon Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and his heirs. His daughter Joane, for her beauty, was called the Fair Maid of Kent. From the noble family of Kent, this manor passed to the noble family of Salisbury, from which it was carried in marriage to George, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV., and descended to his son and successor, who was created Earl of Warwick. This nobleman was beheaded by Henry VII., and on his decease Easton fell to the crown. In the twenty-fifth of Elizabeth (1582), William, Lord Burleigh, levied a fine of it, and in the nineteenth of Charles I. (1643), David, Earl of Exeter, died seized of it, and transmitted it to his posterity. The priories of Stamford and Coventry, the abbey of Crowland, and the college of Fotheringhay, had each possessions in this parish.

The Village of Easton, which is neat and pleasantly situated, is composed of two streets of good stone houses and cottages, covered with grey slate, and well supplied with excellent water. It is distant two miles S.W. by S. of Stamford.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands at the north end of the village, in a conspicuous situation. It is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and chapels, chancel, south porch and clerestory, and a freestone tower, 75 feet in height, surmounted by four handsome turrets, each 25 feet high. The south chapel was rebuilt in 1848 at the expense of the parish, the pillars and arches of the nave were cleaned at the same time, and the tower arch opened by the removal of a singing gallery. The view from the tower (which contains four bells), is extensive and beautiful; Boston Church and Ely Cathedral, distant about 32 miles, being visible to the naked eye. The town of Stamford is seen to much advantage from the churchyard, it being 160 feet above the level of the bridge, by which the river is crossed there. The tower of this church was used as a station by the ordnance surveyors in 1843. A fine organ, built by Holdich of London, was lately erected in the church, at a cost of about £230, which was raised by subscription. On the wall of the south chapel is an inscription to the memory of Richard de Linden (lord of this manor), which is dated 1230. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Peterborough, rated in

the king's books at £19, 8s. 9d., and now worth about £484 per annum, arising from a corn rent of £340, paid by the Marquis of Exeter, and about 72 acres of glebe. The Marquis of Exeter is patron of the living, and the Rev. W. H. Charlton, M.A., is the incumbent.

Gas Works were established here in 1863 at a cost of £1525, raised in £5 shares. Gas is supplied to the inhabitants at 7s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet. Mr John Taylor is the secretary.

A bed of *Iron-stone* was found in the parish in 1870, and is now raised in considerable quantities. *A Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1827.

The School was founded and endowed in 1670, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of four boys, by Richard Garford, with three houses in Crutched-friars, London. Besides the rent of these houses, which, according to the commissioner's report, is £65 per annum, the school has the interest of £600 3 per cent. consols, the principal of which was made by a saving from the rents, from time to time, with £50 added, in 1766, by the Countess of Exeter, that 6 girls might be added to the free scholars. The Earl of Exeter gave a house for the master in 1766. Here is also a *Girls' School* built in 1830, which is supported entirely by the Marchioness of Exeter. For the other charities, which now yield £70, 2s. 8d., see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Easton Boys' School, Richard Garford's Charity.—In the year 1866 an entire alteration took place in the arrangement of this charity. New trustees were appointed by the charity commissioners, and an entirely new scheme drawn up, under which the school was thrown open to the whole parish on the payment of a nominal sum by each boy, an exception being made in the case of four boys, who are still educated, clothed, and apprenticed, free of cost, in compliance with the terms of Richard Garford's will. The education of the six girls, formerly belonging to the school, is now transferred to the excellent National School for girls in the same place. In 1867 large and handsome school premises were built, a site in the centre of the parish having been procured for the purpose by an exchange of the school property for land belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. A new street was at the same time procured contiguous to the said building, thereby opening a direct communication in the main part of the parish, the want of which had long been a source of inconvenience. The total cost of the building and improvements connected with it was £1200. The new schoolroom, which is 45 feet by 18 feet, and contains a class-room 18 feet by 12 feet, was formally opened by Dr Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, in February 1868.

Post and Money Order-Office and Savings Bank.—George Bartram, postmaster. Letters arrive from Stamford per messenger, and are despatched at 6 P.M. Money-Orders from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Barr John, stonemason	Gilbert Whitehead, baker and shopkeeper	Merriditt William, woodman
Bowder Mrs Ann, limeburner	Gilbert William, slater	Morton Mrs Fanny
Bradshaw Luke, cottager	Greenwood Mrs Mary	Naylor George, gardener
Brown Mr William	Hand Mrs Mary Ann, shopkr.	Newbon John, tailor
Chapman Hy. beerhs. & cooper	Hill Daniel, slater	Oddy Mr —, schoolmaster
Chapman Thomas, vict. <i>Bell</i>	Hubbard Mrs Elizabeth & Son (John), masons and builders	Peasgood Henry A. baker
Chappell Benjamin, slater	Ireland David, tailor	Perkins James, joiner & builder
Charlton Rev. William Henry, M.A. rector	Jackson Thomas, sawyer	Perkins Samuel, painter
Charity Edward, vict. <i>The Oak</i>	Jackson Wm. limeburnr. & slatr.	Perkins William, stonecutter
Clarke Edward, tailor	Jackson William, shoemaker	Pocock Thomas, gamekeeper
Cole Thomas, beerhs. & shopkr.	Jackson William, wheelwright	Porter Andrew, cottager
Collin Wm. vict. <i>Slaters' Arms</i>	Jenvey Theodore, painter and land-surveyor	Porter Mr Daniel
Cox William, blacksmith	Lomas John, grocer	Porter Miss Elizabeth
Day Charles, Esq. land agent	Lumby Frederick, butcher	Pridmore Mrs Ann, cottager
Day Neville, Esq.	Martin Atten, coal-dealer	Pridmore Mrs Eliz. schoomrs.
Dexter John, higgler	Manby Mrs Elizabeth	Quincer Jas. vict. <i>Exeter Arms</i>
Dexter William, miller	Manby Geo. Wm. groc. & drap.	Reading Mr Henry
Dexter Wm. beerhs. & shoemr.	Medwell Edward, wheelwright and carpenter	Shelton Martin, painter & glazr.
Dixon Henry, tailor	Medwell Robert, slater	Smart Miss Sophia, schoolmra.
Duncomb Thos. butcher & far.		Stickland Mr Morgan
Duncomb William, gardener		Taylor John, land surveyor, sec. to Gas Co. and parish clerk
Dunn Edw. mangr. Gas Works		Taylor Robert, tailor

Taylor William, tailor	Woodward Thomas, collar and harness maker	Hill Mrs Ann
Towler Hy. furrier & skin mert.	Wymer John, insurance agent	Peagood George
Tyler Francis, blacksmith		Porter John
Tyler George, beerhouse	Farmers.	Porter Isaac
Walter Wm. slater & limeburnr.		Smith Thomas
Wilford John, fishmonger	Dainty Albert	Taylor John
Woodward Jas. land surveyor	Dainty William	Thomson Lawrence
Woodward John E. shoemaker	Dexter Mrs Elizabeth	Whitehead Mrs Frances
Woodward Newman, cottager	Dring Charles	Woodward Allen
Woodward Thos. stonemason	Greenwood James Porter	Woodwood George

FOTHERINGHAY PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, which divides it from Huntingdonshire, on the south by the parish of Oundle, and on the west and north by Glapthorne, Newton, and Nassington. It contains 3112 acres, of the rateable value of £3644, including £787 for railway property. The gross estimated rental is £4281: and its population in 1801 was 307; in 1831, 280; in 1841, 230; in 1851, 261; in 1861, 246; and in 1871, 229 souls. The soil varies from a strong loam to a light gravelly land; and Lord Overstone is the lord of the manor, and owner of all the parish, except the church land. The Peterborough branch of the North-Western Railway passes through the parish¹

Manor.—At the time of the general survey the Countess Judith held 6 hides of land in Fodringea, which, with a mill of the yearly value of 8s., 40 acres of meadow, and a wood, was valued at £12. In the Confessor's time it was the freehold of Turchil, and rated at £8. Maud, daughter of the Countess Judith, by her husband, Earl Waltheof, carried this manor in marriage to Simon de St Liz, first Earl of Northampton, and, after his decease, to David, King of Scotland. King David's successor, as lord of Fotheringhay, was Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, from whom it descended to his sons Malcolm and William, successively kings of Scotland. In the reign of Henry III. it was in the hands of the Earls of Albemarle, from whom it passed to the crown. In the second of Edward II. (1309), the Earl of Richmond obtained a grant to himself and his heirs of this manor, with the privilege of a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair "on the eve, day, and morrow of St Michael." In the ninth of the same reign he was lord of Fotheringhay. It was afterwards in the possession of the Countess of Pembroke, from whom it passed to Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, afterwards Duke of York. Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, one of his descendants, commanded the vanguard, composed of English archers, at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and by his courage and conduct was signally instrumental in obtaining that important victory, though he lost his own life in the field. Another Richard, Duke of York, was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1459. In the ninth of Edward IV. (1469), Cicely, the king's mother, gave up to him her right in this manor. The manor and castle were given by Henry VII. to Elizabeth, his consort, to hold for her life; and Henry VIII. settled it in dower upon Queen Catherine. In Queen Elizabeth's time Sir William Fitzwilliam was governor of the castle, and summoned by the commissioners for the execution of Queen Mary of Scotland. In the first of James I., the castle and manor were granted to Charles Lord Mountjoye, afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, and with his successors it continued for several generations. The manor and estate afterwards passed by purchase through several possessors to the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., from whom they devolved to his son, Samuel Jones Loyd, the present Lord Overstone.

The Castle.—At a very early period Fotheringhay became a place of considerable importance from its castle, which stood at the eastern extremity of the town, and was originally built by Simon de St Liz, the second Earl of Northampton, about the beginning of the twelfth century; it was afterwards rebuilt and enlarged, in the reign of Edward III., by Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who added the keep or highest fortification, in the form of a horse fetterlock, which, with a falcon, was the favourite device of the family of York. It was

built of stone, surrounded by embattled walls and a deep moat, and enclosed an area of 10 acres. It was the scene of many memorable events, and was conspicuous as the seat of the Plantagenets and the birthplace of Richard, Duke of York, afterward Richard III., who was born here in 1443. Edward IV., in 1469, on the insurrection of the Northmen, visited Fotheringhay, where the queen awaited his arrival; and in the twenty-second of his reign (1482), he had an interview here with Alexander, King of Scotland, who then promised to do homage to the King of England for the realm of Scotland, within six months after he should be in possession of the crown. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., describes it as being at that time "a castle fair, and meatly strong, with very good lodgings in it, defended by double ditches, with a very ancient and strong keep." In the reign of Queen Mary, this castle, from being the residence of a prince, became a state prison, and it is noted in English history as the place of confinement, trial, and execution of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"The beauty, accomplishments, and hard fortune of that extraordinary princess," says Archdeacon H. K. Bonney, in his concise "History of Fotheringhay," "who was a captive eighteen years, have given such an interest to the place in which she suffered, that the stranger is apt to imagine he shall find something on the spot to gratify his curiosity. He will regret that the ground on which it stood, with the surrounding moats, and small fragments of the walls near the river, and on the east of the mount, are the only remains of this once strong and memorable castle." "The unhappy Queen of Scots," says Mr G. S. Phillips, "fell a victim to the vanity and brutal jealousy of Elizabeth, in the castle of Fotheringhay. For eighteen years had this inhuman monster confined her, without the remotest shadow of a right; having no other apology for her conduct but that she was her rival in beauty. The unfortunate queen bore her bitter wrongs with a spirit worthy of her fathers, and submitted to the indignities which were heaped upon her with the calmest resignation: conscious of her own innocence, she felt not the pangs of guilt; proud of her honour, she compromised no portion of her dignity, but submitted to her fate without murmur, without reproach. When told that she was ordered to be executed, she gave way to none of those weaknesses which are so common to all those who have not looked forward to death with magnanimity, as the terminator of miseries; for to her the message was as the rainbow of a bright hope—the sunshine of immortality smiling through the tears of life. Her conduct at this hour was worthy of so great and noble a being. She pursued her studies as usual; and, like the Socrates of Greece, she only tried to soothe the feelings of those around her, who were weeping over her unhappy destiny. On the morning of her untimely end, she read over her will to her servants, and then prepared for her execution.

"Then did she appear herself, after this manner;—in borrowed hair, a brown, having on her head a dressing of lawn, edged with bone-lace, and above that a veil of the same, bowed out with wire, and her cuffs suitable; about her neck a pomander chain, and an *Agnus Dei* hanging at a black ribband; a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle, with a golden cross at the end. Her uppermost gown was of black satin, printed, training upon the ground, with long hanging sleeves, trimmed with akorn buttons of jet and pearl, the sleeves over the arms being cut, to give sight to a pair of purple velvet underneath; her kirtle, as her gown, was of black printed satin; her boddice of crimson satin, unlaced in the back, the skirts being of crimson velvet; her stockings of worsted, watchet, clocked, and edged at the top with silver, and under them a pair of white; her shoes of Spanish leather, with the rough side outward."—*Guntton's History of the Church of Peterborough*, p. 74.

In this mournful suit Mary came forth, through the great hall, to the scaffold. Whilst in the hall, she told the commissioners she had two requests to make of them; one was that they would see the legacies she had left to her servants paid, and the other that they would allow her to have some of her people about her at her death. The first request was granted, but the other was refused.

With a breaking heart, the unhappy queen besought the commissioners to grant her this last favour, the only one that a dying woman had to ask, and the last duty that her poor friends could do for her. Her eloquent appeal softened the hearts of the bloodthirsty ministers of Elizabeth's cruelty, and she was ordered to choose six of her attendants.

Everything was now prepared for the execution ; but even now the wretches who were employed by Elizabeth to destroy her, could not refrain from adding insult to the savage mocking of justice which they were about to perform. The Dean of Peterborough,—we will record his name, that every honest heart may hold it in contempt and infamy,—Doctor Fletcher,—not only called upon her at this last moment to relinquish that faith and those hopes which she had cherished during her whole life ; but in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, upbraided her with treachery and treason towards the virgin queen, Elizabeth, and vindicated her conduct in putting so resolute a heretic to death. He then called upon Mary to join him in prayer, but she answered she would pray by herself ; notwithstanding which, Fletcher inflicted a long and insulting prayer upon the queen, which she endeavoured not to hear by attention to her own devotions. The executioners then began to unrobe her, and she said, with a smile, 'that she had not been accustomed to be handled by such rough grooms, nor to undress before such company.' She then sought the block herself, and her head was severed from her body by three strokes." Thus perished this ill-fated queen, on the 8th of February 1587, and after her remains had lain here for six months, they were removed, on the night of the 31st of July, to Peterborough Cathedral, and committed to a vault prepared for them on the south side of the choir, close to the bishop's throne, which was immediately closed, without the performance of any religious service ; a rich hearse was erected, however, near the grave ; the choir and church were hung with black ; and the performance of the funeral service took place on the following afternoon, and was attended by thousands of spectators, and many of the nobility, the heralds, and other officers of the crown. Those of the kingdom of Scotland, who had thus far beheld the fate of their queen, here stopped and bade an adieu to her remains for the last time ; but they indignantly refused either to enter the church, or to be present at the last ceremonies. The service was read by the dean, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, who, steering between a fear of Protestantism on the one hand, and a respect due to deceased Popery on the other, treated only of the miseries annexed to the vale of mortality. A short time after her burial, some fearless pen wrote a Latin epitaph, which spoke loudly against the cruel tyranny of Elizabeth. It was, however, speedily removed, and nothing but a plain slab now indicates the spot where one of the most amiable and hapless of women was buried. After she had rested in this tomb for twenty-five years, she was removed to Westminster Abbey by the desire of her son, King James I., on the 11th October 1612. In the latter part of his reign, the castle was consigned to ruin.

Mr Buckingham, writing on this subject, says, "True it is difficult even for contemporaries to arrive at an accurate judgment, perhaps more so than for their successors, since they are more blinded by party feelings ; but party prejudices, like family likenesses, are hereditary, hence misrepresentations of motives and character are handed down from father to son for many generations. So it has been with Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth Tudor. From boyhood to maturer years men have read of one as being at best of dubious character, of the other as of a glorious maiden Queen. But *veritas temporis filia*. At last justice—tardy justice—is beginning to be rendered to both, and whilst the dark shadow falls with increasing blackness on the fame of the depraved woman, whose sensual licentiousness, abandoned life, and horribly despairing death, have so long been veiled by encomiastic writers, through ignorance or design, her murdered victim's name is enveloped with an increasing splendour as time dispels the clouds with which malignity and falsehood sought to obscure the brightness of her glory, who was indubitably a martyr, if not a

saint. Endowed with every quality which in woman is most highly prized, she endured, with an unexampled heroism, which true religion alone could impart, miseries and persecutions without an equal in the history of the world. And though it may have been the lot of others to fill a more distinguished station amid the nations of the earth, and to exercise a more material influence over the destinies of their fellow-beings, yet, so long as the pure and simple excellence of a spotless heart is allowed to rise superior to the mere perfections of person or mind, and to command the respect, as it enchains the sympathy and affection of mankind, the name of Mary Stuart will shine with a pure and holy lustre, which, deriving its brilliance, not from those achievements to which frail and feeble men accord their highest praise, but from the unfailing source of spotless integrity of heart, will grow in radiance in each succeeding age, and attain its highest glory when vice and error shall have faded from the world, and rectitude and virtue shall be recognised as the brightest jewels of a monarch's crown."—*Memoirs of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland*, by L. Stanhope F. Buckingham, vol. ii.

A Nunnery was founded here by Simon de St Liz, the builder of the castle ; but having completed his foundation at De la Pre near Northampton, he removed the nuns to that place.

The College, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, was erected on the site of the nunnery. It is said to have been designed by Edmund of Langley, 5th son of Edward III. ; carried on by his son Edward, Duke of York, and Richard Duke of York ; and completed by Edward IV. It was endowed with the alien priory of Newent, and the priory of Anebury, and the society consisted of a master, 8 clerks, and 13 choristers, who had a common seal. It was further endowed with lands by the Duke of York, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V., and on the accession of Edward IV. to the throne, he gave it a new charter, 300 acres of land, various privileges and liberties, and soon after he added the manor of Beckeford, in Worcestershire, with many other manors in several counties. From the survey of the possessions of the college, taken in the year 1535, it appears they were valued at £489, 15s. 9d., out of which was deducted for rents resolute to lords of different manors, fees to stewards, bailiffs, &c., £80, 3s. 10d. After the suppression, this college was given to the Duke of Northumberland, when, with the choir of the church, it was pulled down.

The Village of Fotheringhay is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, on the north bank of the river Nene, which, winding to the eastward, divides it from Huntingdonshire. It is about 4 miles N.N.E. from Oundle, 82 N.W. by W. from London, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway. It was formerly a market town of considerable size and importance, and has now an annual fair for horses on the 5th of July.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, is a handsome structure, and is a part of the original Collegiate Church, the college, it is supposed, having stood on the south side, communicating with the church by means of cloisters. It consists only of a nave with north and south aisles, and though there are apparent evidences of a chancel, there is no actual proof of one having ever existed. The tower, which is of two stages, is octagonal, a crocketed pyramidal ornament rising from each angle ; and under it is a good specimen of fan-tracery groining. The plan of the church is of considerable extent, and it affords a good example of the Perpendicular style. It also contains a bold and well-defined font, and on either side are buttresses with crockets and finials. Within the communion rails are two monuments, one to Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, nephew of Edward Duke of York, and father of Edward IV., slain at the battle of Wakefield in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI., 1459 ; and here too is buried, Cicely Duchess of York, his wife, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, who died in 1495. The other is in memory of Edward Duke of York, who died on the field of Agincourt in the third of Henry V., 1415. These monuments are stated to have been erected in 1573. Queen Elizabeth in one of her tours visited Fotheringhay, and observing the neglected state of the graves of her ancestors, the Dukes of York, amongst

the ruins of the choir, she ordered their bodies to be removed into the church, and deposited on each side of the communion table, and monuments to be erected over them. This interesting church, which is approached from the road by an embowered avenue of trees, forms a prominent feature in the landscape for miles round. The benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Oundle, returned at £140, and now worth about £200 per annum. The advowson is vested in Lord Overstone, and the Rev. Alfred Augustus Longhurst, M.A., is the incumbent. Close to the church stands the *Vicarage*, a very commodious residence.

In the reign of Edward III., there was another religious establishment here, called the "Ermytage," which was founded by John De Balliol, who was possessed of one moiety of this estate in right of his wife, in the twenty-second of Henry III. (1237). The abbot of Sawtree held it with one carucate of land, to find a chaplain to perform Divine service in it three times a week, for the souls of John Balliol and his ancestors, formerly kings of Scotland, and lords of the castle of Fotheringhay.

The *Grammar School* here, supposed to have been founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, with £20 a year to be paid out of the exchequer, was, by order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th October 1860, converted into a parochial school, under the management of the incumbent and churchwardens for the time being, acting under the official trustees of charitable funds. The scholars are subject to a payment not exceeding 2d. per week, towards the support of the school. The master has a house and garden also, and the amount of endowment is paid out of the fee farm rents of the county.

The other charities of the parish are a rent-charge of £30 per annum, subject to £5 land-tax, left to the poor, in 1664, by the Earl of Newport; 40s. a year for the same purpose, by Robert Roane, in 1672; and the interest of £100 3 per cent. reduced annuities, with which the Sunday-school is endowed.

Letters arrive through the Oundle Post-Office at 8 A.M. Letter Box cleared at 5.30 P.M.

Beal Jph. draper & parish clk.
Berridge Charles, farm bailiff
Briar William, cottager
Burrell John, stonemason
Jacklin, Mrs —
Longhurst Rev. Alfred Augustus, M.A. vicar

Rowlatt Thomas, shopkeeper
and blacksmith
Saunders John, shopkeeper and
market gardener
Tebbutt Jonas, relieving officer
Wade Jno. bkr. & vict. *Falcon*
Wake Capt. Chas. R.N. *Manor*
House

Weldon Wm. stn.-mstr. Elton
Farmers and Graziers.
Barlow Robert, *Park Lodge*
Bonser James, *Walcot Farm*
Craig John
Fabling Thomas
Newton John Albion, *Lodge*
Simpkin Ben. *Castle Farm*

Carrier.—Thomas Laxton, to Oundle, on *Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.*

GLAPTHORNE PARISH.

Glapthorne, or Clapthorne, stands in a low situation, and is bounded on the east and south by Cotterstock and Oundle, and on the west and north by Southwick, Bulwick, and Newton. It contains 1415 acres; its population in 1801 was 315; in 1831, 353; in 1841, 427; in 1851, 457; in 1861, 396; in 1871, 370 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1616, and the gross estimated rental £1895. The Countess of Cardigan is lady of the manor and principal proprietor.

Manor.—Glapthorne is not named in the Domesday survey, but, in the reign of Henry II., Geoffrey de Normanvill held 1½ hide, Ridel and Hugh half a hide and 1 virgate, Fulk de Lisures three parts of a hide of land here. In the reign of Henry III., Richard Torpel possessed this manor, and from this family it passed to that of Camoys. In the reign of Edward III., it was in the possession of the Earl of Stafford, and upon the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., he was found to be seized of it. Having then fallen to the crown, it was granted, in the thirtieth of the same reign (1538), to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, whose son, Gregory, died seized of it in the fifth of Edward VI. (1551). It afterwards passed into the family of Brudenell, and is

now in the hands of the Countess of Cardigan, the widow of the late Earl of Cardigan, who was the lineal representative of that family.

The Village of Glapthorn, which is small, is distant about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.N.W. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel and north chapel, south porch, and a plain coped tower containing three bells. The living, which is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Cotterstock, is in the gift of General Viscount Melville. The Rev. Alfred James Abbey, M.A., is incumbent.

Letters are received through the Oundle Post-Office. Letter Box cleared at 6.20 P.M.

Freeman Mr James
Hancock Mrs Eliz. vict. *Royal Oak*
Hancock Hy. grocer & butcher
Hudson George, carpenter
Hudson Thomas, wheelwright
Hull Thomas, hawker
Meadows Hy. grocer, carpenter,
and vict. *Crown*

Palmer Jonas, tailor
Palmer William, cottager
Radbourne Rich. schoolmaster
Rowlett Samuel, blacksmith
Sanders Fred. gamekeeper
Taylor David, hawker
Woodcock John, cottager

FARMERS.

Browning John Osborne, *Manor House*
Carley Thomas, *The Lodge*
Kirby Charles Henry
Kirkby Mrs Hannah
Rollingson Samuel, *The Lodge*

KING'S CLIFFE PARISH.

The boundaries of King's Cliffe, or Cliff Regis, are formed by Apethorpe on the east, Southwick on the south, Blatherwick on the west, and Colly Weston and Duddington on the north. It includes the two places called Spa Lodge and Westhay, and contains 3642 acres; its population in 1801 was 876; in 1831, 1173; in 1841, 1278; in 1851, 1407; in 1861, 1388; in 1871, 1259 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6512, and the gross estimated rental, £7652. The principal proprietors of the soil, which varies from a strong clay to a light red soil, are the Marquis of Exeter (lord of the manor), Earl of Westmoreland, Mr Thomas James Law, Mrs Addy, and Thomas Embleton Fox, Esq.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Clive, which contained 1 hide and two virgates, was in the hands of the crown, and with a mill of the yearly rent of 12d., 4 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and half a mile broad, was rated at £10. In the preceding reign it was the freehold of Earl Algar, and valued at £7. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship contained $1\frac{1}{4}$ hide and half a virgate. Henry III. settled it on Alionmore, his consort, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), it was in the hands of Margery, Queen of England. In the second of Edward IV. (1462), a great part of the town was burned down, and the tenants had a remission of two years' rent. The lordship long continued in the hands of the Crown, and was leased to the Earls of Exeter, who collected the farm rents, but the Marquis of Exeter is the present lord.

The Village of King's Cliffe, which is pretty large, and consists of three long streets, is situated on an eminence about seven and a half miles N.N.W. of Oundle. This was formerly the chief town of the east bailiwick of Rockingham forest; it had a charter for a weekly market, on Tuesday, which is now fallen into disuse; and there was also an early grant for a three days' fair, beginning on St Luke's eve. A royal residence, or hunting seat, stood at the south side of the churchyard, near the place called Hall Yard; and from coals having been discovered amongst the ruins, it is supposed the mansion was burned down, in 1462, at the great conflagration. There were large fish-pools or ponds attached to this mansion, which were supplied by the rivulet which now crosses Bridge street. "In old historians," writes Bridges, "mention is made of a battle fought at King's Clive, about the year 778. Adelbald and Heardbert, commanders under Ethelred, King of the Northumbrians, rising in rebellion against him, slew here Aldulph, son of Bosa, who was general of his army." In this parish is a chalybeate spring, similar to that at Tunbridge Wells. The principal trade of the place is the manufacture of wood turners' goods. The new line of railway from Seaton to Wansford will have a station here, in Park Street.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is cruciform, in the Early English, Per-

pendicular, and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles, north and south transepts, north and south porches, and a square tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. It was thoroughly restored by voluntary subscription in 1863, at a cost of £1400. The new sittings are open, and of carved oak. The pulpit was restored and placed on a new base of ketton stone, and the chancel newly floored and furnished with carved oak stalls. When the ceiling which covered the chancel was removed, a handsome roof of open woodwork was discovered; the font, which is ancient, and bearing figures of the evangelists, was removed from the north transept to the west end of the nave, and placed on a stem and four small shafts of ketton stone. A new east window of stained glass, to the memory of Archdeacon Bonney, late rector of the parish, was erected at the cost of his sister, Mrs Nevison; and a new organ was placed in the north transept in 1865. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, 16s. 3d., and now worth £800 per annum, in the gift of the Earl of Westmoreland and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Dupre, M.A.

The Rectory-House, which stands in the centre of the village, is a commodious residence with handsomely arranged grounds, having a lake at the bottom, which is supplied from the Nene; it was enlarged by the present rector in 1863.

The Independent Chapel, West street, erected in 1846, will seat about 200 persons. *The Calvinistic Chapel*, West street, was erected in 1840, and the *Wesleyan Chapel*, Bridge street, was built in 1823.

The Endowed Schools, Park street, were removed in 1873 to the present building, formerly a private house, which was purchased for £750, and admirably fitted up at a further cost of about £1400. They consist of two separate rooms for boys and girls, capable of holding 100 each, with class-rooms and two houses for the teachers. They are now (1874) about to come under Government inspection, and the present average attendance is—boys, 70; girls, 40. There are 22 boys instructed, clothed, and apprenticed from Mrs Elizabeth Hutchinson's charity, bequeathed in 1744; and 22 girls are instructed and clothed out of the Rev. William Law's bequest in 1747. These charities consist of a farm at Aslockton Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, a farm at Northorpe in Lincolnshire, and land in this parish, together with accumulated funds vested in the three per cent. consols, the whole realising at present from £600 to £700 per annum, out of which the master and mistress receive £150 yearly, and the ex-master receives a pension of £25 per annum, with a house, &c., and eight widows, from the age of sixty, are to be provided for in every way. In 1688 Richard Wildbore left a rent-charge of £5 per annum to the school of this parish. *The British School* is also well attended.

The other charities of the parish are:—The interest of £100 left by Ann de Rippe, about the year 1688; John Thorpe, Esq., in 1688, gave three houses or tenements in Park street, to be inhabited free by three poor women, which are kept in repair by the parish. Rev. John Law of Elvetham, Hants, in 1869 left £700 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be expended in warm clothing to the deserving poor of the parish, at the discretion of the rector and church-wardens, on St Thomas's day. Mrs Louisa Perry, in 1869, left £600 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be applied to the Sunday schools. Mrs Bonney, wife of the late Archdeacon Bonney, left £454, 1s. 1d. 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be applied to the clothing club and Church Sunday school.

Biography.—The Rev. Wm. Law, a celebrated polemical and nonjuring divine, was born here in 1686, and died in 1761. He is well known as the author of "The Serious Call," "The Spirit of Prayer," "The Spirit of Love," and "The Way to Divine Knowledge." He is more remarkable as the translator of the works of that extraordinary German mystic, Jacob Bohme or Behmen.

Gas-Works were established here in 1860 by a company of shareholders, at a cost of £1900, raised in £5 shares. There are twenty-one public and four private lamps. Gas is supplied to consumers at 7s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet. Mr Edward Owen is lessee.

WEST-HAY, formerly extra-parochial, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. by N. of Cliffe, and is the property of the Marquis of Exeter.

MORE or MOREHAY, commonly called *Spa Lodge*, was also an extra-parochial district, about one mile west of Cliffe, and the property of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank.—John Thomas Bailey, postmaster. Letters arrive from Wansford at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M., and are despatched at 7 P.M. On Sunday they arrive at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 7 P.M.

Adams Mr Wm. West street
Bainton Mr Thomas
Bennet Jno. Cornish, police serg.
Blake Jno. Lucas, sadlr. West st.
Blake Wm. blkemth. West st.
Brooks Wm. master, *Endowed*

Schools

Brown Mr Rich. sen. West st.
Bullimore Benj. hawk. West st.
Chapman Jno. gardnr. West st.
Cunnington Jno. coop. West st.
Cunnington Wm. brewer and maltster, West street
Denniss Mr Wm. *Park Villa*
Dixon Elijah, grocr. wood trnr.
beer retlr. & news agt. West st.
Dixon Miss Elizabeth, mistress,
British School

Dixon Gamble, par. clk. Bridge st.
Dixon Mr Henry, Park street
Dupre Rev. Edw. B.A. rector
Eudall Charles, veterinary surgeon, Park street
Foster Chas. druggist, Park st.
Gaudern Miss Hannah Fanny,
straw-bonnet maker, High st.
Giles George, timber merchant,
Park street
Green Robt. farm bailf. West st.
Gutteridge Jas. gamekeeper,
Westhay Lodge

Hand Alfred, slater, Bridge st.
Henson Mrs Louisa, West st.
Holmes Mr Robert, High street
Howes Miss Catherine, West st.
Jobson Wm. watchmkr. West st.
Kirk Thos. cot. Apethorpe road
Law Mrs Ellen, Hog lane
Lowe Miss Jane, West street
Morgan Miss Bridget, West st.
Naylor John, stonecutter and builder, West st.
O'Brien Charles Algernon de Stafford, Esq. *Hermitage Ho.*
Owen Ed. photographer, lessee of Gasworks, and emigration agent, Bridge street
Palmer Jas. hurdlemkr. West st.
Palmer Thos. hawk. Bridge st.
Raven William, inland revenue officer, West street
Rosenberg Adolphus, jeweller, &c. Park street
Royce Richd. cottager, Park st.
Siddons Wm. road surveyor, West street
Slingsby Jph. carpnt. Park st.
Smith Joseph, chimney sweep. Park street
Stanyon Charles, ironmonger, tinner and brazier, Bridge st.
Walker Mrs Eleanor, West st.

Walker Wm. currier, West st.
Wood Miss Elizabeth, Bridge st.
Worrow Groome, millwright,
Park street

Bakers.

Slingsby Jph. jun. Park street
Skinner John Morris, West st.
Thompson Thomas, Hog lane
Wade John, Park street
Wadwell William, West street

Blacksmiths.

Blake William, West street
Saddington Danl. (& engineer),
West street
Stanyon Charles, Bridge street

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Close John, West street
Elderkin James, *Spout Hall*
Little Robert, Park street
Nichols Henry, West street
Nichols John, Hog lane
Saunders William, West street
Sumpter George, West street
Skinner John Morris, West st.
Taylor Stephen, Bridge street

Butchers.

Bailey Matthew, High street
Brown Richard, West street
Walker John Thomas, Park st.

Corn Millers.

Clarke Obed
Slingsby Jph. jun. Park street

Farmers and Graziers.

Cave Edward, West street
Cunnington Thomas, West st.
Dainty Charles, Park street
Dainty William, *Westhay Farm*
Drakes Jph. *Westhay cottage*
Law Thomas James (yeoman),
Hall yard
Rate William, West street
Royce John, West street
Wadwell William, West street

Fire and Life Offices.

British Equitable—Chas. Stanyon, Bridge street
Midland (fire, life, and hail)—
Elijah Dixon, West street
Medical and General—Thomas
Cunnington, West street
Provincial (fire) and *Alliance*
(life)—John Thomas Bailey,
High street

Railway Passengers' Accidental
—Edward Owen, Bridge st.
United Kingdom and General
Provident Institution (life)—
Edward Owen, Bridge street

Grocers and Drapers.

Bailey John Thomas, High st.
Dixon Elijah, West street
Edgson Edward, Park street
Green William, West street
Harlock George, Park street
Hill William (draper), High st.
Patrick John, West street

Inns and Taverns.

Cross Keys—William Hy. Fane
(and posting house), High st.
Golden Ball—Reuben Dixon,
Bridge street
Red Lion—Mrs Harriet Dixon,
Park street
Wheat Sheaf—Amos Palmer (&
fishmonger), Park street
Wheel—John Hill, West street
Windmill—Jno. Martin, West st.

Beerhouses.

Cunnington John, West street
Dixon Elijah (out-dr.) West st.
Hill William, High street
Skinner Richard, West street
Wragby John, West street

Maltsters.

Bonser James, West street, h.
Woodnewton
Cunnington William, West st.

Plumbers, Painters, &c.

Hawkes Edwin James, Park st.
Wragby John, West street

Stonemasons.

Herson William, High street
Naylor John, West street

Surgeons.

Dain Fred. Robt. *Manor House*
Skinner Wm. Annable, Park st.

Tailors.

Bloom Charles, West street
Burrows Wm. A. West street
Davison Henry, West street
Edgson Edward, Park street

Wheelwrights.

Stokes Chas. (& carpnt.) Park st.
Palmer George, West street

**Wood Turners, Carvers,
&c.**

Bailey John, High street

Bollans William, West street
Dixon Elijah, West street
Dixon Isaac, Apethorpe road
Dixon Leonard, Park street

Dixon Levi, sen. Park street
Dixon Levi, jun. Park street
Green Ventross, West street
Hill William, High street

Carrier.—Mrs Alice Kingston, to Stamford, *Monday and Friday.*

LUTTON PARISH,

Which is partly in the hundred of Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, but principally in this hundred, is bounded on the east by Glatton in Hunts, on the south by Hemington, on the west by Ashton, and on the north by Warmington. In 1420, it was named Ludyington-upon-the-Wold, and it contains 1400 acres; its population in 1801 was 155; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 158; in 1851, 199; in 1861, 196; in 1871, 203 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £1929, and the rateable value £1652. The largest landowners are the exrs. of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam (lords of the manor), and Baron Rothschild.

Manor.—The Abbot of Peterborough, to whom William was under-tenant, had 2½ hides of land, in Lidintone, at the time of the Domesday survey, and the abbey of Ramsey held half a hide here at the same time. The former was then valued at 40s., and the latter at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph Fitzwilliam held the 2½ hides of the fee of the abbey of Burgh, and Ramsey Abbey still held the half a hide. In the reign of Edward I., John Marmion was possessed of this manor, and from him it descended to his son. It was afterwards divided in moieties, and little is known of it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when we find it in the hands of Lord Dacre, who conveyed it to Robert Loftys, who levied a fine of it, and from whom it descended to his posterity. Lord Westmoreland was in possession of it about a century since, but it is now the property of the Fitzwilliam family.

The Village of Lutton, which is small, is 5 miles S.E. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and a tower containing four bells. The living is a rectory, with that of Washingley, in Hunts, united, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £21, 11s. 5½d., and now valued at about £300 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1843 for a rent-charge of £225. There are 38 acres of glebe, and the rector receives an annual payment of £6, 13s. 4d. from Washingley. The exrs. of the Hon. George Fitzwilliam are the patrons, and the Rev. Charles J. Gibbon, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, built in 1856, is a commodious building, and stands at the south end of the village.

The Town Land, about 12 acres, now lets for £34, 10s. per annum.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship here, a cottage given for the purpose by the late Earl Fitzwilliam.

Post-Office.—Letters received through the Oundle Post-Office.

Bodger Henry, blacksmith
Boor John, cottager
Burton Francis, cottager
Burton Richard, cottager
Clark William, carpenter
Craythorn James, cottager

Gibbon Rev. Charles Iliffe,
M.A. rector
Pashler Wm. baker and vict.
<i>Milton Arms</i>
Russell John and Robert, beer-
house and farmers
Stanger William, cottager

Tate Geo. cottager
Weston James, shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.

Brawn Thomas, <i>Manor House</i>
Marshall Nathaniel
Martin Stephen

Carrier.—David Head, to Oundle, *Mon. and Thurs.*, and to Peterborough, *Wed. and Sat.*

NASSINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, on the south by Fotheringhay, by Rockingham forest on the west, and Yarwell on the north. It contains 2406 acres; its population in 1801 was 441; in 1831, 601; in 1841, 721; in 1851, 795; in 1861, 718; and in 1871, 629 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3579; and the gross estimated rental £4181. The soil is principally a

cold clay and gravel, the greater part of the parish is arable, and the Earl of Westmoreland (the lord of the manor), and Messrs Alfred Whitney and Henry Mossop, are the largest owners. The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through a small portion of this parish.

Manor.—Nassintone contained 6 hides of land, and was in the hands of the crown, at the time of the Norman survey. There were 2 mills at the yearly rent of 30s. 8d., and 40 acres of meadow, and a wood a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and the whole was then rated at £30. It continued with the crown till the reign of King John, who granted certain lands here, and at Yarwell, of the value of 25 marks, to David, Earl of Huntingdon, to be held by the service of one knight's fee. In the eighteenth of Edward I. (1289), Dervorguilla, wife of John Balliol, died seized of Nassington and Yarwell, which were held of the crown *in capite*, and taxed by the king's justices as one township, leaving John Balliol, her son and successor. They were afterwards seized into the hands of the crown, and by Edward I. given to John de Britain, Earl of Richmond, and his heirs for ever. These manors being in the possession of the lords of Fotheringhay, were then considered members of that lordship. In the first of Henry VIII., Nassington was granted to Catherine, queen of England, for her life, and at her death it reverted to the crown, and devolved successively to Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. Sir Anthony Mildmay, knight, purchased it for £450, and left it at his decease to his daughter, Lady Mary Fane, wife to Sir Francis Fane, afterwards countess of Westmoreland, and in this family it still continues.

The Village of Nassington, which is nearly a mile in length, stands about six miles north of Oundle, two and a half from Wansford, and ten N.W. from Peterborough.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is of Early Norman date, and consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, and tower, with crocketed spire, and containing five bells; it also contains a very handsomely carved stone font. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Yarwell attached, rated in the king's books at £7, 13s. 4d.; returned at £143, 9s. 3d., and now worth about £300 per annum. The patronage was formerly vested in Archdeacon Bonney, in virtue of his office as prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, this benefice being a peculiar in that diocese, but in 1845 the archdeacon was deprived of the prebendaryship by the ecclesiastical law. The patronage is now vested in the Bishop of Peterborough; Rev. Henry S. Bagshaw, L.L.B., Emanuel College, Cambridge, is curate in charge, and the Rev. Hewitt Linton, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777.

The Vicarage House, a neat building, and the residence of the curate, stands near the church.

There is an *Independent Chapel* here, which will seat about 200 persons, and a granary has been converted into a *Methodist Chapel*.

The National School, erected in 1862, is supported by Government grant, school-pence, and £6 from the proceeds of the Church and Poors' Land.

Charities.—Lady Grace Mildmay, in 1618, left £12 per annum for apprenticing poor children; the rents of the church and Poors' Land, consisting of 6a. 2r. 6p. and a few cottages, now let for £27 a year, of which sum £2, 10s. goes to the school, £2, 10s. is given to the poor at Christmas, and the remainder is appropriated to the repairs of the church. There is also the interest of £20 called the Benefaction Fund, and a bequest of £5 per annum; together with the interest of £100 left in 1819 by Miss Males, for the church Sunday School.

Post-Office at Mr Laxton Speed's.—Letters arrive per Mail Cart from Wansford at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 7.30 P.M. No delivery on Sunday.

Alderman George, baker	Branston Mrs Ann, vict. <i>Three</i>	Dixon Geo. tailor & shopkpr.
Bagshaw Rev. Henry S., LLB.	<i>Mill Bells</i>	Dixon Luke, tailor
curate in charge	Beeson William, blacksmith	Fenn Mrs Eliza, coal mercht.
Bird W. vict. <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>	Coates George, carpenter	Harper Benjamin, baker
Blake Mrs Mary, beerh. <i>Bale</i>	Dixon Alfred, tailor	Hill Joseph, shopkeeper

Jones Mrs Mary, shopkeeper
 Kirkby William, baker
 Kirby William, shoemaker
 Knowles Wm. Bowring, beerhs.
 Lock Ben. vict. *Queen's Head*
 Lock Jas. engineer, machinist
 and timber merchant
 Lock John, timber merchant
 Lovell James, cattle salesman
 Minall Geo. schoolmaster

Mould George, shoemaker and
 vict. *Plough*
 Newborn William, shoemaker
 Palmer John, shopkeeper
 Reedman Wm. timber mercht.
 machineman & farmer
 Speed Laxton, shoemkr. shopkr.
 Stafford John, machine, and
 agri. implemt. mkr. & whelt.
 Walter Isaiah, ropemaker
 Whitney Mr Alfred B.

Wilson Daniel, butcher and
 vict. *Black Horse*

Farmers and Graziers.

Gaudern Cha. *Nassington Lodge*
 Gregory John
 Reeve Richard
 Speed Robert Laxton
 Turnill Chpr. *Sulchay Lodge*
 Whitney Alfred
 Wilson William

Carriers.—Isaiah Walter and Obed Walter to Oundle, *Thursday*, Stamford, *Friday*, and Peterborough, *Saturday*.

SOUTHWICK PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Apethorpe and Glapthorne, and on the west and north by King's Cliffe. It contains 4579 acres, of the rateable value of £4578, and the gross estimated rental is £5295; its population in 1801 was 104; in 1831, 154; in 1841, 171; in 1851, 152; in 1861, 131; and in 1871, 265 souls. The parish is watered by a branch of the Nene; the soil is principally a strong clay. The Rev. G. H. W. Capron (the lord of the manor), the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess of Cardigan, and Lord Overstone, are the principal proprietors. Crosswayhandlodge, in the forest of Rockingham, formerly extra-parochial, now belongs to this parish.

Manor.—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey; but in the reign of Henry II., William de Lisurs held one hide of land here. In the reign of Henry III., Thomas Knivett held this manor, and with his successors it continued for several generations. It was held under the De Montforts. From the family of Knivett it passed in marriage to that of Lynne, William Lynne dying seized of it, in the third of Henry VIII. (1511). The lordship continued with this family also for generations, indeed there are few manors that have passed through fewer families. It passed by purchase to the late owner in 1839, at whose death in 1872 he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. G. H. W. Capron, the present owner.

The Village of Southwick is situate about three miles N.N.W. of Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel with square tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing two bells. The church was restored in 1864, when new windows were put in, principally at the expense of the patron. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £8, 7s. 6d., and its present value is about £150 per annum. The Rev. G. H. W. Capron is the present patron, and the Rev. Thomas Rd. Browne, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure. In the chancel is a beautiful monument to the Lynne family.

Southwick Hall, the seat and property of the Rev. G. H. W. Capron, is an ancient structure, situate at the east end of the village. It was repaired by its late owner in 1848.

Perio Grounds, in ancient records called the township of Perio, is within the liberty of Southwick. The name of Perio Grounds, according to local tradition, originated from an exclamation of Mary, Queen of Scots, while passing by here on her way to Fotheringhay, when, catching sight of the castle for the first time, she exclaimed, with a sudden presentiment of her fate, "*Perio!*" (I perish). Here was formerly an hospital, priory, or chantry, dedicated to St John and St Martin, to which belonged three chaplains; but the founder, or the nature of the endowment, are alike unknown. At the survey, in 1535, the profits of Perio chantry were valued at £5, 9s. 9d., but it does not appear to whom they were given.

Charities.—The Poors' Land, consisting of 10a. 1r. 22p., lets for about £41, 10s. per annum; the poors' stock consists of £250 three per cent.

consols. Mrs Mary Lynne, a few years since, left the interest of £500 to be distributed at the discretion of the vicar.

Letters are received through the Oundle Post-Office. Letter-Box cleared at 4.35 P.M.

Capron Rev. George H. W. <i>Southwick Hall</i>	Hill James, gamekeeper	Farmers and Graziers.
Brown Rev. Thomas Richard, M.A. vicar	Jillens Joseph, farm bailiff,	Browning Jas. <i>Apethorpe Lodge</i>
Bradshaw Benjamin Miller, <i>Perio Mill</i>	<i>Blackmorethick Lodge</i>	Freeman Tn. <i>Southwick Grange</i>
Gathercole Rev. Michael Au- gustus, M.A. curate	Langford Thomas, shopkeepr.	Hollis John, <i>Forest Farm</i>
	Rose Edward, shopkeeper and vict. <i>Shuckburgh Arms,</i>	James Fred. (& assor. of taxes)
	Shrive John, farm bailiff, <i>Stone</i> <i>Pit Lodge</i>	Mash Mrs Ann
		Whitney Hudson, <i>Crossway- hand Lodge</i>

TANSOR PARISH.

Tansor, or Tansover, situated on the banks of the Nene, is bounded on the east and south by Warmington and Polebrook, and on the west and north by Oundle and Fotheringhay. It contains 1410 acres; its population in 1801 was 167; in 1831, 255; in 1841, 303; in 1851, 256; in 1861, 248; and in 1871, 231 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £2660; and the rateable value £2258. The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through the parish. The soil is of a gravelly nature, but very productive; and the Earl of Westmoreland (lord of the manor), General Viscount Melville, Messrs John Linnell, John Cunningham, and Henry Mossop, are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Tanesour consisted of six hides of land at the time of the general survey, and was in the hands of the crown. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., 12 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated in the Confessor's time at £20, but was now advanced to £30. In the reign of Henry II., this lordship was in the hands of Hatvil de St James, and in Henry III.'s time, Roald Fitz-Alan and Ralph de Camoys held one knight's fee here of the honor of Clare. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Ralph de Camoys levied a fine of this manor, and in the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), his successor, John Camoys, and John Gifford accounted for half a knight's fee here. The moiety of this manor in the possession of the Camoys, continued with them for several generations; and the Gifford moiety passed to the families of Holt and Norwich, and in the first of Charles I. (1625), John Norwich, Esq., was in possession of it. The Camoys moiety passed, in the reign of Henry VIII., into the hands of Sir Guy Woolston, Knight, from whose family it passed to the Kebles. Escheating afterwards to the crown, the manor of Tansor was granted, in the fifth of Edward VI. (1551), to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight. His granddaughter carried it in marriage to Sir Francis Fane, Knight, who was created Earl of Westmoreland in 1624, and with his descendants it still continues.

The Village of Tansor, which is small, is situated on an eminence, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, built about the year 1150, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and a square ivy-mantled tower containing three bells. This church represents various styles of architecture. The ground story of the west part of the nave belongs to the Transitional period, as do also the north door and lower part of the font. The east part of the nave is of Lancet character, as are also the chancel, and double piscina, and the tower arch. Three windows in the south aisle are Geometrical. One window in the north aisle, and the upper part of the font, are Curvilinear, and the east window is Rectilinear. In the Lancet period the church appears to have been entirely remodelled. The font is rather interesting, the supports being Transitional, and the upper part having the ball-flower of the Decorated period, but of an enormous size. There are some splendid old seats, said to have been brought from the college church at Fotheringhay. A new organ was placed in the nave in 1861. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, 12s. 11d., but now worth about

£400 per annum. The advowson belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the Rev. Henry T. Liveing, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1777 for 240 acres. In the chancel is a fine brass, date 1440, to a former (Catholic) rector of this parish (Rev. J. Cole). Two former rectors of the parish were raised to the episcopal bench—viz., Dr Porter, Bishop of Clougher, and Dr Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta.

The Rectory House, a handsome stone structure near the church, was built in 1862 by the present rector.

Charities.—The yearly sum of £5 is received from Bellamy's charity, for apprenticing poor children. The town estate consists of an allotment of 16 acres, now let for £40 a year, which sum is applied by direction of the rector to the purchase of coals, which are distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Letters arrive through the Oundle Post-Office at 7 A.M. Letter-Box cleared at 6 P.M.

Blackshaw Mr William
Bradshaw James, parish clerk
Hudson Timothy, shoemaker
Ireson Jno. Watts, stonemason
builder, grocer, & baker
Living Rev. Henry Thomas,
M.A. rector
Newton Mrs Elizabeth Marr

Plowright Mr Thomas
Preston Josiah, beerh. & farmer
Sawford William, miller, baker,
farmer, & vict. *White Horse*
Farmers.
(*Marked * are Yeomen.*)
Bonser George Smith, *Lodge*

*Cunnington John, *Lodge*
Godfrey Mrs Philippa, *Manor*
House
*Linnell John
Pitts Charles, *Lodge*
Siddons Henry

WOOD-NEWTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Nassington and Glapthorne, and on the west and north by Apethorpe. It was formerly a chapelry to Nassington, but is now an independent parish. It contains 1020 acres; its population in 1801 was 268; in 1831, 449; in 1841, 483; in 1851, 256; in 1861, 529; in 1871, 491 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2264; and the gross estimated rental £2641. The Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

Manor.—This lordship is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the reign of Henry II., Robert de Cerney held 3 hides of land here of the fee of Marmion. It passed soon after into the possession of the family of Engaine, and Henry Engaine, who died in 1261, gave it to the priory of Fineshade, founded by Richard Engaine, his ancestor. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the prior of that convent was lord of Newton. From the survey of the possessions of the priory, made in 1535, the yearly profits arising from this manor were valued at £16; and after the dissolution, it was given to Edward, Lord Clynton. In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor was in the possession of Sir William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and afterwards passed to the hands of the crown. In the fifth of Edward VI. (1551), it was granted to Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, whose granddaughter and heir, Mary, carried it in marriage to Sir Francis Fane, knight, afterwards created Earl of Westmoreland.

The Village of Wood-Newton, so called to distinguish it from the other Newtons in the county, is pretty large, and stands on the road from Oundle to King's Cliffe, about 4½ miles N. by W. of the former town.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a very ancient structure, and stands at the top of the village, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, with square embattled tower containing two bells. It has been recently restored. The living is a vicarage with Apethorpe annexed, worth £300 per annum, in the deanery of Oundle, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Meux Roxby, M.A.

The Vicarage House, which stands near the church, is a handsome brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1871 at a cost of about £2000, towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £1400.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* erected in 1840.

Charities.—Lady Mildmay, in 1618, left £9 per annum for apprenticing poor children here; and the church estate, left by Wm. Porter, consists of 16 acres, a cottage and garden, which let for £34, 10s. a year.

Letters are received through the Wansford Post-Office at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Barfield Samuel, wheelwright, carptr. & coachbuilder	Jacob James, gardener	Spendlove Samuel, shoemaker
Bollans Mrs Rebecca, gardener	Jacob Thomas, gardener	Strickson Wm. harness-maker
Carley Richard, baker	King John, gardener	Wade Charles, baker
Cook James, cottager	Landin James, gardener	
Desbrow Ezekiel, tailor	Landin Robert, gardener	Farmers and Graziers.
Desbrow Mr Robert	Morris Samuel, blacksmith	Bonser Thomas, h. at <i>Ellon</i> ,
Fermedows Wm. beerhouse and jobber	Mould John, shoemaker	Huntingtonshire
Fermedows William, jun. jobber and vict. <i>Swan</i>	Mould John, gardener	Hardy John Thomas
Hardy Mrs Mary	Mould Simmons, shopkeeper	Hardy Thomas
Hardy John Thomas, vict. <i>Horse and Jockey</i>	Mould William, carpenter	Landin William
Jacobson William, stonemason	Paine Jno. vict. <i>Hare & Hounds</i>	Mould Simmons
	Richardson William, butcher	Needham Francis (and miller)
	Roxby Rev. Hy. M., M.A. vicar	Paine John
	Skinner John, stonemason	Rimington Francis, <i>Manor House</i>
	Spendlove Mrs Frances, shopkr.	

Carriers.—John King, to Oundle, on *Tues.*, *Thurs.*, and *Sat.*; James Landin, Robert Landin, and Mrs Rebecca Bollans, to Stamford, on *Tuesday* and *Friday*.

YARWELL PARISH

Is bounded by Nassington on the east, south, and west, and by Wansford on the north. It contains 1830 acres; and its rateable value is £1990; the gross estimated rental is £2362; and its population in 1801 was 225; in 1831, 369; in 1841, 389; in 1851, 450; in 1861, 417; in 1871, 395 souls. The soil is various, but principally a cold clay. The greater part of the parish is arable, and the Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor, and the principal landowner.

Manor.—Yarwell, or Jarewell, is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the reign of Henry II. it was certified that William de Lisurs held 1 hide of land here and in Southwick. In succeeding times Nassington and Yarwell were accounted one lordship or township, and being reputed members of Fotheringhay had always the same possessors (see Nassington parish). In the seventh of Edward VI. (1553), it was granted by the crown to Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, and was carried in marriage with other neighbouring manors, by his granddaughter Mary, to Sir Francis Fane, afterwards Earl of Westmoreland, and with his descendants it still continues. Yarwell was formerly within the bounds of Rockingham Forest.

Sulchay Walk and Lodge, formerly extra-parochial, and included in the liberty of Yarwell, and containing 1060 acres, were formerly the residences of officers pertaining to King's-Cliffe-bailiwick, within the limits of Rockingham Forest, and the office of forester was anciently held by the family of Yarwell. In the reign of Henry VIII. Henry Keeble was forester, and was succeeded by his grandson, from whom the forestership, with other lands and manors, passed to William Lord Mountjoy. These possessions were afterwards granted by the crown to Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, from whom they descended through his granddaughter to the Earl Westmoreland, whose descendant is the present possessor.

The Village of Yarwell is about 1¼ mile S. by W. of Wansford.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and square tower containing three bells. The north and south aisles, having given way, were removed in 1782. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Nassington, of which the Rev. H. Linton is incumbent; the Rev. Samuel Flood, B.A., is the minister in charge. The tithes were commuted in 1840; the award of rent-charge is £74, 2s. 6d. to the improPRIATORS, and £187, 7s. to the vicar.

There is a neat *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in the village, erected in 1840; and there is a mixed school now being erected by voluntary subscription, Government and other grants, on a site given by Lord Westmoreland, at a cost of about £300. It is a substantial building of stone, and will accommodate 80 children, and consists of school-room, class-room, south porch, and bell turret.

Charities.—Lady Grace Mildmay, in 1618, left £9 per annum for apprenticing poor children belonging to this parish. The church and poor's estate consists of 18 acres, which lets for about £29, 10s. per annum, half of which is

expended upon the repairs of the Church, and the other half distributed at Christmas to the poor. The interest of £40, called the poor's money, is distributed on St Thomas's day to the poor.

Post-Office at Mr William Beeson's. Letters arrive from Wansford at 6.15 A.M. and at 12.35 P.M., and are despatched thereto at 7.30 P.M.

Beeson Mrs Mary, grocer & drapr.
Beeson Wm. general smith, rate
& tax collr. & post-office
Blades Thomas, shoemaker
Dickens Robert, wheelwright
and blacksmith
Flood Rev. Samuel, M.A. min-
ister in charge
Glithero John, vict. *Angel*
Gregory Edward, baker

Hubbard David, cottager
Hubbard William, stonemason
Ireson George, stonemason
Ireson Oakley, stonemason
Ireson Richard, stonemason
Ireson Samuel, stonemason
Ireson Thomas, stonemason
Kent Robt. V. market gardnr.
Parkinson John, tailor

Peach Joseph, cottager
Stevens Stephen, beerhouse

Farmers and Graziers.

Blowfield Jonathan
Jelley Hy. miller, corn-factor,
and maltster, *Yarwell Mills*
Jelley Thomas Henry
Southam Hy. ho. *Stibbington*

POLEBROOK HUNDRED.

THE boundaries of this hundred are formed by the hundred of Willybrook on the north, by Huntingdonshire on the east, by the hundreds of Huxlow and Navisford on the south, and on the west by the hundred of Corby. In form it is not unlike the figure 8; but it has also a detached portion, lying between Willybrook hundred and Hunts. It extends over an area of 19,899 acres, exclusive of the parishes of Thurning and Winwick, portions of which are in Hunts. Pochebroc or Pokebroc, as it was anciently written, was one of the eight hundreds possessed by the abbey of Burgh (Peterborough). In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), it was called Polebrook, and the Abbot of Peterborough was lord of it. After the suppression of that house, Henry VIII. settled it with Huxlow and Navisford hundreds, as the jointure of Queen Catherine, his consort, during her life; upon her decease it reverted to the crown, and in the ninth of James I. (1611), it was granted to John Eldred, and William Whitmore, Esqs. It soon after passed into the possession of the family of Montague, and descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. It is divided into nine parishes, including the market town of Oundle, and the following is an enumeration of the acreage (taken from the rate-books), the number of houses, and population in 1871, together with the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each place:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Barnwell, St Andrews.....	1,520	59	6	—	116	116	232	£ 2,411	£ 2,712
Benefield, Upper.....	4,468	70	3	—	182	157	339	5,934	7,074
„ Lower.....		42	—	—	96	108	204		
Hemington.....	1,309	32	—	—	84	92	176	1,466	1,727
Luddington in the Brook (part of).....	620	18	1	—	50	41	91	998	1,179
Oundle.....	4,975	598	40	—	1,377	1,491	2,868	14,548	17,207
Ashton, ham.....		38	1	—	77	76	153		
Polebrook.....	2,716	101	11	—	227	214	441	3,256	3,593
Armston, ham.....		4	—	—	9	11	20		
Thurning (part of).....	1,001	17	1	—	38	33	71	1,276	1,541
Warmington.....	3,731	167	5	—	376	319	695	5,662	6,623
Winwick.....	959	30	3	—	66	62	128	1,829	2,185
	21,299	1,176	71	—	2,698	2,720	5,418	37,380	43,841

CHARITIES OF POLEBROOK HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary reports. See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1604.	Rev. Nicholas Latham.....	Barnwell St Andrew and Barnwell All Saints, hospital and schools.....	£567 0 0
1620.	Ditto (72a. 3r. 19p. ...)	Ditto, charitable purposes.....	60 0 0
	The Mortgage Doles.....	Ditto, poor.....	0 13 4
	Church Estate (13a. 4p.).....	Benefield parish.....	20 0 0
	Poors' land.....	Ditto.....	4 5 0
	Poors' money (£80).....	Ditto.....	4 0 0
1783.	Rev. Francis Broade (£300).....	Ditto, school.....	20 0 0
	Ditto (£100).....	Ditto, poor.....	4 10 0
1669.	Rev. Nicholas Latham.....	Hemington and Luddington } parish, school.....	17 10 0
	Montague Dole.....	Hemington parish, ditto.....	0 13 4
	Ditto.....	Luddington, ditto.....	0 13 4

THE CHARITIES OF OUNDLE.

	The Feoffee, or Town Estate (43a. 3r. 23p.).....	Public purposes.....	117 13 5
1723.	John Clifton (£300).....	Two poor blind persons.....	15 0 0
1556.	Sir William Laxton (estate).....	Grammar school.....	1057 10 0
	Ditto.....	Ditto, almshouse.....	166 12 0
1658.	Clement Bellamy.....	For apprenticing children.....	5 0 0
1697.	Ann Taylor (2a. 8p.).....	To a poor scholar.....	5 5 0
1611.	Rev. Nicholas Latham (estate).....	Hospital and school.....	600 0 0
1743.	Stephen Bramston (a warehouse) to the master of the hospital and school.....	.....	10 0 0
1801.	John Paine, tenements free for poor Dissenters.....	.....	0 0 0
	Ditto (£300), minister and congregation of Protestant Dissenters.....	.....	15 0 0
1705.	Jemima Creed (20 acres).....	Hamlet of Ashton, school.....	57 10 0
1611.	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent).....	Polebrook parish, poor.....	2 0 0
1862.	Rev. Charles Isham (£100, 3 per cents.).....	Six poor widows.....	3 0 0
	School Endowment.....	Warmington parish.....	6 0 0
	Poors' Money (£100).....	Ditto, poor.....	3 10 0
			£2763 5 5

BARNWELL ST ANDREW AND ALL SAINTS PARISHES.

Barnwell St Andrew, so called from the patron saint of the church, and to distinguish it from Barnwell All Saints, is bounded by the latter parish and Clapton on the south, on the east by Ashton, on the west by Aldwinkle and the river Nene, and on the north by Oundle. It contains 1520 acres; its population in 1801 was 154; in 1831, 284; in 1841, 282; in 1861, 240; in 1871, 332 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2410, 14s.; and the estimated gross rental, £2712. The soil is principally a clay or strong loam; the agriculture of the lordship has been much improved, and the Duke of Buccleuch is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. There are nearly 300 acres of woodland in this parish. Barnwell, it is said, derives its name from its numerous wells and springs, which in the olden time were famed for the cure of diseases in children; hence the name Bairn (child) well. In the reign of Henry III., the Barnwells were distinguished by the name of King's Barnwell, and Barnwell le Moigne.

The Castle.—Barnwell Castle was supposed to have been built by Reginald le Moigne, in the reign of Henry I. (A.D. 1132); but according to the best authority, the present castle was built in 1264, in the reign of Henry III., by Berengarius le Moigne, but by an investigation made the third year of Edward I. (1274), the said Berengarius was found to have forfeited all right to the estate, and was compelled, *de warranto*, in 1279, to cede the castle and manor to William, Abbot

of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon, to which abbey it belonged, till the general suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. ; Sir Edward Montague, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, purchased it of that monarch, in the thirty-second of his reign (1540), and repaired and beautified it, and it subsequently became the baronial residence of his noble descendants. The remains now standing are four circular massy bastion towers, each forming an angle of a quadrangular court; the great gateway to the south flanked by similar towers, a small door on the west, now built up, with doors into the bastions, and a great portion of the walls, which are three feet thick throughout. These remains are seated on a hill, a short distance from the village. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Manor.—Barnwell consisted of 6 hides of land at the time of the general survey, which were in the possession of the Abbot of Ramsey. There were two mills of the yearly rent of 24s., 40 acres of meadow, and a wood, and the whole, which was valued before the Conquest at 30s., was then advanced to £4. In the reign of Henry II., these 6 hides were in the hands of Reginald le Moigne. In the fifty-fourth of Henry III. (1269), Berenger le Moigne had a grant of weekly markets here, on Monday and Friday, with an eight-day one, commencing on the eve of the festival of St Michael. In the fourth of Edward I. (1275), this market was suppressed, as being prejudicial to the Abbot of Peterborough's market at Oundle. In the sixth of the same reign, the Abbot of Ramsey having obtained this manor from Berenger le Moigne, obtained a licence for a weekly market to be held on Wednesday, and the annual fair to continue as before. As has been stated above, the manor of Barnwell continued with the abbey of Ramsey till its dissolution, when it passed into the hands of Sir Edward Montague, Knight, and descended to his posterity. Both the Barnwells, with the adjoining lordships of Hemington, Luddington, and the hamlets of Armston and Kingsthorpe, on the death of the last Duke of Montague, became the property of the late Lord Montague, of Dilton, in right of his mother, the Duchess Dowager of Buccleuch and Queensberry, daughter of the said Duke. On the death of Henry James, Baron Montague, in 1845, the title [became extinct, and these estates descended to his nephew, the present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

The Village of Barnwell consists of one long street of straggling houses. A brook runs through the centre, and is crossed by rustic bridges; the side road is planted with elm trees, and forms a pretty rural picture. It stands about 2 miles S.E. of Oundle; and at a short distance from the village is a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Barnwell, from its situation, is much subject to floods; on the 17th of June 1721, a heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, inundated the village; the water rising to the height of 5 or 6 feet in the houses, drowned several sheep, and in subsiding, carried a waggon laden with wood along with it for 200 yards.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, consists of a nave and side-aisles, of the Curvilinear date, and with a reredos of very remarkable work, at the end of each; a south porch and chancel, and a tower, containing two bells, and surmounted by one of those beautiful spires so characteristic of this part of the county. The chancel, which dates 200 years later than the nave, is in the Perpendicular style, and has been much improved and embellished by the present rector. A large east window with five lights, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, was inserted in 1851. The arch has recently been opened in the north wall, in connection with a small side chapel (Latham's Chapel), lately added, to contain the monument of the Rev. Nicholas Latham, which formerly stood in the chancel. The organ has also been removed to this chapel, which is separated from the nave by a back screen. The old piscina discovered under Latham's monument, is now placed in the south wall, and enlarged to form a credence table—a foot pace for the altar has also been added. The floor of the chancel is of black and white marble, and is separated from the nave by a low stone screen with brass gate. The style of this "little model church," as it is termed by a local archæologist (Mr Sharp), "may be described as altogether Lancet, except two

Curvilinear windows, and the spire. The corbel shafts which support the chancel arch, and the richly moulded capitals, form a good example of Lancet work of the very best kind." The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, consolidated since 1830 with Barnwell All Saints, rated in the king's books at £17, 2s., but now worth about £480 per annum. The right of patronage, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, is now in the Duke of Buccleuch, as lord of the manor. The Rev. George W. Huntingford, M.A., is the present rector.

The Rectory House, which stands west of the church, is a good building now undergoing a thorough repair, principally at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and when completed will have a very handsome appearance.

In the chancel is the monument to the memory of the Rev. Nicholas Latham, a local benefactor, and for fifty-one years "parson of this parish," and founder of the hospital. He died on the 4th of August 1620.

The Hospital, for a warden and eleven poor persons, called "Parson Latham's Hospital," was founded and endowed in the second of James I. (1604), by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, rector of this parish. The hospital is now being rebuilt on the same site; it consists of a quadrangle 50 feet wide, with a handsome hall, and 12 rooms with recesses for beds, &c. The cost of the building will be over £2000, derived from Latham's charity and the munificence of the Duke of Buccleuch. The inmates receive the following weekly sums—viz., the warden, 8s. 6d., sub-warden, 8s. 4d., eight others of the corporation, 8s. each, two juniors, 7s. 6d. each, and two nurses receive 4s. 6d. each, for attending upon the sick. Of this pay, 1s. per week to each is added out of Bigley's charity. The pensioners are chosen by the rector and churchwardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the place are appointed as bailiffs or managers of the hospital and its estates.

The Boys' School, erected and endowed by "Parson Latham," is also a good substantial building. An unlimited number of boys are taught free, but fifteen only receive a blue coat once a year from Latham's charity. The master's yearly salary at present is £60, with a residence. The schools of Brigstock, Weekly or Warkton, and Hemington or Luddington, were also to receive sums yearly out of the hospital estates, and exhibitions for 2 scholarships in Cambridge were founded. By deed, dated 6th January 1620, the same Nicholas Latham granted to certain trustees an estate in Shelton parish for the use of the poor. This property consists of 72a. 3r. 19p., and lets for about £60 per annum. It is believed to be the intention of the Duke of Buccleuch to build new schools in a short time, better adapted to the present wants.

William Bigley, gent., of Edmonton, who died in 1824, and was buried in this parish church, was also a great benefactor to Barnwell. He was born here of poor parents, and educated at Latham's school, apprenticed out of that charity to a baker at Oundle, from whence he went to London, and acquired considerable property. By will, dated July 20th, 1824, he devised £4000, new 4 per cent. bank annuities in trust, till the interest amounted to £300, when it was to be applied to the erection of a new schoolhouse, for 15 poor girls, of Barnwell and Oundle. Then £1000 of the principal sum of £4000, was to be invested, and out of the proceeds £20 a year to be allowed to the school-mistress, and £1 to the clothing of each of the girls; the surplus to be paid to the mistress, for providing fire, candles, &c.

Another £1000, the interest to be paid as follows—£20 a year to increase the salary of the master of Latham's school. Ten boys to be added to that school, and £10 of the annual proceeds of the said £1000 to be applied to their clothing, and £5 to apprentice one of the boys annually. The other £2000 he left in trust to the trustees of Latham's Hospital, to pay and apply the dividends thereof every year, to and amongst the poor pensioners of the said hospital, &c. The Duke of Buccleuch gave the ground, and a new girls' school was built, which with the old school and hospital, the church, and the picturesque ruins of the castle, render Barnwell an interesting village.

This place is also noted for the salubrity of its air, and the longevity of its inhabitants, as the obituary of its hospital shows. Its first warden, John Orton, died in 1607, at the advanced age of 101 years.

Worthy.—Mr Thomas Bell, late of this village, was the author of “The Ruins of Liveden,” a poem, and other works.

Post-Office.—William Allen, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Oundle at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched to Northampton at 6.10 P.M.

Austin Joseph, blacksmith	Parker Rowland, schoolmaster	Stevens James, painter, paper-
Chapman Richard, butcher	and organist, <i>The Cottage</i>	hanger, & gravestone engvr.
Cooper Jas. corn & flour dealer	Payne William, station-master	Tomlin Mrs Ann, dressmaker
Gascoigne George, wheelwright	Pratt William, parish clerk	Wright Thos. bailiff to Duke
Haynes Miss Mary, schoolmistress	Quincey John, vict. <i>Montague</i>	of Buccleuch
Hollis Thomas, sawyer	<i>Arms</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Huntingford Rev. Geo. Wm.	Russell Wm. George, baker, &c.	Baker George Fred. (and mil-
M. A. rector	Sharp John, village crier	ler), <i>Barnwell Mill</i>
Kisbee Thomas, shopkeeper	Slater Robert, carpenter	Bletsae Bernard (yeoman)
Kisbee William W. stonemason	Smith Mr James	Bletsae Mrs Fanny, <i>Lodge</i>
Maddison Daniel, molecatcher	Smith Thomas, shoemaker	Fortescue James, <i>Lodge</i>
Ogilvie Robert John, grocer	Stevens Daniel, land surveyor,	Russell William, <i>West Lodge</i>
and provision dealer	painter, decorator, & grave-	Smith Mrs Emma, <i>Lodge</i>
	stone engraver	Smith Mrs Charlotte

BENEFIELD PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Oundle, on the south by Brigstock, on the west by Weldon, and on the north by Southwick. It includes the villages of Upper and Lower Benefield, and contains 4468 acres, in which there is an extra-parochial lodge, now annexed to Southwick. The population in 1801 was 354; in 1831, 519; in 1841, 348; in 1851, 539; in 1861, 536; in 1871, 543 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5934, and the gross estimated rental £7074. Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., is the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. At the west of the church stood an ancient castle, encompassed by a moat, enclosing about an acre of ground; and a little from Lower Benefield, are nine hollows in the fields called the Swallows, through which the land-floods occasionally flow and disappear—a phenomenon, the explanation of which is involved in much doubt.

Manor.—Benefield consisted of three hides of land at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which were held of the crown, by Richard Fitz Gislebert. There were five acres of meadow and wood, and the whole was valued at 10s. In the reign of Henry II. two of these hides were in the hands of William de Lisurs, and another was of the fee of the abbey of Burgh. In the eighteenth of King John (1217), this manor was given to Baldwin de Guisnes; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Humphrey de Bassingbourne, and John de L'Isle, were lords of Benefield and its members. In the eleventh of Henry VIII. (1519), Eleanor Melton, relict of Sir John Melton, died seized of this manor, held of the abbey of Peterborough, and was succeeded by Sir John Zouche, her son, by her first husband, John Zouche, Esq. In the reign of Charles I., the Earl of Warwick was lord of the manor and castle of Benefield; and when it passed from this family is not known. It was afterwards in the possession of the family of Middleton, from which it passed by purchase to the Earl of Powis. The Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Lower Benefield, which is small, is situate about three and a half miles west of Oundle. Upper Benefield is somewhat larger, and contains a good inn; it is about one mile N.W. of the former. The lord of the manor, who is a very improving landlord, has built several houses in the parish.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, occupies an elevated situation in the lower village. It was rebuilt, except the chancel, in 1847, and is partly in the Early English, and partly in the Decorated style. It is one of the

prettiest churches in the county, and certainly the most superbly fitted up. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, a side chapel, and a square tower containing five bells, and surmounted by a handsome spire. The chancel is separated from the nave by a beautifully carved oak screen, surmounted by a crowned rood cross; and the pulpit, altar, and reredos, are of elegantly carved stone; the altar and reredos being richly gilded. The sedilia has been renewed and richly painted and gilded; the choir stalls, lectern, and prayer desk are of elegantly carved oak. There is an organ by Holdich, and the font is of Caen stone, octagonal in form, and exceedingly rich. The roof of the chancel is painted, gilded, and starred; the east window, and eight others, are filled with richly stained glass, the former being a copy of a window in Ely Cathedral. The floor of the whole church is laid with encaustic tiles, and may with confidence be pronounced a perfect gem. Mr Derrick of Oxford was the architect, and Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., the patron, defrayed the cost of nearly the whole, and presented a Bible magnificently bound, which cost eighty guineas.

The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, valued in the king's books at £35, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £600 per annum. The Rev. C. C. Spencer, M.A., is the rector, and the Rev. A. Lendrum, M.A., curate in charge. The tithes were commuted in 1820 for about 336 acres of land, and now returned at 470 acres, belonging to the rectory. *The Rectory House*, a commodious residence, stands adjacent to the church.

Here is a day and Sunday-school endowed with £20, the interest of £300 left by the Rev. Francis Broade in 1783. In addition to this sum, J. W. Russell, Esq., pays £80, and the rector adds the remainder to the amount of £100. The Rev. F. Broade also left the interest of £100 to the poor.

Biggin Hall, an ancient mansion, situated in a beautiful park, is the occasional residence of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., and now occupied by his son J. D. Russell, Esq., J.P.

Post-Office.—Mrs Jane Cunningham, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Oundle at 8.10 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.30 P.M.

(Marked 1 reside at Upper Benefield.)

1 Barret James, baker
Berridge Thomas, shopkeeper
Bell Robert, shoemaker
Berkeley Miles, Esq.
Bullock Jas. Maxwell, school-master and organist
1 Carley Austin, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*.
Chapman William, butcher
1 Colston Mrs Elizabeth
1 Cunningham Edward, butcher and shopkeeper
Cunnington Mrs Jane, shopkeeper, post-office
1 Dixon William, jobber
1 Dolby Joseph, cottager

Everest Mrs Elizabeth
Gilby Samuel, blacksmith
1 Height Charles, cottager
1 Hudson Mrs Ann
Lendrum Rev. Alexander, M.A. curate in charge
Lilley Mrs Elizabeth
Meadows Jno. builder & farmer
Osborne John, gamekeeper
1 Streather Thos. stonemason
Pirrell Joseph, baker
1 Wood John, wheelwright

Farmers and Graziers.

1 Ball William

1 Bellamy John
1 Carley Austin
1 Colston John
1 Daris John
Dewar Octavius S.
1 Dixon William
Eaton George
Everest Ed. *Springwood Lodge*
Everett Mrs Maria, *Rectory Farm*
Freeman Thomas, *Lodge*
1 Marsh Thos. *Yokehill Lodge*
Preston William
1 Sharman Thomas Samuel, *Benefield Grange*

HEMINGTON PARISH

Is bounded by Lutton and Luddington on the south, Thurning on the west, and Polebrook and Kingsthorpe on the north. It contains 1309 acres, of the rateable value of £1466. Its population in 1801 was 106; in 1831, 133; in 1841, 147; in 1851, 175; in 1861, 152; and in 1871, 176 souls. The gross estimated rental is £1727. The soil is in general a stiff clay, and the Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole. The noble family of Montague, so distinguished for its wealth and influence in the annals of Northamptonshire, took its rise in this parish.

Manor.—The Abbot of Ramsey held 2½ hides of land in Hemington at the time of the general survey. There were 10 acres of meadow, and in the Confessor's reign the whole had been valued at 10s., but was now advanced to 20s.

Berengerius le Moyne held these in the reign of Henry II. ; in the time of Henry III., Sir Richard de Heminton, knight, was lord of this manor, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VI. Here was also another manor held of the fee of Burgh. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Abbots of Ramsey and Burgh, John de Hemington, John Sandown, and John Bardown, were lords of Hemington and its members. In the fourth of Henry VII. (1488), Robert Est of London, in consideration of £100, conveyed the manor of Hemington to Thomas Montague, gent. This Thomas Montague was the ancestor of the illustrious house of that name, and from him this manor, with other neighbouring lordships, lineally descended to the present noble proprietor. (See Barnwell St Andrew parish.) After the dissolution of the religious houses, the lands here belonging to the abbey of Ramsey were sold by letters patent to Sir Edward Montague for £343. Other possessions here, belonging to the nunnery of Hinchbrook, came also by purchase to the Montague family. About a quarter of a mile eastward of the church, are the remains of the old manor-house, once the ancestral residence of this noble family. It was surrounded by a moat, enclosing about 8 acres. It is now converted into tenements, in one of which, still entire and unmutated, is an ancient chimney-piece of fine stone, reaching to the ceiling, about 9 feet in width, with fluted columns, and of a most elegant and elaborate design.

The Village of Hemington, which is very small, is about 4½ miles S.E. by E. of Oundle. It is situated high, on level ground.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, stands east of the village, and consists of nave, chancel, west tower, and south porch ; but before its restoration in 1872, there was no chancel or porch, while the nave, with its square-headed windows (taken from the ruins of the old hall), had an entirely domestic appearance, and the tower alone (of fifteenth century date), survived of the mediæval building. At the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, the whole has been restored under the direction of Mr R. Herbert Carpenter, and the late William Slater, architects. The new works are carried out in the style of the fourteenth century. The east window of the chancel is of three lights, with rich tracery, and under it is a reredos, formed by three arches, in which is painted the Crucifixion, by Mr D. Bell. There is a priests' door, and on each side is a two-light window. The chancel arch is a reproduction of an arch which had formerly existed, and of which a few stones had been built up in the wall ; these stones are inserted in the new work. The nave has had new two-light windows inserted instead of the square ones, which have been transferred to the vicarage, but its original oak roof of Jacobean date remains. In the chancel are fixed the magnificent old oak stalls which, patched and dilapidated as they were, proved to have originally been brought from Fotheringhay Castle Chapel, or from the church there. They are of a singular shape, the ends curling round in the form of a bishop's pastoral staff. The carving of these, and of the "misereres" is of great beauty, as are the angels carved on the stall divisions. Besides these, portions of carved screenwork and tracery were found ; these have been worked up in the new pulpit. The body was rebuilt in 1666. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Luddington in the Brook, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £6, 9s. 7d., and returned at £130. Here are some ancient oak stalls, said to have been brought from the collegiate church of Fotheringhay upon its demolition, amongst them being the dean's seat. The Duke of Buccleuch is the patron, and the Rev. Benjamin N. Cherry, B.A., incumbent.

The Vicarage, a neat building, stands near the church, and was erected by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1849.

The School was also erected by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1855, and is entirely supported by him.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive through Oundle.

Barnes Samuel, parish clerk
Barrett John, farm bailiff
Cherry Rev. Benj. N., B.A. vicar
Ducker Miss, schoolmistress

Kirk Henry, vict. *Bill & Hatchet*
Sanders Joseph, shoemaker
Walter Joseph, jobber

Farmers and Graziers.
Cooper Henry, *Hemington House*
Crawley Strickson, *Hemington Lodge*

LUDDINGTON IN THE BROOK (PART OF) PARISH.

This parish is partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon, but principally in this hundred. The whole parish, according to the parliamentary returns, contains only 620 acres; its population in 1801 was 104; in 1831, 117; in 1841, 139; in 1851, 130; in 1861, 128; and in 1871, 104 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £998; and the gross estimated rental £1179. The Duke of Buccleuch is the present lord of the manor, and principal proprietor. The boundaries of the parish are formed by Huntingdonshire on the east, by Winwick on the south, by Thurning and Hemington on the west, and by Lutton on the north. "The situation," says Bridges, "is low and dirty, and from a rivulet which sometimes overflows the town, it is called Luddington in the Brook."

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Walter held 1½ hide here of the Abbot of Peterborough. In the preceding reign it was rated at 10s., and was now valued at 30s. In the twentieth of Edward I. (1291), John Marmiun was lord of Lullington; and in the thirty-second of the same reign, John Undale gave it up to the Abbot and convent of Peterborough, and their successors for ever. This manor continued with the abbey till its dissolution, when it fell to the crown, and was granted in consideration of £301, 5s. 10d. to Sir Edward Montague, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and from him it descended lineally to the present noble proprietor.

The Village of Luddington is about seven miles south of Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St Margaret, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, and a west tower and spire, and has been thoroughly restored at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, under the direction of Mr R. Herbert Carpenter, architect. Although the church is almost entirely of fifteenth century date, there are remains of thirteenth century work in the buttresses at the west end of the nave, and in the windows of the chancel, which, having been preserved in a poor and dilapidated modern chancel, have again been inserted in the present new chancel; they are of curious and beautiful detail, and the new east window is designed in harmony with them. On the north side of the nave are remaining the foundations of the thirteenth century north aisle. This north wall is of fifteenth century date, and has large windows and a stone turret stairs leading out to the point where the roodloft formerly existed. The roofs have been entirely renewed in conformity with the style of the church, and some new seats have been added to the ancient ones. The tower and spire are singularly small; and the new low spire is a reproduction of, and addition to, a portion of an old one which was only carried up a few feet and then finished by a wooden roof—for what reason is not known. The living is a rectory, with Hemington annexed, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £8, 8s. 9d., and now valued at £250 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is patron, and the Rev. Benjamin N. Cherry, B.A., is the incumbent. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 1807.

A New School was erected here in 1854 by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is also the supporter of it.

Letters are received here through the Oundle Post-office.

Butterworth Reuben, vict.
Lamb and Flag

Farmers and Graziers.
Cheney James
Fletcher William, *Lodge*

Hilliam John L.
Nixon Joseph
Pentelow Ekin and William

OUNDLÉ PARISH

Includes the market town of Oundle, the hamlets of Ashton and the members, Biggin, Churchfield, and Elmington, the latter of which is locally situated in Willybrook Hundred. It is bounded on the east and south by the river Nene, on the west by Benefield and Stoke, and on the north by Glapthorne. It contains 4975 acres; and its population in 1801, including the hamlets, was

2068 ; in 1831, 2450 ; in 1841, 3037 ; in 1851, 2913 ; in 1861, 3040 ; in 1871, 2868 souls. The gross estimated rental is £17,207 ; and the rateable value, including the hamlet of Ashton, is £14,548. The principal proprietors are Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. (the lord of the manor), J. W. Smith, Esq. (lord of the rectorial manor), and the vicar.

Manor.—Oundle was amongst the earliest possessions of the monastery of Medeshamstede, afterwards called Burgh, and now Peterborough. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Abbot of Burgh held 6 hides of land at Undele. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., and 250 eels ; 50 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 miles long and 2 broad, and the whole, including 25s., the profits of the market, was then valued £11. The manor of Oundle continued in the possession of the Abbey of Peterborough till the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. In the fifty-second of Henry III. (1267), the abbot obtained the privilege of a fourteen days' fair here, beginning on the Feast of the Ascension. In the third of Edward VI. (1549), the manor fair, market, and "sheriff's turn," were granted to John, Earl of Bedford, who had farmed them under the abbey, with the advowson of the vicarage, at the yearly rent of £172, os. 3d. This manor continued with the Dukes of Bedford for several generations. In the sixth of Charles I. (1631), Francis, Duke of Bedford, was the principal undertaker in the great and expensive work of draining those fens called the Great Level, and since named Bedford Levels, extending into the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln. The Earl of Powis was Lord of Oundle in Bridge's time, and J. W. Russell, Esq., is the present lord.

THE TOWN OF OUNDLE.

Oundle is a clean, regular, and compact market town, seated on a gently declining ground, surrounded on three sides by the river Nene, which, at a short distance, encompasses it in the form of a crescent ; the river is crossed by two bridges, one of which is an object of some curiosity from its great length and numerous arches. In repairing one of these bridges a few years since, a stone was discovered with an inscription relating to the rebuilding of the structures so long since as 1570, after it had been "borne down by the waters' extremitie." It is situated 37 miles N.E. of Northampton, 13 S.W. by W. of Peterborough, 8 nearly N. of Thrapston, and 78 N.W. by N. from London.

There are several beautiful seats in the neighbourhood. And in the vicinity are also several mineral springs, strongly impregnated with iron, and considered valuable for their tonic qualities. The surrounding country yields to no part of Northamptonshire in productiveness ; the surface is pleasantly diversified and ornamented with noble woods ; and the fine river, while it fertilises the land, enhances the beauty of the general landscape.

"Beda reportethe that Wilfride, first the Byshop of Northumberland, and then of Southsex, had a monasterie in Oundale, where he dyed, and was from thence translated to Ripon. . . . Kinge John, in the latter end of his reigne, burned the storehouses that the monks of Peterborough had at Oundle, like as he spoyled the hole countrie before him."

There is a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, about half a mile from the town. Oundle consists of a good market place, in the centre of which is a market house and three well-built streets, which are paved and lighted with gas. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs for horses, sheep, and horned cattle, but now for horses only, on the 25th of February, and a pleasure fair on Whitmonday, and for all sorts of stock and cheese on the 12th of October. There was formerly a fair on the 21st of August, but it has fallen into disuse.

The Cemetery, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town on the Stoke road, was opened in 1859 at a cost of £2650. It is tastefully laid out, having a gradual rise from the road, and is approached by a neat stone lodge. The *Chapel* is a handsome building of stone surmounted by a small crocketed spire,

and divided in the usual way for the accommodation of the Church of England and Dissenters.

Banks.—Here are branches of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company; the Midland Banking Company, and a Savings-Bank, established in 1818, at which the rate of interest allowed is £2, 17s. per cent. According to the report of this institution, published November 20, 1873, the amount deposited was £32,804, 16s, belonging to 1005 depositors. The neighbouring clergy and gentry act as managers, and Mr Thomas F. Shepherd is acting secretary.

The Municipal Government is vested in an unlimited number of Commissioners for the better improvement of the town, in accordance with an Act of Parliament obtained in 1825. The County Police have a station here for the division of Oundle. *Petty Sessions* are held once a fortnight in the Town Hall, at which two or more of the following magistrates preside:—Lord Lyveden, (chairman); Earl of Westmoreland; Lord Lilford; Hon. George Ward Hunt; J. D. Watts Russell, Esq.; John William Smith, Esq.; Rev. S. H. Capron; Rev. W. H. Charlton; Charles Ormston Eaton, Esq.; Rev. W. Hopkinson; William Goddard Jackson, jun., Esq., and Colonel Thomas Tryon—E. C. Sherard, clerk. The *County Court*, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held here monthly, and the district comprises the following parishes, &c., Apethorpe, Arniston, Ashton, Barnwell All Saints, Barnwell St Andrew, Benefield, Blatherwyck, Bulwick, Cotterstock, Deene, Deenthorpe, Elton (Huntingdon), Fotheringhay, Great and Little Gidding (Huntingdon), Glapthorne, Hemington, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Luddington (partly in Huntingdon), Luton (partly in Huntingdon), Nassington, Oundle, Pilton, Polebrook, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Thorpe Achurch, Thurning (partly in Huntingdon), Wadenhoe, Warmington, Weldon (Great and Little), Winwick (partly in Huntingdon), Woodnewton, and Yarwell. The court-leet and court baron of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. (lord of the manor), is held annually in October; the court of the Duke of Buccleuch, for the liberty and hundred of Polebrook, in the same month; and John William Smith, Esq., possessor of the rectory manor, holds his court once in two or three years.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is in the Early English style, and belongs principally to the Early Geometrical period, of which it is a good example, with clerestory of Decorated character. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and transepts, chantry chapels, and a fine embattled tower, surmounted by a beautiful crocketed hexagonal spire 210 feet in height. The tower, which is of magnificent design, belongs to the Curvilinear (or Decorated) period, contains a fine peal of eight bells, which were rehung in 1873 at a cost of over £200. Its slender, yet becoming buttresses carried up to the top, and unconnected with the four noble octagonal turrets that rise from the parapetted battlement, pierced with the cross, give to the whole building a noble and graceful appearance. There is a crypt under the south transept with finely groined roof, the ribs moulded and bases enriched with foliage. The spire was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, which will account for the novel crockets, which are flat. The bases and pillars of the arcades, as well as the arches which rest upon them, are very fine, especially those in the north arcade which are most magnificent. There is in the chancel a splendid reredos with battlemented moulding. The centre piece is a representation of the "Last Supper," composed of alabaster, incised and inlaid with pale chocolate cement—the treatment being very effective. On either side is an arcade of two cinque-foil arches, with marble shafts and foliated capitals. The spandrels of the arches are enriched with natural foliage. The whole is a work of great merit, designed and executed by Clayton & Bell, and Cox & Son. In the chancel, too, are Decorated sedilia, three in number, with cinquefoil arches, surmounted with flat ogee arches, with crocketed labels and finials. A beautiful stained glass window was erected in 1864, representative of the chief events in the life of our Saviour. The pulpit is supposed to have been erected in the year 1550, and is usually designated the "Reformation pulpit;" it is disfigured by gaudy colouring. There are several

ancient monuments in the church ; a fine brass lectern of the fifteenth century, to which is attached a tradition which says that it originally belonged to Fotheringhay Church, from whence it was carried off by the Puritans and thrown into the river, and afterwards fished out and brought to Oundle. There is a very fine organ in the chancel, raised ten feet from the floor, which was built by Walker of London. In the south aisle is a spiral monument to the memory of the Rev. John Shillibeer, M.A., head master of the grammar school, erected by his pupils. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., and now worth about £627 per annum, a greater portion of which arises from private donations. The advowson is vested in the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Rev. Charles Hopkins, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1807. This beautiful church was thoroughly restored in 1864, at a cost of £6000. *The Vicarage House* is large and commodious, and stands adjacent to the church in New street.

A Fraternity or Guild, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St John and St George, was established here by Mrs John Wyat, who endowed it with revenue for two priests, who, at the time of the suppression, had each a salary of £5, 6s. 8d. In the lower part of the Guild-hall, seven poor widows had their lodging, with certain allowances of wood and other necessaries.

The services of the *Catholic Church* are performed occasionally by the Very Rev. Canon Seed, of Peterborough, in a small chapel in the house of Miss S. Jinks, West street, where they have been conducted for upwards of 64 years. The Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, brother to the late Earl Spencer, and rector of Great Brington, afterwards Father Ignatius of the Order of the Passion, preached his first sermon here as a Catholic priest.

The Independents.—This body first formed a congregation at Oundle in the year 1690. Their present chapel in West street was built in 1864, at a cost of nearly £2000. It is a substantial building of stone in the Gothic style, capable of seating 500 persons. The Rev. John Beaty Hart is the minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in West street was erected in 1842, and re-seated in 1866 at a cost of £300. *The Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1852, is also in West street, and is a plain stone building.

Charitable Institutions, Schools, &c.—Laxton's grammar-school and almshouse, situated in Church street, were founded and endowed, in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, knight, son of John Laxton, of Oundle; he was bred a grocer in London, of which city he was lord mayor in 1554. The school was established, and still continues to be held on the site of the old Guild-hall, or Fraternity-house, which was purchased by Lady Laxton, wife of Sir William Laxton. The Grocers' Company of London were appointed trustees. The Rev. J. F. Stansbury, D.D., is the head master, and resides in a commodious house in the churchyard, where he has extensive accommodation for boarders; Rev. H. Weightman, M.A., is the mathematical master; R. P. Brereton, B.A., is the classical master; Rev. J. A. Stansbury, M.A., is the third master; Mons. J. A. Brandstoetter is the German and French master; and W. Armstrong is the writing and English master, besides 5 assistant monitors. In consequence of a decision before the Master of the Rolls, in 1843, the Grocers' Company received a beneficial interest in the school, and it was made as it were their own property. A few of the principal inhabitants of Oundle entered a suit in Chancery, in the above year, against the Grocers' Company, to oblige them to expend the full amount of the income of the charity upon the hospital and school. In the schedule, the rental of the Laxton estates, consisting of several messuages in London, was stated to have been originally £167 per annum, and the payments directed to be made £82, 16s. per annum. The estate has since increased to about £5000 a year, and the company had also a sum of £8645, 3 per cent. consols, which had arisen from the sale of part of the estate, under the London Bridge Act. By the decision of the court it appears they have power to expend it as they please; however, we are informed that the company are well disposed towards the town, and that they will expend the whole income of the charity upon the school; and we are glad to see

that it has in consequence once more become a flourishing establishment. The premises have been considerably enlarged by purchases made of late years by the Grocers' Company, to the amount of nearly £1500, for additional buildings and a playground. Improvements have been made in the head master's house for the purpose of enabling him to take a large number of boarders. The money expended in repairs and improvements since 1808 amounts to a large sum. Three or four persons in Oundle, or its neighbourhood, are appointed as local trustees to direct and superintend the almshouse, pay the stipends of the inmates, &c. The school is conducted pursuant to the terms of the foundation, as a grammar-school for instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, to which mathematics, German, French, and the usual English course have been added. It is open to the world on payment of two guineas a year. The head master, as well as the mathematical and classical masters, are appointed by the company, and the rest by head master at his own cost. In 1870, the net annual income of the school was, from Grocers' Company £1057, 10s.; from parents for entrance and school fees, £210, 13s.; and from exhibitions, £75—making a total of £1343, 3s.

Almshouse.—The lower floor of the schoolhouse contains a common room or kitchen, and 8 sleeping apartments for 7 almsmen and a nurse. The clothing supplied is a suit of clothes every year for each of the men; and the almsmen and nurse are provided with a Christmas dinner, and with medical attendance and medicines, and an allowance of wood and coals. The following are the annual payments at present made by the Grocers' Company, exclusive of the expense of repairs, which is considerable, viz.:—To seven almsmen, at 5s. a week, £91; to the nurse, 6s. a week, £15, 12s.; clothing on an average, £33; medical relief, &c., on an average, £15; fuel, ditto, £12; total, £166, 12s.

Latham's Hospital and Blue-Coat School.—Rev. Nicholas Latham, rector of Barnwell St Andrew for upwards of 50 years, founded and endowed this noble institution in 1616, for the education and clothing of 30 poor men's sons, and maintenance of 18 poor women. The hospital and school, situate in North street, are in excellent repair, and the apartments comfortable and commodious. They are entered through two courtyards, with ornamental gateways, bearing the crest of the donor. The whole of the premises underwent a thorough repair at a cost of £800, by the direction and under the superintendence of J. Smith, Esq., one of the the bailiffs of the hospital, in 1837. The inmates are a warden, subwarden, 12 corporation women, 2 nurses, and 2 firewomen. The warden receives 7s. per week, and the subwarden, 5s. 9d.; the 12 corporation women, 5s. 3d. each; the nurses 4s. 6d. each; and the firewomen 4s. 9d. each. Dinner is provided for them on Sundays, Christmas Day, and on the annual account day in March. Firing is supplied also, and a medical man provided for them. Each woman receives a new gown at Whitsuntide, and 5s. per quarter for washing. The school, in which 30 boys are educated and clothed, is well conducted by both a reading and writing master. The Duke of Buccleuch was appointed by the founder, special visitor to the establishment, and the present bailiffs or trustees are J. W. Smith, Esq., and G. M. Edmonds, Esq. The income of the charity is about £600 per annum.

Paine's Almshouses consist of 4 tenements, left by John Paine, in 1801, to be given rent free to poor Protestant Dissenters. He also bequeathed £300, the interest thereof to be for the use of the minister and congregation of Protestant Dissenters (Independents), for the time being.

The other *Charities* of the town are the feoffees or town estates, consisting of 43a. 3r. 24p., which let for £60, 5s. per annum. In 1860 three acres were sold to the burial board for the present cemetery for £315, which sum was vested in the three per cent. consols in the purchase of £336, 18s., and the present income of the remainder of the estate is £107, 10s., making a total of £117, 13s. 5d. per annum. The interest of £300, left in 1723, by John Clifton, to two poor blind persons; the rent of a piece of land (£5, 5s. per annum), left in 1697, by Ann Taylor, to a poor scholar at the free school; £5 a year for

apprenticing children, left by Clement Bellamy, in 1658; and the rent of a warehouse, left in 1743, by Stephen Bramston, to the writing master of Parson Latham's school. This parish is entitled in common with Barnwell St Andrew, to have 15 poor girls educated and clothed, under William Bigley's will (see Charities of Barnwell St Andrew Parish).

Miss Simco bequeathed £15 per annum to the vicar of Oundle, about 40 years ago, for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and William Walcott, in 1827, left £500 for the use of the National School, and for founding a Church of England School under particular circumstances.

Oundle Literary and Scientific Institution, established in 1856, is held in the town hall; the reading room and library are open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 8 till 10 P.M. Subscriptions—Honorary members 10s. per annum, ordinary members 1s. per quarter. Captain Rickett, H.C.S., president; Alfred King, secretary.

The National School, at the north end of the town, was erected in 1840, and is a good building, including master's residence. It is divided into mixed and infant schools, will accommodate 290, and the average attendance is 100 boys and girls, and 60 infants. *The British School*, West Street, is a plain building, erected in 1843, and will accommodate 160, average attendance 145.

The Benefit Societies in Oundle are the Oddfellows', the Foresters', the Union Provident, and the Tradesmen's.

The Union Workhouse, erected in 1837, on the Glapthorne road, at a cost of £5000, is a good building capable of accommodating 150 persons. The following 37 parishes or townships are comprehended in the union, extending over an area of 101 square miles:—Oundle, Ashton, Armston, Apethorpe, the two Barnwells, Benefield, Blatherwyck, Bulwick, Cotterstock, Deene, Deenethorpe, Fotheringhay, Glapthorne, Hemington, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Luddington, Lutton, Nassington, Pilton, Polebrook, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Thorpe Achurch, Wadenhoe, Warmington, Great Weldon, Little Weldon, Woodnewton, Yarwell, Elton, Great Gidding, Little Gidding, Thurning, and Winwick. Captain James Rickett, H.C.S., is chairman of the board of guardians; Mr William Russell, vice-ditto; Mr Robert Richardson, solicitor, clerk; Mr Thomas J. Warrilow is master, Miss Martha Russell, matron; and the medical officers are Mr Daniel Tomlinson for the Oundle district, Mr Robert Dain for King's Cliffe, Dr Greaves for the Weldon district, and Mr W. B. Calcott for Barnwell district and union house; the relieving officers are Mr James Gann, jun., for Oundle district, and Mr J. Tebbutt for Fotheringhay district; Mrs Sarah Jemima Warrilow, schoolmistress; William Cheney, porter. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year was 100, and the average weekly expense of each 3s.

ASHTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing a few scattered farm-houses, on the eastern side of the Nene, about 1 mile east of Oundle. Its population in 1841 was 172; in 1861, 177; in 1871, 153; and J. W. Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a *free school*, founded and endowed, in 1705, by Jemima Creed, with a field, containing about 20 acres, which yields about £57, 10s. per annum. £200 3 per cent consols were purchased in 1829 by the trustees, with £175, 12s. 3d., being the amount of an accumulated fund in their hands. The schoolroom is licensed for divine service, which is conducted on Sunday afternoon by the vicar of Oundle or his curate.

BIGGIN hamlet, containing the mansion and demesne of J. W. Russell, Esq., the proprietor, is partly in this and partly in Benefield parish. The hall is at present occupied by J. D. Watts Russell, Esq.

CHURCHFIELD contains two farm houses, and is the property of Lord Lyveden. It is about 2 miles west from Oundle. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Oundle.

ELMINGTON, another member of this parish, situate about 1 mile N.W. from Oundle, consists of two farm houses. Foundations of buildings having been ploughed up near the house, it is supposed to have once been a considerable hamlet. It is now the property of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and

Baron Rothschild. Here was also a *chapel* pertaining to the mother church at Oundle.

OUNDLÉ DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank, Market place, Robert Turner, postmaster. Letters arrive at 7.30 and 11.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.45, 10.30, and 11.30 A.M., and at 5.45 and 8 P.M.

ADAMS Mrs Rachel, shopkeeper, New street
Alford Edward, vict. *Ship*, West street
Alford Francis, stonemason & beerho. West st.
Alford George, jun. stonemason, Benefield rd.
Alford Walter, higgler, Benefield road
Allen Mrs Charlotte, shopkeeper, North street
Allen George, beerhouse, West street
Andrews Robert, shoemaker, West street
Anees William, shopkeeper, West street
Armstrong Mrs Mary, Benefield terrace
Armstrong Henry William, writing master, grammar-school
Arnold Mr William, West street
Ashby Benj. blacksmith & machinist, West st.
Atkins William, clerk, North street

BAILEY John, higgler, New street
Baker Mrs Mary Ann, New road villas
Baker Mr Robert, West street
Ball Thomas, butcher, Market place
Barnes James, shoemaker, Market place
Barnes Thomas, brewer and maltster, New st.
Beal Misses Elizth. & Betsey, Bradley's cottage
Beal Josiah, linen draper, silk mercer, and clothier, Market place.

Beal Thomas, watchmaker, jeweller, &c. Market place

Beeham Miss Martha Elizabeth, West street
Bell Jas. dep. bailiff, Co. Court, St O'Sythe's la.
Bell Mrs Martha, New street
Berridge Robt. builder, cabinet m. &c. North st.
Binder Mrs Christina, grocer & baker, West st.
Binder Millin, builder & cabinetmak. West st.
Blackwell William, blacksmith, St O'Sythe's la.
Bloom Thomas, tailor and draper, Market pl.
Blowfield Miss Ann, Market place
Blyth Walter, grocer, &c. West street
Brandstoetter Mons. Joseph, French and German master of grammar-school
Brereton Robert Pearson, B.A. classical master, grammar-school

Brighty John, coal & corn mercht. North st.
Britchfield John, hairdr. &c. St O'Sythe's lane
Broughton Wm. mast. of Latham's sch. North st.
Brown Alfred, baker & shopkeeper, North st.
Brown Mrs Elizth. dressmaker, &c. West st.
Brown Mr James, Benefield road
Brown Jph. shoemr. & beerho. St O'Sythe's la.
Brown Capt. Lawrence Chas. *Herne Lodge*
Brown Mrs Mary, beerhouse, Benefield road
Brundell Miss Eliza, fancy repository, North st.
Brundell Mrs Matilda, dressmaker, North st.
Bullivant John Wm. grocer and tallow chand. Market place

Bullivant Mr Thomas, Market place
Bunning Miss Ann Rebecca, mistress, St Ann's Infant school, Benefield road
Bunning Mrs Elizabeth, North street
Bunning Geo. Fredk. paint. plumb. &c. West st.
Bunning John, farmer and vict. *Red Lion*, New st.
Burbidge John, shoemaker and beerh. West st.

CALCOTT Wallace Berkley, surgeon, West st.
Carr Mrs Ann, boarding school, West street

Carr Mrs Elizabeth, Stoke road
Carter James, shopkeeper, Benefield road
Chapman John, butcher, West street
Chettle Mrs Mildred, St O'Sythe's lane
Chew John, grocer & prov. dealer, Market pl.
Chew William, farmer, *Ashton Wold*
Clarke John Saunders, estate agent and surveyor, *Bramston House*
Clarke Staffurth, watchmaker, New street
Clarke Thomas, gardener, St O'Sythe's lane
Cliffe Thomas, butcher, New street
Coaten Wm. painter, plumber, &c. Market pl.
Coates James, lawyer's clerk, New street
Colbourne Rev. John, B.A. Benefield terrace
Collier William, shoemaker, St O'Sythe's la.
Comfort Rev. Isaap (Baptist), *Inkerman Cottage*
Cooper Robert, blacksmith, Church street
Co-operative Stores, grocers, &c. Timon Stuart, manager, West street
Coulson William, tailor and draper, North st.
Creaser John, tailor and draper, Market place
Cunnington Mrs Harriet, vict. *Crown*, Market pl.
Curtis Wm. jun. brewery manager, West st.

DAKIN Daniel, shoemaker, East backway
Danford Mr William, West street
Davis Edward, shoedealet, North street
Deacon Samuel, auctioneer and estate agent, New street, h. *Polebrook Hall*
D'Abbs Miss Harriet, school, Market place
Dew Charles, basket maker & shopkpr. New st.
Dixon Frederick, clerk, West street
Dixon Mr Nathan, West street
Dixon Nathan, jun. clerk, West street
Dolby Mrs Annie, fancy repository, New st.
Dolby John Meadows, builder, &c. New street
Dolby Joseph, land surveyor, New street
Dolby William, sheriff's officer, West street
Donegani Austin, fishmonger, &c. Market pl.
Drage Joseph, farmer, *Wakerley Lodge*
Drage Joseph, vict. *Three Horse Shoes*, Ashton
Durrans Paul, brewer and maltster, *Anchor Brewery*, h. *The Elms*

EAYRS John Vincent, veterinary surgeon and vict. *Cross Keys*, West street
Edmonds & Pooley, solicitors, North street and Market place
Edmonds Geo. Maxwell (E. & Pooley), h. *Berrystead*
Ellick & Hill, grocers, wine and spirit mer. West st.
Ellick, Wm. Henry (Ellick & Hill), West st.
Evans Joseph Tarry, inspector of police and weights and measures

Fox Thomas, beerhouse, Glapthorne road
Francis Mrs Harriet, dressmaker, &c. New st.

GANN James, builder and cabinetmr. New st.
Gann James, jun. relieving officer, West st.
Gann John, cabinetmaker, Market place
Gann Thos. cabinetm. & vict. *Nag's Head*, West st.
Garner Henry, vict. *White Lion*, North street
Geary Miss Susan. dressm. &c. St O'Sythe's la.

Godfrey Mrs Caroline, Benefield road
Gravelly George, brewery manager, North st.
Gray Charles, confectioner, &c. West street
Gray William, shopkeeper, North street
Green John, tailor and draper, West street
Green William, gardener, New street

HALE Matthew, shoemaker, Stoke road
Hallam Zoar, glass and china dealer, West st.
Hambridge Miss Harriet, dressm. St O'Sythe's la.
Hames John, rate collector, West street
Harris George, greengrocer, West street
Hart Rev. John Beaty (Indpt.) West street
Hartle Rev. James (Wesleyan), West street
Healey Mr Henry, Benefield road
Henry Mr David, West street
Henry Miss Elizabeth, school, West street
Hill James, horse-dealer and farmer, West st.
Hill Joseph, grocer (Ellick Hill), West st.
Hollis Frederick Charles, farmer, *Ashton*
Holloway Solomon Pierce, beerh. St O'Sythe's la.
Holloway Mr William Williams, *Lime House*
Hopkins Rev. Charles, M. A. vicar
Howe William, stonemason, North street
Howes Joseph, butcher and dairyman, West st.
Hunt Wm. gardn. & vict. *White Hart*, New st.

IRELAND George, butcher, North street
Ireland Miss Lucy, dressmaker, &c. North st.
Ireson John William, builder, West street
Ireson Peter, stonemason, West street

JELLISS Mrs Jane, Benefield terrace
Jinks Mrs Mary, West street
Jinks Miss Sophia, West street
Jinks Thomas, carrier, West street

KEEN Mrs Mary Ann, *Ashton*
King Alfred, printer, bookseller, &c. New st.
King Elmer, cooper, North street
King Elmer George, tailor, New street
King Francis, organist & prof. of music, West st.
King Wm. town-cr. & clothes-dlr. St O'Sythe's la.
Kirby Jude, vict. *Green Man*, West street
Knowles Henry, bill-poster, West street

LAURIE Thos. Natl. schoolm. Glapthorne rd.
Leaton Mr George, West street
Leayton Orlando, emigration agent, New st.
Lenton William, shoemaker, New street
Lenton Wm. jun. coal, coke, & seed mert. West st.
Little Hack Magnus, farmer, *Elmington*
Linton & Tomlinson, surgeons, North street
Linton Charles (L. & T.), North street
Lotan Miss Anne, West street
Lotan Henry, vict. *Talbot Hotel*, New street
Loveday John, saddler, &c. West street
Lyveden Lord, The Right Hon. Fitzpatrick
Henry Vernon, *Laundimer House*

MADDISON John, tailor and draper, Market pl.
Major Arthur Wm. gard. & seedm. Market pl.
Major Mrs Mary, stay & corsetm. West st.
Markham Chas. printer & bookseller, Market pl.
Marlow Robert, shoemaker, Market place
Marlow Thomas, j. shoemaker, West st.
Martin Mr Joseph Charles, West street
Mays Wm. Vicars, fellmonger, Barnwell road,
h. *Thrapston*
Millard Alfred, grocer, &c. West street
Mills Mr Edward, Elmington
Mose Thomas Edwards, station-master

NEAL William, vict. *Black Horse*, Benefield rd.
Noble John Fredk. supt. of police, West st.
Norburn Wm. & Hy. linen & wool. drap. Market pl.
Norburn Mrs Mary, Market place
Nutt Frederic David, manager Midland Bank-
ing Company, Market Place

PALMER Robert, whitesmith, West street
Parker Thomas, shoemaker, North street
Parrish John, tailor and grocer, New street
Peach Edward, ironmonger, Market place
Pears Alfred, bank cashier, Stoke lane
Pitts Shadrach, pianoforte tuner, North street
Plant Joseph, confectioner, &c. West street
Pooley Robert Bickerton, solicitor (Edmonds
& P.), h. West street
Prentice Samuel, builder, & beerh. North st.
Price Richard, saddler, &c. New street

RANDS Fred. Wm. paint. plumb. &c. West st.
Rawson Samuel, haberdasher, West street
Redhead (Mrs Charlotte) & Taylor (Miss Mary),
glass, &c. dealers, Market place
Redhead Michael, vict. *Hind*, West street
Redhead Wm. grocer & confectioner, Market pl.
Reed William, vict. *Wagon and Horses*, Mill la.
Reedman Henry, shoemaker, St O'Sythe's la.
Reeves Mrs Jane, school, West street
Reynolds John, vict. *Rose & Crown*, Market pl.
Rhimes Mrs Eliz. vict. *Railway Hotel*, North st.
Richards William, brewer's clerk, North street
Richardson Robt. & Son (Wm.), solr. Market pl.
Rippiner Anthy. mason & furnt. dlr. North st.
Roe Miss Ann, mists. Endowed school, *Ashton*
Roe Robt. Garrett, master Brit. schol. West st.
Roper Hy. Edward, chem. & drug. Market pl.
Rose Fred. John, saddler, &c. North street
Rowlatt John, basketmaker, Market place
Russell Frederick, farmer, *Ashton Wold*
Russell Miss Martha, matron, Union workho.
Russell Mrs Mary, New street

SCARISBRICK Edw. pianoforte tuner, North st.
Sculthorpe Mr William, St O'Sythe's lane
Setchell John, butcher, West street
Shelton Thomas, corn merct. &c. North st.
Shepherd Thos. Fairbrother, manager, Stamford,
Spalding, and Boston Bank, New street
Sherard Edward Castel, solicitor, West st.
Shillibeer Mrs Mary, West street
Shrive Fred. ropemkr. & vict. *Turk's Head*, New st.
Siddons George, civil engineer & surveyor, con-
tractor, and brick and tile maker, West st.
Silk George, dressmaker, &c. Market place
Simpson Joseph, dyer & scourer, North st.
Skelton —, farmer, *Oundle Lodge*
Smith John, corn miller, Glapthorne road
Smith & Co. brewers, maltsters, wine & spirit
merchants, North street
Smith John Wm. J.P. (Smith & Co.) h. *Rectory*
Smith Mrs Mary, dressmaker, &c. West street
Smith William, farmer, *Ashton*
Stafford Miss Susan, milliner, &c. Market pl.
Stansbury Rev. John Adolphus, M.A. third
master gram. school, *Dryden House*, North st.
Stansbury Rev. John Fortunatus, D.D. head-
master grammar school, Church yard
Stevens Miss Eliz. mrs. Natl. schol. Glapthorne rd.
Storey Elijah, ironmonger, iron & brass founder,
mach. and agricul. imple. mkr. Market pl.
Suann Mrs Sarah, Benefield terrace

TALBOT Mr Thomas, Stoke road
Tate Mr Andrew Thomas, Market place
Thompson James, shoemaker, West street
Thompson John Richard, lawyer's cl. West st.
Thurby Mark, shoemaker, West st.
Thurby William, chimney-sweeper, West st.
Todd Benj. Leete, hairdresser, &c. New st.
Todd Robert, linen & wool. draper, New st.
Tomlinson Daniel (Linton & T.), h. North st.
Turner Robt. chemist & druggist, Market pl.

WARRILOW Thos. Joseph, mastr. Union workh.
Watson Fredk. Love, shopkeepr, Benefield rd.
Webster Mrs Rebecca, New street
Weightman Rev. Hugh, M.A. mathematical
master, grammar school
Wells Hy. gardner. & vict. *Half Moon*, North st.

Whittam Robt. corn mert. & bakr. Market pl.
Whittington William, beerho. St O'Sythe's la.
Whyman William, shopkeeper, *Ashton*
Wilson Chs. Colling, solr. Market pl. h. West st.
Wilson Thomas, farmer, *Biggin Grange*
Wise John Wm. painter, plumber, &c. North st.
Wood John, linen & woollen draper, North st.
Worrall William, clerk, North street
Wright Benjamin, ironmonger, West st.
Wright Henry, tailor & draper, New street
Wright Mr John, Benefield road
Wyles George, shoemaker, West street
Wyles William, shoemaker, Benefield road

YORKE Charles & Fredk. Wm. wine & spirit
merchants, West street

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

Marked * take boarders.

Blue Coat, North st. William
Broughton
British, West st. Robert G. Roe
D'Abbs Miss Harriet, Market pl.
*Carr Mrs Ann, West street
**Free Grammar*, Church yard,
Rev. J. F. Stansbury, D.D.,
head master
Endowed, Ashton, Mrs Ann Roe
*Henry Miss Elizabeth, West st.
National, Glapthorne rd. Thos.
Laurie & Miss Eliza. Stevens
National St Ann's (infant),
Benefield road, Miss Ann
Rebecca Bunning
Reeves Mrs Jane, West street

Attorneys.

Edmonds & Pooley, North st.
and Market place
Richardson R. & Son, Market pl.
Sherard Edw. Castel, West st.
Wilson Chas. Colling, Market pl.

Auctioneer.

Deacon Samuel, New street

Bakera.

Marked * are Confectioners.
Barnes Thomas, New street
Binder Mrs Christiana, West st.
Brown Alfred, North street
*Gray Charles, West street
*Plant Joseph, West street
*Redhead William, Market pl.
Whittam Robert, Market place

Banks.

Midland Banking Co., Market
place (draw on London and
County Bank, London)—F.
D. Nutt, manager
Stamford, Spalding, and Boston
Banking Co., New st. (draw
on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.,
London)—Thos. F. Shepherd,
manager
Savings Bank, New st., open

on Mondays from 11 A.M.
till 1 P.M.—Thos. F. Shep-
herd, actuary and secretary

Basket Makers.

Dew Charles, New street
Rowlatt John, Market place

Blacksmiths.

Ashby Benjamin, West street
Blackwell Wm. St O'Sythe's ln.
Cooper Robert, Church street

Booksellers & Printers.

King Alfred, New street
Markham Charles, Market pl.

Boot and Shoemakers.

Andrews Robert, West street
Barnes James, Market place
Brown Joseph, St O'Sythe's la.
Burbidge John, West street
Collier Wm. St O'Sythe's lane
Dakin Daniel, East backway
Davis Edward, dealer, North st.
Hale Matthew, Stoke road
Lenton William, New street
Marlow Robert, Market place
Parker Thomas, North street
Reedman Henry, St O'Sythe's la.
Thompson James, West street
Thurby Mark, West street
Wyles George, West street
Wyles William, Benefield road

Brewers.

Barnes Thomas, New street
Durrans Paul, *Anchor Brewery*
Smith & Co. North street

Brick & Tile Manufactr.

Siddons George, West street

Builders, Cabintmkrs. &c.

Berridge Robert, North street
Binder Millin, West street
Dolby John Meadows, New st.
Gann James, New street
Gann John, Market place
Gann Thomas, West street

Ireson John Wm. West street
Prentice Samuel, North street

Butchers.

Ball Thomas, Market place
Chapman John, West street
Cliffe Thomas, New street
Howes Joseph, West street
Ireland George, North street
Letchell John, West street

Chemists and Druggists.

Roper Henry Edwd. Market pl.
Turner Robert, Market place

Coal Merchants.

Brightly John, North street
Lenton William, jun. West st.
Shelton Thomas, North street
Siddons George, West street

Corn Merchants.

Binder Mrs Christiana, West st.
Brightly John, North street
Shelton Thomas, North street
Whittam Robert, Market place

Corn Miller.

Smith John, Glapthorne road

Fancy Repositories.

Brundell Miss Eliza, North st.
Dolby Mrs Annie, New street
Todd Benj. Leete, New street

Farmers.

Bunning John, New street
Chew William, *Ashton*
Drage Joseph, *Wakerley Lodge*
Durrans Paul, *The Elms*
Edmunds Geo. Maxwell, Berry-
stead
Hill James, West street
Hollis Fred. Charles, *Ashton*
Little Hack Magnus, *Elmington*
Lotan Henry, New street
Russell Frederick, *Ashton Wold*
Skelton —, *Oundle Lodge*,
Smith William, *Ashton*
Wilson Thomas, *Biggin Grange*

Fire and Life Offices.

Accidental, J. R. Thompson, West street
British Empire Mutual, Wm. Lenton, New street
British Imperial, O. Leayton, New street
County (fire) & Provident (life), Charles Yorke, West st.
Imperial, H.E. Roper, Market pl.
Liverpool and London and Globe, George Siddons, West st.; J. R. Thompson, West st.; C. Markham, Market pl.
Midland Counties, William Dolby, West street
Northern (fire), John Creaser, Market place
Norwich Union, Robt. Richardson, Market place
Ocean and General Travellers (Accidental), O. Leayton, New street
Prudential, O. Leayton, New st.
Queen, S. Pitts, North street
Railway Passengers, Joseph Dolby, New street
Royal, Robt. Turner, Market pl.
Royal Exchange, William Lenton, jun. West street
Royal Farmers, J. Dolby, New st.
Scottish Equitable, Frederick Warter, Market place
Scottish Union, A. King, New st.
Standard (life), T. Talbot, Stoke road
Sun, Wm. Atkins, North st.

Gardeners.

Clarke Thos. St O'Sythe's lane
 Cunnington Mrs H. Market pl.
 Green William, New street
 Hunt William, New street
 Major Arthur Wm. (and seedsman and florist), Market pl.
 Wells Henry, North street

Glass and China Dealers.

Hallam Zoar, West street
 Redhead & Taylor, Market pl.

Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c.

(*Marked * are Provision Dealers.*)
 Binder, Mrs Christiana, West st.
 Blyth Walter, West street
 *Bullivant John Wm. (and tallow-chandler), Market place
 *Co-operative Stores, West st.; Timon Stuart, manager
 *Chew John, Market place
 *Ellick & Hill, West street
 Millard Alfred, West street
 Parrish John, New street
 Redhead William, Market pl.

Hairdressers.

Britchfield Jno. St O'Sythe's la.
 Todd Benj. Leete, New street

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

(*Marked * are Posting-Houses.*)
Black Horse, Wm. Neal, Benefield road
Cross Keys, J.V. Eayrs, West st.
Crown, Mrs Harriet Cunnington, Market place
Green Man, Jude Kirby, West st.
Half Moon, Hy. Wells, North st.
Hind, Michael Redhead, West st.
Nag's Head, T. Gann, West st.
Railway Hotel, Mrs E. Rhimes, North street
Red Lion (and posting-house), John Bunning, New street
Rose and Crown, John Reynolds, Market place
Ship, Edward Afford, West st.
Talbot Commercial and Posting-House, Henry Lotan, New st.
Three Horse Shoes, J. Drage, Ashton
Turk's Head, Frederick Shrive (and ropemaker), New street
Wagon and Horses, Wm. Reed, Mill lane
White Lion, H. Garner, North st.
White Hart, Wm. Hunt, New st.

Beerhouses.

Afford Francis, West street
 Allen George, West street
 Brown Joseph, St O'Sythe's la.
 Brown Mrs Mary, Benefield rd.
 Burbidge John, West street
 Fox Thomas, Glapthorne road
 Holloway Solomon Pierce, St O'Sythe's lane
 Prentice Samuel, North street
 Whittington Wm. St O'Sythe's la

Ironmongers.

Peach Edward, Market place
 Storey Elijah, Market place
 Wright Benjamin, West street

Land Surveyors.

Dolby Joseph, New street
 Siddons George (civil engineer), West street

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Beal Josiah, Market place
 Norburn Wm. & Hy. Market pl.
 Todd Robert, New street
 Wood John, North street

Linseed Cake, Seed, &c., Merchants.

Brightly John, North street
 Lenton William, jun. West st.
 Shelton Thomas, New street
 Siddons George, West street

Maltsters.

Barnes Thomas, New street
 Durrans Paul, *Anchor Brewery*
 Smith & Co. North street

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Brown Mrs Elizabeth, West st.
 Brundell Mrs Matilda, North st.
 Francis Mrs Harriet, New st.
 Gentry Miss Sus. St O'Sythe's la.
 Hambridge Miss H. St O'Sythe's lane
 Ireland Miss Lucy, North st.
 Silk George, Market place
 Smith Mrs Mary, West st.
 Stafford Miss Susan, Market pl.

Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers.

Bunning Geo. Fred. West st.
 Coaten William, Market place
 Rands Fred. Wm. West st.
 Wise John William, North st.

Saddlers and Harness-makers.

Loveday John, West street
 Price Richard, New street
 Rose Fred. John, North street

Shopkeepers.

Adams Mrs Rachel, New st.
 Allan Mrs Charlotte, North st.
 Annes William, West street
 Brown Alfred, North street
 Carter James, Benefield road
 Dew Charles, New street
 Gray William, North street
 Watson Fred. L. Benefield rd.
 Whyman William, Ashton

Stonemasons.

Afford Francis, West street
 Afford Geo. jun. Benefield rd.
 Howe William, North street
 Ireson John Wm. West street
 Ireson Peter, West street
 Rippiner Anthony, North st.

Surgeons.

Calcott Wallace B. West st.
 Linton & Tomlinson, North st.

Tailors.

(*Marked * are Drapers.*)

*Bloom Thomas, Market place
 *Coulson William, North st.
 *Creaser John, Market place
 *Green John, West street
 King Elmer George, New st.
 *Maddison John, Market place
 Parrish John, New street
 *Wright Henry, New street

Tobaccoonists.

Britchfield John, St O'Sythe's la.
 Todd Benjamin L. New street

Upholsterers and Paper-hangers.

Gann James, New street
 Gann John, Market place
 Gann Thomas, West street
 Prentice Samuel, North street

Watchmakers.

Beal Thomas, Market place
Clarke Stafford, New street

Wheelwrights.

Berridge Robert, North street
Binder Millin, West street

Whitesmiths and Bellhangers.

Ashby Benjamin (and machinist), West Street
Peach Edward, Market place
Storey Elijah, Market place
Wright Benjamin, West street

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Ellick & Hill, West street
Smith & Co. North street
Yorke Charles & Fred. William, West street

Public Officers and Establishments.

Clerk to Commissioners of Income and Land Tax—George M. Edmonds; Wm. Atkins, assistant clerk

Clerk to the Magistrates and to the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads—E. C. Sherard

Clerk to Oundle Union, and Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Robert Richardson, Market place

Inspector of Weights and Measures—J. T. Evans

Relieving Officer—James Gann, jun. West st.

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Oundle District—James Gann, jun. West street

Parish Clerk—William Atkins, North street

Burial Board—North street, William Broughton, registrar; W. C. Sherard, clerk.

County Court Office, West st.—Edmond Beales, Esq. judge; E. C. Sherard, registrar; John Cox, high-bailiff; James Bell, under-bailiff

Excise Office, Talbot Hotel, New street

Gas Works, North st.—Alfred King, secretary

Local Board Office—J. R. Thompson, collector,

West st.; John Haimes, rate collector, West st.; Wm. Dolby, urban sanitary inspector,

West st.; John Lotan, rural sanitary inspect.

Police Station—West street—John Frederick

Noble, superintendent; J. T. Evans, inspect.

Stamp Office, New st.—B. Todd, sub-distribr.
Union Workhouse—T. J. Warrilow, master; and Miss Martha Russell, matron

Carriers.

Railway Station (L. & N. W.)—Thos. Edward Mose, sta. mas.; Henry Lotan, parcel agent

Aldwinkle—Lewis Davidson, Crown, Thursday

Brigstock—Wm. Woodhams, Crown, Thursday

Great Gidding—Matthew Southwell, Mrs Gar-

rett, White Hart, and Geo. Garrett, White

Lion, Thursday

King's Cliffe—Thos. Jinks's cart, Monday and

Friday at 8 A.M.

Luddington—Edwin Yeomans, Crown, Thurs.

Lutton—David Head, White Lion, Mon. & Th.

Nassington—William Walter, Crown, Thurs.

Pilton—Noah Dicks, Crown, Thursday

Rannde—J. Nunley, Crown, Thursday.

Thrapston—George Beeby, Crown, Thursday

Thurning—Joseph Short, White Hart, Thurs.

Tichmarsh—Richard Weston, Crown, Thurs.

Wadenhoe—Lewis Davidson, Crown, Thurs.

Warmington—Wm. Noble & Wm. Todd, Crown,

Thursday

Weldon—Mrs Jinks, Crown, Tues. Th. and Sat.

and Benjamin Spencer, Crown, Thurs.

Winwick—James Farrington, Crown, Thurs.

Woodford—George Beeby, Crown, Thursday

POLEBROOK PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlet of Armston, and is bounded on the east by Lutton, on the south by Barnwell, on the west by Oundle, and on the north by Warmington. It contains with the hamlet 2716 acres. Its population in 1801 was 285; in 1831, 417; in 1841, 453; in 1851, 486; in 1861, 485; in 1871, 461 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3256, and the gross estimated rental £3593. The soil is various, nearly the whole is arable, and the principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch (lord of the manor), Baron Rothschild, Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., and Lady Mary Arnold.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Pochebroe contained 4 hides of land, which Eustachius held of the abbey of Burgh. Alured held 1½ hide here of Eustachius at the same time. In the reign of Henry II. these estates were in the hands of several persons, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the abbots of Peterborough and Thorney, and Robert Porthors, John de Glendon, and Reginald le Moigne, were lords of Polebrook, and its members. In the reigns of Henry VI. and VII., this manor was in the possession of the family of Lovell, and in the following reign it came into the hands of Sir Edward Montague, from whom it descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleuch, the present proprietor.

The Village of Polebrook stands on low ground, about 2½ miles E.S.E. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, comprises a nave, side aisles, transepts, north and south porches, and a square tower containing five bells, and surmounted by a spire. The tower and spire, which belong to the Lancet period, having been damaged by lightning, were rebuilt in 1844-5. The north side of this

ancient edifice, this "gem of the valley," as Mr Sharp designates it, is all that now remains of the Transitional church. Its circular arches are very beautiful, and the north transept contains a splendid arcade, remarkable for richness of moulding and beauty of arrangement. There is a fine double piscina with the dog-tooth peculiarly arranged in arches, and there is a handsome corbel shaft which carries the arch between the north aisle and the transept. The foliage of the shaft capitals of the doorway is especially noteworthy, and there is a very beautiful triplet in the east end. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry V. Broughton, M.A. The living was valued in the king's books at £19, 3s. 6½d., and is now worth about £300 a year. An allotment of about 300 acres was awarded to the rector in lieu of tithes at the enclosure in 1790; and there are about 30 acres of glebe annexed to it.

The Rectory House, a commodious residence, occupies a pleasant situation adjoining the churchyard.

The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village; it is a small brick building, erected in 1863 by subscription.

Charity.—Rev. Nicholas Latham, in 1611, left to four persons of this parish 10s. per annum each. Rev. Charles Isham, who died in 1862, left £100 in 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be divided annually at Christmas, between six poor widows of the parish.

The School is supported by voluntary contributions; and there is a clothing club, supported by voluntary contributions.

ARMSTON is a hamlet in this parish, containing four houses, and in 1841, 26 inhabitants. The census of 1871 gives the population with the parish. *Kings-thorpe* grounds belong to this liberty, and it is supposed that a considerable village stood there formerly. The records of an ancient chapel and hospital at Kingsthorpe are still extant. The Duke of Buccleuch is also the proprietor of this estate.

Letters are received here through the Oundle Post-office at 7 A.M., and the Letter-box is cleared at 6 P.M.

Abbott Samuel, cottager
Baker John, shoemaker
Beasley William, baker
Broughton Rev. Henry Vivian,
M.A. rector
Broughton Rev. H. E. curate
Clarke James, carpenter
Deacon Samuel, estate agent,
auctioneer & appraiser, *Pole-
brooke Hall*
Dean Geo. vict. *King's Arms*
Desbrow John, tailor
Dunn Miss Martha, schoolmrs.

Hatfield Ed. Barker, Esq.
Hunt Wm. vict. *Duke's Head*
King Reuben, parish clerk
Kyle Jas. gamekpr. *Armston*
Leigh Wm. stonemason
Mills George, shoemaker
Musson John, butcher
Musson Wm. shopkeeper
Negus Thos. grocer & butcher
Richard Henry, cottager
Slokes Geo. blacksmith
Tebbutt Charles, stonemason
Waters Jno. tailor & shopkpr.

Wright Mrs Elizabeth

Farmers and Graders.

Cattermole James, *Lodge*
Cattermole William (yeoman)
Chew James, *Armston*
Deacon Samuel, *Hall*
Goodfellow William, *Lodge*
Hilliam William
Hunt Henry
Negus John
Pashler Thomas, *Lodge*
Pentilow J. *Kingsthorpe Lodge*

THURNING (PART OF) PARISH.

Thurning, or Thirning, is a parish partly in this and partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, Huntingdonshire. The whole parish contains 1001 acres. Its population in 1801 was 111; in 1831, 140; in 1841, 124; in 1851, 211; in 1861, 214; in 1871, 204 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1276, and the gross estimated rental £1541. Barnwell and Hemington form its boundaries on the north, Hemington on the west, Luddington on the east, and Clapton on the south. The soil is chiefly a cold clay, and the principal proprietors are Mr B. Bletsoe and Messrs John and James Fortescue.

Manor.—At the general survey there were 1½ hide of land here pertaining to the manor of Oundle, in the hands of the abbot of Burgh. In the reign of Henry II., Roger Marmin was in possession of this estate, and it was afterwards held for several generations of the abbot of Burgh by the family of Knyvet. It subsequently became divided and subdivided, and passed through innumerable hands.

The Village of Thurning is situated about 5½ miles S.E. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is a neat edifice in the Early English style, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, square tower containing two bells, and surmounted by a small spire; it was thoroughly restored in 1851. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7, and now worth about £335 per annum, in the diocese of Ely. It is in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Whall, M.A. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and there are 60 acres of glebe land. *The Rectory House*, a good residence, is situated near the church.

Here is a school, on the National system, erected in 1843, and supported by voluntary contribution.

Letters received here through the Oundle Post Office at 8 A.M., and the Box is cleared at 4.50 P.M.

Coles James Allen, shopkeeper
Dakin Miss Elisabeth Mary,
schoolmistress
Gorham Mrs Mary, cottager
Hunt Thos. blacksmith & vict.
Waggon and Horses

Leigh Wm. farmer and vict.
Wheat Sheaf
Reynolds John, cottager
Short Jph. beer rtr. & shoemkr.
Whall Rev. Wm. M.A. rector

Farmers and Grangers.

Bletsae Borrett (yeoman) ho.
Barnwell All Saints
Fortescue John (yeoman)
Goodfellow John
Strickson William

WARMINGTON PARISH

Is partly in a detached portion of this and partly in Willybrook Hundred, and is bounded on the east by the river Nene, which separates it from Huntingdonshire, on the north by Elton, on the west by Cotterstock and Tansor, and on the south by Oundle and Lutton. It contains 3731 acres, of the rateable value of £5662; the gross estimated rental of the parish is £6623; and its population in 1801 was 450; in 1831, 617; in 1841, 640; in 1851, 671; in 1861, 724; and in 1871, 695 souls. The soil varies: some is of a clayey nature, and some a rich loam. The land near the village is of a gravelly nature, producing all kinds of corn, and the principal landowners are the Earl of Carysfort (the lord of the manor), Mr Henry Mossop, exrs. of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Rev. F. Hopkins, J. A. Fludgyer, Esq., and Mr Christopher Turnell.

Manor.—Wermintone contained 7½ hides of land at the time of the Conqueror's survey; which, with a mill, of the annual value of 40s., 325 eels, 40a. of meadow, and 1a. of wood, was then valued at £11. It was held by the abbey of Peterborough. In the reign of Henry I. there were eight hides here, and with the abbey they continued till its suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. By the survey then taken, the profits of this manor were valued at £49, 6s. 5d.; those of the watermill £6, 8s. 4d.; and the profits of the court 4s. Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., was the next possessor, and after her decease it passed to the possession of Sir Robert Kirkham, Kt. It subsequently passed through several intermediate possessors to its present noble owner. A religious house and chapel are supposed to have stood here formerly.

The Village of Warmington, which is large and straggling, is about 3 miles N.E. from Oundle, on the road from that town to Peterborough.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a fine specimen of the Early English character, and consists of a nave, north and south porches, side aisles, and chancel, tower capped by a spire, and containing five bells. The ground story on each side of the church is of the Transitional period; the tower and spire are fine examples of the Lancet period, as is also the west doorway, which is adorned with a profusion of tooth and flower ornaments; and the whole of the belfry windows and the three tiers of spire lights are also filled with tooth ornaments. There are good illustrations of the Lancet period—the clerestory windows, with cusp foliation, coming in approaching the Geometrical. The wooden vaulted roof of the Early English (or Lancet) period is somewhat remarkable. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., and now worth about £140 per annum. The Earl of

Westmoreland is the patron, the Rev. Raper James Hoare, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1744, except those of Eaglethorpe, which amount to about £25 per annum. A portion of Elton Park lies in this parish.

The Ladies Fanny and Charlotte Proby built and endowed three almshouses here in 1860, which are occupied by three aged widows, who receive 10s a week each.

There is a large *School* in the village, it is in the Elizabethan style; it was erected in 1873, with a class-room and master's house attached, at a cost of about £1000, on land given by the Earl of Carysfort.

The Methodist Chapel, a plain building, is situated in the village.

EAGLETHORPE, or EGILTHORP, is a depopulated hamlet in this parish. In this hamlet formerly stood the ancient residence of the Sapcot family, which was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Proby; and here was also a very beautiful chapel, built by Lady Elizabeth Dinham, widow of the Baron Fitzwarren, in 1443.

Eaglethorpe House, the residence of John Laurance, Esq., is a good building. It contains an ancient door and door-case, brought from Fotheringhay, on which is carved the horse-fetterlock and falcon, the favourite device of the family of York.

Charities.—The school land, consisting of two acres, lets for about £6 per annum, and the poor's money, £100, is in the 3½ per cent. consols. The interest is distributed every two years—1s. to each poor person, and 1s. 6d. to each poor widow.

Post-Office.—John Dempsey, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive at 7.35 A.M., and are despatched to Oundle at 5.30 P.M.

Baxter Mr George
Beal Miss Elizabeth, cottager
Brudenell Job, wheelw. & carptr.
Brudenell John, jobber
Brudenell Valentine, cottager
Bullivant Thomas, cottager
Burdett Avrey, shoemaker
Burdett Mrs Eliza, beerhouse
Carley John, beerhouse
Carter Richard, carpenter,
wheelwright, and builder
Craythorn George, baker
Craythorn John, butcher and
vict. *Red Lion*
Dempsey Jno. grocer, drapr. P.O.
Drinkwater William, shoemkr.
Elson Ezra, land surveyor
Elson Shadrach and Jas. Howell,
butchers
Elson William, shoemaker
Funnell Richard, farm bailiff

Hayes Samuel, miller, *War-*
mington Mill
Hoare Rev. Raper Jas. M.A. vicar
Holdich Mrs Ann, *Rectory House*
Howell James, blacksmith
Humberstone Robert, vict.
Hautboy and Fiddle
Ireson Fras. baker and shopkpr.
Laurance John, Esq. land agent,
Eaglethorpe House
Leet Thomas, jobber
Lettice Joseph, shopkeeper
Lilley Marshall, carpenter
Mossop Mr Henry, yeoman
Noble William, coal-dealer
Peplor Samuel, stonemason
Pitts Mr William
Pitts William, pianoforte tuner
Rhymes Frank, shoemaker
Rhymes John, shoemaker

Shuker Mrs Elizabeth
Southwell Mr William
Spaven Francis, schoolmaster
Spendlove William, shoemaker
Todd James, beerhouse
Whitney Mrs Sarah

Farmers and Grangers.
Blott John Thos. (and maltster)
Blott Thomas, *Papley Lodge*
Davy Frederick, *Lodge*
Davy Thomas
Godfrey Robert, *Warmington*
Grange
Fowler John, *Papley Lodge*
Heyes James, *Rectory Farm*
Nottingham William
Stokes Thomas
Underwood John Agar Walms-
ley, *Manor House*

Carriers.—William Noble and William Todd to Oundle, Thursday; Stamford, Friday; and Peterborough, Saturday; and James Todd to Peterborough, Saturday.

WINWICK (PART OF) PARISH.

Winwick is partly in this hundred, but chiefly in that of Leightonstone, Huntingdonshire. It is bounded on the west by Clapton, on the east by Steeple Gidding in Hunts, on the north by Luddington and Thurning, and on the south by Old Weston. The area of the whole parish is 1672 acres; the gross estimated rental is £2185, and the rateable value £1829. The population in 1801 was 110; in 1831, 326; in 1841, 393; in 1851, 431; in 1861, 380; and in 1871, 339 souls. The soil is of a cold ungenial nature, and nearly the whole is arable. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch, Anthony Martin, Esq., and Mr Isaac Knighton. The last-named gentleman having purchased the manor farm some years since, claims the manorial rights of the lordship.

Manor.—Winwick lordship formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Burgh at an early period, it being of the soke of Oundle. Eustachius held half a hide in this parish of the abbot at the time of the general survey; and in the reign of Henry II. James de Wynewick held half a knight's fee here of the Honor of Burgh. It passed afterwards to the possession of the family of Cardom, and in the reign of Henry II. Sir John Knyvet died seized of it, and it descended to his posterity. After the reign of Henry VI. no distinct mention is made of Winwick manor.

The Village of Winwick is seven and a half miles S.E. from Oundle, and twelve N.W. from Huntingdon.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands in Huntingdonshire, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, chantry, south porch, and square tower surmounted by a spire containing five bells. It was restored in 1864 chiefly at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, when the chancel was rebuilt, and the church fitted up with open sittings, and floored with Minton's tiles, a new pulpit, reading desk, and altar rails erected, and a handsome lectern of carved oak in the form of an eagle placed in front of the chancel. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the diocese of Ely, rated in the king's books at £7, 16s. 10d., and now valued at £70. The Duke of Buccleuch is patron and lay rector, and the Rev. Robert Rowden, M.A., is the present incumbent.

The Vicarage, a handsome Elizabethan building close to the church, was erected by the Duke of Buccleuch. The *School*, formerly used as a dissenting chapel, is principally supported by his Grace. The *Congregational Chapel* is a brick building erected in 1864. The Rev. James B. French is the minister. The *Charities* of the parish amount to £31 per annum, which is distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Oundle.

Ashbridge Jas. shopkeeper and vict. <i>Three Horse Shoes</i>	French Rev. Jas. B. (<i>Congregl.</i>)	Rowden Rev. Robt. M.A. <i>Vicar</i>
Bailey George, blacksmith	Jellis Jas. coal mercht. & brick & tile manufr. <i>Manor House</i>	Scarsbrook Mrs My. schoolmrs.
Brown John, miller and baker	Marriott Emanuel, parish clerk	Farmers and Graziers.
Briggs Rt. carpt. & mach. mkr.	Musson Robt. bakr. and farmer	Butterworth John
Chester John, wheelwright	Norwood Thos. carpenter	Fortescue John
Copeland Mrs Susannah, vict.	Richards William, shopkeeper	Gifford William
<i>White Hart</i>	Rose Benjamin, shopkeeper	Hosford John
Farrington James, shopkeeper		Jellis James, <i>Manor House</i>

Carrier.—James Farrington to Oundle, *Thursday*, and Huntingdon, *Saturday*.

NAVISFORD HUNDRED.

THE boundaries of Navisford Hundred are formed by a part of Huntingdonshire, and the Hundred of Polebrook on the east, by Higham Ferrars Hundred on the south, and by Huxloe and Polebrook on the west and north. In shape it forms the figure 8, and its area is 13,090 statute acres. Navisford, or Narresford, as it was formerly called, was one of the eight hundreds which the Abbot of Peterborough immemorially possessed. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it for life to Queen Catherine, his first wife; and it afterwards descended with the crown to James I., who granted it, together with the hundreds of Huxloe and Polebrook, to John Eldred and William Whitmore, Esqrs. From these gentlemen it passed by purchase in the eleventh of the same reign (1613), to Sir Edward Montagu, and from him it descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the present proprietor. Navisford Hundred contains 7 parishes, including the market town of Thrapston, of which the following is an enumeration, showing their area as collected from the ratebooks, the number

of houses and population in 1871, together with the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each place :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Clapton.....	1,920	39	3	...	108	103	211	£ 2,092	£ 2,472
Liveden (part of).....									
Pilton.....	1,355	30	1	...	66	83	149	1,724	2,028
Stoke Doyle.....	1,400	29	...	...	67	75	142	2,314	2,701
Thorpe Achurch.....	1,494	42	1	...	82	96	178	2,113	2,244
Thrapston.....	1,055	233	18	4	595	638	1,233	5,225	6,353
Titchmarsh.....	3,836	207	16	...	447	436	883	5,994	7,023
Wadenhoe.....	1,100	59	...	...	117	136	253	1,505	1,787
	12,160	639	39	4	1482	1567	3,049	20,967	24,668

CHARITIES OF NAVISFORD HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports. See also the histories of the parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1658.	Rev. Wm. Breton (21 acres).....	Clapton parish, poor.....	£16 5 0
1515.	Thomas Thurlby (15 acres).....	Pilton parish, poor and church..	19 0 0
"	Lord Lilford.....	Ditto, ditto.....	2 0 0
1711.	Richard Ragsdale (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	0 10 0
1786.	Hewitt's Gift.....	Stoke Doyle parish, poor.....	0 13 0
1853.	George Capron (£200).....	Ditto, poor.....	6 0 0
"	Church Land (12a. 2r. 8p.).....	Thorpe Achurch parish.....	18 0 0
1668.	Sir William Peak £(10).....	Ditto, poor.....	0 10 0
"	Rev. — Basmenel (£20).....	Ditto, ditto.....	1 0 0
1711.	Richard Ragsdale (rent).....	Ditto, ditto.....	1 0 0
1685.	Mary Allen.....	Thrapston parish, ditto.....	1 0
1795.	Mary Ekins (£200).....	Ditto school.....	10 0 0
"	Donor Unknown (£15).....	Ditto, ditto.....	
1697.	Edward Pickering (£300).....	Titchmarsh parish, poor.....	39 0 0
"	Church Land (5 acres).....	Ditto.....	12 0 0
1864.	Thomas Knight (£2000).....	Ditto, poor and almshouses.....	70 0 0
1756.	Eliz. Pickering & Fras. Bird (249a. 1r. 39p.), Titchmarsh parish, } hospital for 8 poor women..... }		about 300 0 0
1807.	Frances Pickering (£1500) being the surplus of her estate, do., do. }		
"	Fras. Hilditch (£39, 9s. 8d. 3 per cent. consols), Wadenhoe parish, poor		1 4 0
			£498 2 0

CLAPTON PARISH.

Clapton, or from its situation Clopton-on-the-Wold, and in Domesday Book, Clotone, is bounded by the county of Huntingdon on the east and south, by the River Nene on the north, and by Thorpe Achurch and Titchmarsh on the west. It contains 1920 acres; its population in 1801 was 88; in 1831, 99; in 1841, 119; in 1851, 136; in 1861, 160; in 1871, 211 souls. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £2471, 12s. 6d., and the rateable value £2092, 7s. 6d. The soil is principally a strong clay, and Wm. Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants, is lord of the manor and sole owner.

Manor.—Eustachius Vice-comes de Huntingdon held 3 hides and the third part of half a hide of land here, of the abbey of Burgh (Peterborough), at the time of the Domesday survey. It was valued in the Confessor's time at 10s., but now rated at 40s. Elmar held half a hide here of the abbey at the same time, which was valued at 10s. In the reign of Henry II., Walter de Grauntkott held 1 hide and 1 virgate here of the Crown, and 3½ hides of the fee of the burgh, and Aseylin held half a hide. William de Clopton soon after possessed the whole

lordship, and sold it in parcels to several possessors. It subsequently became the property of the family of Hotot, from which it passed by marriage to the Dudleys, about the year 1390, and with them it continued for several generations. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, was created a baronet 1st of August 1660, but the title is now extinct.

The Manor House, now called *Clapton Hall*, at present occupied by Mr Edwin Winder, consists of one wing of the former splendid manorial residence of the Dudleys. On the carriage road to the house is a fine ancient arched gateway.

The Village of Clapton consists of the hall, rectory house, one farmhouse, and a few cottages, situate about 5 miles E. by N. of Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north-east of the village, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and square saddle-back tower containing one bell, and was built at the expense of the present patron and the rector in 1864, at a cost of £2500. The living, which is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £17, 3s. 9d., and now worth £450 per annum, is in the gift of William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Cole Shedden, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839. *The Rectory House* is pleasantly situated near the church, and was much improved by the present rector. A school, with teacher's residence attached, was erected here in 1864 at the expense of the patron and the rector.

Charity.—Rev. William Breton, in 1658, left 21 acres of land, the rent of which, £16, 5s. per annum, is distributed to the poor.

Letters arrive from Thrapston about 10 A.M.

Hunt Mrs Eunice, beerhouse	Staley Mrs Mary Ann, schlmrs.	Hern Wm. <i>Long Thong Farm</i>
Mundin Mrs Ann, shopkeeper		Winder David Edwin, <i>The Hall</i>
Shedden Rev. Edward Cole,	Farmers and Graziers.	Wood Rowland, <i>Home Farm</i>
M.A. rector	Griffin Wm. <i>Crow's Nest Farm</i>	

LIVEDEN PARISH.

Liveden or Lyveden is a lordship consisting of an unfinished building, now in ruins, two farms, and four cottages; the latter, with the remains of the ancient manor house, are in Aldwinkle St Peter parish, in the Hundred of Huxloe, and the land is in the several parishes of Pilton in Navisford Hundred, Oundle in Polebrook Hundred, and Brigstock in the Hundred of Corby. It is divided into Great and Little Liveden, and Potter's Liveden. It is not known in which of these parishes the lordship of Liveden was included at the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry III., Nicholas de Bassingburne died seized of one knight's fee, situate in Benefield, Adington, and Liveden, which he held here of the abbot of Burgh. Sir John Holt was seized of certain possessions here, in the reign of Richard II., and Nicholas de Tye levied a fine of the manor in fee simple, in the first of Henry IV. (1399). Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, son and heir of Sir William Tresham, Knt., of Sywell, was the next possessor, and from him it passed to his posterity. One of this family, Thomas Tresham, Esq., received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle (see Rushton). "He had an elegant taste in architecture," writes Bridges; "in 1577, he built the market house at Rothwell, and probably began the new manor-house here, in the same kind of style, without completing it." And Fuller observes, that it is "hard to say, whether greater his delight or skill in buildings, though more forward in beginning, than fortunate in finishing his fabrics. He was also a zealous Papist, which afterwards cost him a long confinement in Wisbich Castle. Francis Tresham, in the third of James I., succeeded Sir Thomas, his father; but engaging two years afterwards in the Gunpowder Plot, he was apprehended, imprisoned, and died in the Tower of London." Liveden, now the property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyveden, is situated about 4 miles S.W. of Oundle. Here is a very beautiful ruin, called the "New Building," to distinguish it from the old building or manor-house,

about a mile westward. It is an unfinished structure, in the form of a cross, consisting of three stories, of which the lower is half under-ground. "This noble edifice," says Mr Bell, in his "Ruins of Liveden," "was erected by Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is a splendid monument of his taste, and one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style of architecture of that age. It is built of freestone of extraordinary close texture, and the masonry is so admirably executed, as to seem but the work of yesterday—the edges of the cornices, and different sculptures, still retaining all their sharpness, freshness, and beauty, and the cement is as strong and hard as the stones themselves." And he adds, "We find the Treshams six times among the list of sheriffs, and five scions of the house among the members for the county." Sir Thomas had four sons and six daughters; two of the latter married noblemen, Lords Stourton and Mounteagle, whose names are connected with the Gunpowder Plot; and a third married Lord Brudenell. It is evident from the sculptured emblems without, and the decorated niches in the interior, that this splendid pile was intended for religious purposes, if not for monastic seclusion. Major Butler, an officer under Cromwell, when stationed at Oundle, where his paternal property lay, with a party of parliamentary forces attempted the entire demolition of the pile; but failing in his purpose, he caused the timber to be sawed out of the walls, and carried to Oundle, where he built with it the house now occupied by J. W. Smith, Esq.

Letters are received here through the Thrapston Post-Office.

PILTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Lilford, from which it is separated by the river Nene, on the south by Wadenhoe, on the west by Liveden, by Benefield on the north and west, and by Stoke Doyle and Oundle on the north-east. It contains 1355 acres; the rateable value of the parish is £1724, and the gross estimated rental £2028. Its population in 1801 was 90; in 1831, 131; in 1841, 133; in 1851, 123; in 1861, 144; and in 1871, 149 souls. The principal proprietors are Lord Lilford (the lord of the manor), Lord Lyveden, and the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P. From a close in this parish, called "Shortfield," on the road to Liveden, 21 churches may be seen on a clear day.

Manor.—The abbot of Burgh to whom Roger was under-tenant, held 2½ hides of land here, at the time of the general survey. There were 8 acres of meadow and a wood, and the whole was valued at 40s. In the fifth of Edward I. (1276), Ralph de Camois died seized of this manor, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. In the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1538), John Tresham died seized of it, and from his descendants, it passed by purchase, in 1715, to Sir Thomas Powys, Knt. Lord Lilford, the lineal descendant of that family, is the present proprietor.

The old Manor House, now occupied by the rector, formerly belonged to the Treshams, and in which the last of that ancient family lived and died, stands on an eminence near the church, overlooking the beautiful vale of the Nene. The house has been altered and much improved of late years.

The Village of Pilton, which is small, is about 3 miles S.S.W. of Oundle, and connected with Lilford by an elegant stone bridge.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands in a secluded situation, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower containing four bells, and surmounted by a spire. The chancel was rebuilt in 1862, by the Rev. R. Hodgson, the then rector; three new windows were added to it, and a beautiful east window of stained glass was inserted at the same time. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £11, and returned at £136, 11s. 3½d. The Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford is the patron, and the Rev. Francis Greaves Hodgson, M.A., is the

incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £160. For the *Charities* of this parish, see the table prefixed to the hundred.

Letters are received through Oundle at 8 A.M., and the wall-box is cleared at 6 P.M.

Dicks Noah, carptr. & beer ret.	Selby Thos. Littleton, land agt.	Selby Mrs Louisa
Hodgson Rev. Francis Greaves,		Whitney Thomas, <i>Pilton Lodge</i>
M.A. rector	Farmers and Graziers.	
Jeffs John, parish clerk	Bonser John	

Carrier.—Noah Dicks to Thrapston on *Tuesday*, and Oundle on *Thursday*.

STOKE DOYLE, OR DOILEY PARISH,

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene and Barnwell, on the south and west by Pilton and Liveden, and on the north by Oundle. It contains 1400 acres. Its population in 1801 was 115; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 169; in 1851, 146; in 1861, 149; in 1871, 142 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2314, and the gross estimated value £2701. A chalybeate spring, which is mentioned both by Morton and Bridges, rises in a meadow, nearly opposite Lilford park, and flows into a stone basin, which is said to have been the old font of Stoke church. The water is pure, and of a strong ferruginous quality. There is some excellent arable and pasture land in the parish, and 44 acres of woodland. The Rev. George Capron, of Southwick Hall, is lord of the manor, and the principal proprietor of the soil. The Misses Hunt have a small estate here.

Manor.—There were 2 hides and 1 virgate of land here, belonging to the manor of Oundle, at the time of the Domesday survey; and there were 10 acres of meadow, and a wood, 1 mile long and 5 furlongs broad, and the whole had been rated, in the Confessor's time, at 10s., but was then advanced to £5, 10s. In the sixth of Edward II. (1312), John Dorley levied a fine of this manor, with the advowson of the church, and from his descendants it passed into the hands of John de Knyghtele. In 1435, Sir Thomas Leuknore, Knt., was lord of the manor, and with his successors it continued till the beginning of the following century. In the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to the Tresham family, and in the first of Elizabeth (1558), Rd. Tresham, Esq., sold it to John Palmer, Esq. With the Palmers it continued till about the year 1694, when it was purchased by the Lord Chief Baron Ward. It passed by purchase, in 1829, to Geo. Capron, Esq.; at whose death, in 1872, it descended to his son, the Rev. G. Capron, the present owner.

The Manor House was pulled down several years since, and on its site a farmhouse was erected. The handsome iron gates, and the statues of Diana and Apollo, which adorn the entrance of the house at Oundle, the residence of G. M. Edmonds, Esq., were brought from this place. The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., is the owner of the house.

The Village of Stoke Doyle, which contains a few good houses, is pleasantly situated about 2 miles S.W. by S. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St. Romnald, is a small handsome edifice of the Grecian character. It was erected in the reign of Queen Anne, and consists of nave, chancel, and tower in which is a peal of five bells. Here is a very handsome monument by Rysbrach to Lord Chief Baron Ward. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £20, 2s. 11d., and returned at £132, 10s. The Rev. George Capron is the patron, and the Rev. C. H. W. Capron, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Rectory House* is a substantial building near the church; and there is a new school in the village, erected in 1872 by subscription.

The Villa is the property and the residence of the Misses Hunt, who enlarged and beautified it in 1865.

Charities.—Hewitt's gift to the poor, a portion of which yields 13s. per annum. George Capron, Esq., the late proprietor, also gave £200, which is vested in the 3 per cent. consols, and the interest is given to the poor. The Rev.

John Whitehead and Chief Baron Ward's charities, and £6 from an unknown donor, are lost, and cannot now be traced.

Letters are received through Oundle, at 7.3 A.M., and the wall-box is cleared at 6.20 P.M.

Capron Rev. Charles H. W.
M.A. rector
Hunt The Misses, *The Villa*
Hunt Lieut.-Col. E.I.C.S. *The Villa*

Hunt Thos. Esq. *The Villa*
Richards John, farmer, & vict.
Shuckburgh Arms
Warner Wm. parish clerk. & sexton

Farmers and Graziers.
Freeman John
Healey John, *Rectory Farm*
Langham Joseph, jun.

THORPE ACHURCH PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Clapton, on the south by Tichmarsh, on the west by the river Nene, and on the north by Lilford and Pilton. It contains 1494 acres; and its population in 1801 was 208; in 1831, 240; in 1841, 218; in 1851, 152; in 1861, 209; in 1871, 178 souls. The rateable value of the parish, including railways, &c., is £2113, and the gross estimated rental £2244. The soil is productive, and here is an abundance of limestone. The Right Hon. Lord Lilford is lord of the manor, and owner of the entire parish.

Manor.—This lordship is called in Domesday Book Asechirce, which is supposed to be a corruption of Aas-Kirk—the church by the water. It contained 6½ hides of land at the time of the Norman survey, and these were held by Azelin de Waterville, a Norman, and “two Englishmen,” of the abbot of Burgh. There were 20 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood, and the whole, which had been valued in the preceding reign at 20s., were then rated at 55s. In the reign of Henry II. these 6 hides were in the possession of Ascelin de Waterville, and in the thirty-first of Edward I. (1302), Walter de Langton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was lord of the manor. In the first of Edward IV. (1461), the lordships of Achurch and Thorpe were in the hands of the crown, and in the first of Henry VIII. (1509), Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, died seized of them, and after her decease they reverted to the crown. In the fifth of Edward VI. (1551), they were granted by the crown to Sir William Cecyll, Knt., afterwards created Baron of Burghley. From this celebrated nobleman they descended to his son, who in 1598 was created Earl of Exeter. They afterwards passed to the Powys family, and are now possessed by their lineal descendant, the present Lord Lilford.

The Village of Achurch, which is small, is 4 miles N.N.E. from Thrapston.

THORPE, or THORPE WATERVILLE, is a small hamlet in this parish, at which there is a railway station. There is a large barn still standing, at a little distance from the Thrapston road, which bears marks of great antiquity, and the timber of which is of extraordinary workmanship. Tradition relates that formerly some instruments of torture were kept in a part of this building. Though no distinct mention is made in Domesday Book of Thorpe manor, it yet appears in early records to have been the capital manor. The addition of Waterville has been taken from its early possessors. Here was formerly a castle, probably built by Azelin de Waterville.

The Church, which is situated at Achurch, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, south porch, and square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing four bells. It was thoroughly restored, at a cost of £2200, in 1862, when it was enlarged by the addition of the north aisle and south porch, and fitted up with open oak sittings, and with a fine pulpit of carved oak on a stone base. The church contains several handsome monuments and tablets in marble to the Powys family. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Lilford annexed, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's book at £14, 6s. 3d., and now worth £450 per annum, in the gift of Lord Lilford, and incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Victor Robert Powys, LL.B. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772. *The Rectory House*, a stone building in the Elizabethan style, stands near the church.

A Sunday School, with a residence, was erected here in 1868, chiefly by the late Rev. L. C. Powys, rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, in memory of his sister.

Charities.—The church land (12a. 2r. 8p.) yields £18 per annum; Rd. Ragsdale, in 1711, left a rent-charge of 20s. per annum to the poor; Sir Wm. Peak, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who was born here of poor parentage, left the interest of £10 to the poor in 1668, and the Rev. — Basmenel the interest of £20 for the same purpose.

Eminent Men.—John de Achurch, a monk of Peterborough abbey, compiled the register respecting the affairs of that convent, from himself named Achurch, which is still extant, and kept in the library of the dean and chapter of the cathedral. John Smith, author of "Select Discourses," and other works, was born at Achurch in 1617. The celebrated Robert Brown, founder of the sect called "Brownists," was incumbent of this parish in 1592. (*See page 164.*)

Letters arrive from Oundle about 8.30 A.M., and the box is cleared at 5.10 P.M.

Chipchase Thos. house steward,
Lisford Hall
Dale Miss Ellen, baker
Darville John, station-master
Green Mrs Jane, shopkeeper
Miller James, vict. *Fox*

Morris Smith, cottager
Palmer Samuel, cottager
Panther John, sexton
Powys Hon. and Rev. Edward
Victor Robert, LL.B. rector

Farmers and Graziers.
Chew William
Leete Sanders Tabbutt
Selby Millin

THRAPSTON PARISH.

Thrapston, on the south side of the river Nene, is bounded on the east and south by Tichmarsh, and on the west by Denford. It contains 1055 acres; its population in 1801 was 675; in 1831, 1014; in 1841, 1131; in 1851, 1183; in 1861, 1267; in 1871, 1233 souls. It includes the market town of Thrapston, and the rateable value is £5225, 3s. The gross estimated rental of the parish is £6353, 4s. The trustees of the late Thomas Burton, Esq., Yarmouth (the lords of the manor), and Lord Lyveden, are the principal proprietors of the soil. Morton says, "Thrapston is not to be passed by without observation; not for its trade and buildings, but for this, that it is surrounded by a most pleasant country, where they have water, air, and soil, that are exceeded by none. It is at due distance from the woods; and, in a word, enjoys all the natural advantages that can well be wished for by any gentleman, who is pleased to entertain himself with the innocent delights of a country life." The north-east, east, south, and north-west country round is open, and gives the traveller a charming view. On an eminence, half a mile to the south-east of Thrapston, at a single *coup d'œil*, you may see thirty-six church spires. All the northern parts around are covered with woods, principally belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. Here also is a beautiful range of meadows and pastures, perhaps not to be equalled in England for length; they stretch uninterruptedly nearly from Peterborough to Northampton, more than thirty miles in length, and in some places nearly two miles in breadth. "Foundations of buildings," says Bridges, "have been found in Paradise-close; and to the north of the church are two mounts, where a castle is supposed to have stood."

Manor.—Odelin held 3 virgates of land of the Bishop of Constance, and Ogerius held 2½ hides in Trapestone, of the Crown, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 20s., and the whole was then rated at £3, 10s. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph Fitz-Oger held 2 hides and 1 virgate here, of the fee of Brunne, and Robert Fitz-Odelin 1 hide and 1 virgate, of the fee of Clare. The lands belonging to Ralph Fitz-Oger passed into the hands of Baldwin de Wake, who conveyed them to Robert de Veer. His successor, Baldwin de Veer, in the seventh of King John (1205), gave the king two palfreys for the privilege of a weekly market here, on Tuesday. In the forty-ninth of the same reign (1247), Robert, his son, obtained the liberty of a fair, to begin on the eve of St James the Apostle, and continue three days. This manor continued with the family of De Veer for several generations. In the eighth

of James I. (1610), Henry Lord Mordaunt died seized of it, and it descended to his son John, who, in the third of Charles I. (1627), was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Peterborough. The lands here, held of the fee of Clare, were in the possession of the family of Hay, in Henry III.'s time, and subsequently came to the Holt family, from which they were designated Holt's manor in Thrapston. The lordship was afterwards divided amongst freeholders, and the trustees of Thos. Burton, Esq., now possess the greater part of it, as well as the manorial rights. The Manor house stands a little N.W. of the church; large portions of it have been taken down, and human skeletons have been discovered in the garden at the rear of the house.

THE TOWN OF THRAPSTON.—Thrapston is a market town, situate on the river Nene, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, about twenty miles N.N.W. of Northampton, twenty-one S.W. of Peterborough, and seventy-five N.N.W. of London. It is in general well built; consists of four streets, disposed on the roads from Huntingdon to Kettering, and from Peterborough to Northampton; and occupies a beautiful and remarkably fertile valley. Ironstone was first commenced working here in April 1873, by Mr Thomas Whitehouse of Northampton, who at present employs about forty hands, who turn out about sixty or seventy tons per day. The Nene is navigable from Northampton to Wisbeach, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North-western Railway passes close to the town, at which there is a station; and the Kettering, Thrapston, Huntingdon, and Cambridge Railway, now leased to the Midland Company, has also a station here. By means of the railway communication, the trade of this place, which consists chiefly in grain, the transfer of ironstone, and the importation of timber and coal, is greatly facilitated. There are two foundries and an extensive fellmongery in the town. A bridge of three arches, over which the town is entered from the railway station, suffered so severely during the flood in October 1848, that it had to be rebuilt at the expense of the parish and railway company. The market is held on Tuesday, and is famed for its good supply of corn and pigs; that on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas is as large as a fair. A fair for shoes, pedlary, &c., is held on the first Tuesday in May; and another was usually held on the 5th of August, but notwithstanding several efforts to support it, it has fallen into disuse.

The New Cattle Market, which was incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1870, was established here in 1871 by a company of shareholders in £10 shares, for the sale of fat stock of every description, and horses, sheep, pigs, wool, &c. *The Corn Exchange*, erected in 1850, is well attended, and will accommodate 500 persons; it is let occasionally for lectures, concerts, &c.

A County Court for the recovery of debts under £50 is held monthly in the Magistrates' Room, attached to the *County Police Station*. The latter, a stone building erected in 1860, has accommodation for an inspector and two constables; it has three cells, and a room for magisterial purposes attached; the magistrates meet fortnightly.

Gas Works were established here in 1857, at a cost of £1600, by a company of shareholders (limited) in £10 shares. There are two gasholders capable of holding 20,000 cubic feet of gas, which is supplied to the inhabitants at 5s. per 1000.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, and a fine spire steeple containing five bells. The whole of the edifice, except the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1845. A beautiful stained glass window, by Wailes of Newcastle, was placed at the east end in 1863, by public subscription, to the memory of the late Mr York; and one on the south side of the chancel to George Eland, Esq., by his family in 1872. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's book at £14, 5s. 5d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor, and the Rev. Wm. Salmon Bagshaw, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1780 for land. *The Rectory House*, is a commodious residence, situated in the principal street.

The Baptist Chapel, a good brick building erected in 1787, will accommodate 500 persons. The Rev. J. Seager is the minister. *The Methodist Chapel* is a small building.

The National School, with master's residence and playground attached, was erected by subscription in 1849, will accommodate 112, average attendance, 67. Attached to the Baptist Chapel is a *British School*, established in 1851; it will accommodate 100, and is attended by an average of 82.

The Literary Institute was established and opened on 27th October 1873. The Reading Room, in the Market place, is well supplied with the London and provincial papers; and the present number of members is about 100, who pay 2s. each per quarter. There are also societies belonging to the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Tradesmen, in the town.

A *School* in Islip parish is endowed with the interest of £200, left by Mary Ekins, in 1795; and £15 left by some person now unknown, for the instruction of ten children of this parish and that of Islip. Mrs Mary Montague, in 1850, left £750, 3 per cent. consols—the interest, £22, 10s., to be applied to the clothing and educating of 12 girls belonging to this parish, was transferred, by order of the Master of the Rolls, to the National School. For other charities of the parish, see table prefixed to this hundred.

The Union Workhouse, a good stone building, capable of accommodating 200 persons, stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and was erected in 1836, at a cost of about £4000. The Union comprehends the following 26 parishes, viz.:—Addington (Great and Little), Aldwinkle, All Saints and St. Peter, Brigstock, Brington, Bythorn, Clapton, Chelveston Cum Caldecot, Covington, Denford, Hargrave, Islip, Keyston, Lowick, Molesworth, Ringstead, Raunds, Slipton, Sudborough, Stanwick, Thrapston, Tichmarsh, Twywell, Woodford, and Old Weston. It extends over an area of 62 square miles. Mr John Bullymore of Sudborough is chairman of the board of guardians; Mr Thos. Elderkin of Keyston, vice-chairman; Geoffrey Hawkins, solicitor, clerk; Rev. J. P. Goodman, chaplain; Mr and Mrs Richard T. Wakefield, master and matron. The medical officers are—Mr W. H. Masters, Mr B. Spurgin, Mr T. P. Fernie, Mr J. T. Starling, and Mr Edward Greaves. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year was 63, and the average weekly expense of each pauper was 4s. 10½d.

Drayton House, in this vicinity, the seat of Mrs Stopford Sackville, is an elegant mansion, built on the ruins of an ancient castle.

Post, Money Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank—Chas. William Ibbs, postmaster. Letters arrive from London and all parts at 7 and 10.20 A.M. and at 6 P.M., and are despatched at 6.50, 10 and 11.45 A.M., and at 6.10, 8.25, and 8.45 P.M. On Sunday arrive at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M.

ABBOTT Francis Sharp, auctioneer, High street
 Allen Augustus, watchmaker, Market place
 Amos Farmer, draper and grocer, Bridge st.
 Archbould Mrs Catherine, Denford road
 Arnold John, veterinary surgeon, Chancery Ln.
 Arnold Henry, farmer, Huntingdon road
 Bacon William Edward, draper, Market place
 Bagshaw Rev. William Salmon, M.A. rector
 Bargh Aaron, milliner, &c. High street
 Barlow Mrs Elizabeth, staymaker, High street
 Barlow John Dexter, stonemason, High street
 Barritt Jonas, shoe manufacturer, Bridge st.
 Bassford Benjamin, master of British School
 Beardsworth Alfred, painter, &c. High street
 Bland John, sexton, Tichmarsh lane
 Bradshaw John, miller, &c. *Thrapston Mill*
 Branson Mrs Cath. vict. *King's Arms*, High st.
 Brown Mrs Esther, vict. *Red Lion*, High st.
 Brown Mrs Francis, *Manor House*
 Brown John, baker, High street
 Brown Sam. Bishop, chemist & dentist, High st.
 Bryan Jas. Welch, vict. *White Hart*, Market pl.

Bullymore Richard, butcher, Market place
 COALES and Allen, brewers, wine and spirit
 merchants, High street and *Northampton*:
 Robert Humphrey, agent
 Coates William, builder, Bridge street
 Colls James, insurance agent, High street
 Cooper Richard, beerhouse, High street
 Corby Thos. boarding sch. Hill House Academy
 Crouger Thomas, joiner, White Hart Lane
 DINGLEY William, manager of gasworks
 Dison Mrs Judith Langley, ladies' boarding
 school, *Belmont House*
 Dyson Thomas, shoemaker, Tichmarsh lane
 EADY Saml. manager of Union bank, High st.
 Eaton Thomas, butcher, Bridge street
 Eland and Eland, bankers, Market place
 Eland Robert Fowler (E. & E.), *Thrapston Ho.*
 Eland Stephen Eaton (E. & E.), h. *Kettering*
 Elwin Robert, saddler, Market place
 FARRINGTON Samuel, vict. *Swan*, Bridge street
 Fletcher Samuel Thomas, builder, Bridge st.
 French John, insurance agent, High street

GARTON Mrs Mary, beerhouse, Tichmarsh In.
Gaslight and Coke Co. Wm. Ibbs, secretary
HAMBLING Alfred John Wm. draper, High st.
Haviland Fredk. Henry, inland revenue officer
Hawkins General Samuel
Hawkins Geoffry, solicitor, Chancery lane
Heare Henry, fishmonger, Bridge street
Hensman Thos. Duxbury, vict. *Masons' Arms*
Hill Mrs Frances, Chancery lane
Hillyard Wm. station-master L. & N. W.
Holmes Robert, coal and corn merchant, Mid-
land railway station, h. *Denford*
Horne Wm. bricklayer, & Co. Chancery lane
Humphrey Robt. brewery agent, High street
IBBS Charles Wm. postmaster, Chancery lane
Ibbs William, bookseller, printer, stationer,
Berlin wool and fancy repository, Bridge st.
KITCHEN Robert, police inspector, High street
LADDS John, coachbuilder, Tichmarsh lane
Leete Mrs Elizabeth, Market place
Lenton William, coal merchant, L. & N. W.
railway station, h. *Oundle*
Lewin Mrs Mary Ann, Tichmarsh lane
Lord Benjamin, saddler, Bridge street
MANSELL Abm. joiner and builder, High st.
Marriott John, tailor, High st. and *Tichmarsh*
Mason Joseph, photographer, Bridge street
Masters Wm. Hooper, surgeon, Bridge street
Mault John, milliner, Bridge street
Mault William, tailor & hosier, Bridge st.
Mayes Martin, carting agent for Chaplin and
Horne, h. *Sudborough*
Mays William Viccars, fellmonger, hidefactor,
woolstapler, and carting agent for the Mid-
land Railway Co. Bridge street
Midland Banking Co. Market place
Munns Levi, chimney sweep, Tichmarsh lane
NORTHAMPTON Brewery Co. High street and
Northampton—John Rogers, agent
Northamptonshire Union Bank, High street
PAINTER Samuel, butcher, High street
Palmer Wm. station-master Midland Railw. Co.
Papworth Chas. coachbuilder, White Hart In.
Pars Robert Corelli, chemist, Market place
Payne Mark & Son (Chas. Hy.), ironfounders
and engineers, *Vulcan Iron Works*
Pettit Thomas, shopkeeper, Tichmarsh lane
Pycraft William, painter, &c. Tichmarsh lane
READ Frederick, beerhouse, Bridge street
Read Wm. cabinet-maker and carver, Bridge st.

Richards Stephen, carver, gilder, and picture-
frame maker, High street
Richardson Robt. and Son (Wm.), solicitors,
Bridge street, and *Oundle*
Robinson Mrs Mary, Bridge street
Roe Mrs Maria, Chancery lane
Roe John Thomas, coal and corn merchant
and maltster, Chancery lane
Rogers Jn. grocer and ironmonger, Market st.
Rogers John, grocer and wine agent, and agent
for Northampton Brewery Co. High street
Rye William, confectioner, eating house, and
mail contractor, High street
SANDERSON Richard, grocer, ironmonger, wine
and spirit agent, Market place
Savings' Bank, High st.—Steph. Richards, acty.
Seager Rev. James (Baptist), High street
Selby David, grocer and ironmonger, Market pl.
Shadbolt John, blacksmith, Tichmarsh lane
Sharp Jno. Edward, fishmonger, Tichmarsh In.
Sharp Thos. hairdresser & seedman, Market pl.
Siddons George, coal merchant, L. & N. W.
railway station, h. *Oundle*
Smart Mrs Eleanor, shopkpr. Tichmarsh In.
Smith & Grace, ironfounders, engineers, & agri-
culti. implement mkr. *Nene Side Iron Works*
Smith Edwin (S. & Grace), h. Bridge street
Smith Geo. (S. & Grace), *Nene Side Iron Works*
Smith Nat. (S. & Grace), *Nene Side Iron Works*
Spurgin Branwhite, surgeon
Stevenson Mrs Elizabeth, Tichmarsh lane
Story Joseph, High street
Sutcliffe Isaac, saddler, High street
Sutcliffe John, corn dealer, High street
TAYLOR James Handford and Son (Bryan),
auctioneers, High street
Taylor Thomas, furniture, marine store, and
small-ware dealer, Bridge street
Triston Mrs Sarah, school, High street
Tusting Robert, draper, [grocer and coal mar-
chant, Bridge street
VOGT Fidelius, watchmaker, Bridge street
WAKEFIELD Rd. Temple, master, workhouse
West, Biddles, and Co. Midland railway stati-
on
Whitehouse Thos. ironstone master, h. *North-
ampton*—Butler Smith, manager
Williams Hugh, surgeon, Bridge street
Wilson John, millwright & vict. *King's Head*,
Bridge street
Wilson Wm. millwright and vict. *Fox*, High st.
Woodhouse Walter, master of National school

Academies and Schools.

*Marked * take Boarders.*

British, High st. Benj. Bassford
and Miss Mary Ann Clarke
*Corby Thos. *Hill Ho. Academy*
*Dison Mrs Judith Langley,
Belmont House
National, Walter Woodhouse
Triston Mrs Sarah, High street

Agents—Wine and Spirit.

Rogers John (Travis & Sons),
High street
Sanderson Rd. (W. & A. Gilbey),
High street
Selby David (Spiers & Pond),
High street

Attorneys.

Hawkins Geoffry, Chancery lane
Richardson & Son, Bridge st.

Auctioneers.

Abbott Francis Sharp, High st.
Taylor & Son, High street

Bakers and Confectioners.

Brown John, High street
Chattell, High street
Drage, High street
Rye William (and eating house),
High street

Banks.

Eland & Eland, Market place

(draw on Barclay, Bevan, &
Co. London)

Midland Banking Co. Market pl.
(draw on London and County
Bank, London, on *Tuesday*
only), F. D. Nutt, manager
Northamptonshire Union bank,
High st. (draw on Williams,
Deacon, and Co. London),
Samuel Eady, manager
Savings' Bank, High st. (open
Tuesday from 12 till 2 p.m.),
Stephen Richards, actuary

Berlin Wool and Fancy Repository.

Ibbs William, Bridge street

Blacksmith.

Shadbolt John, Tichmarsh lane

Booksellers & Stationers.

Ibbs William, Bridge street
Richards Stephen, High street

Boot and Shoemakers.

Barrit Jonas (manfr.) Bridge st.
Dyson Thomas, Tichmarsh lane

Brewers' Stores.

Coales & Allen, High st. & Northampton, Rt. Humphrey, agnt.
Northampton Brewery Co., High st. and Northampton, John Rogers, agent

Bricklayer.

Horne William, Chancery lane

Butchers.

Bullymore Richard, Market pl.
Eaton Thomas, Bridge street
Painter Samuel, High street
Story Joseph, High street

Chemists and Druggists.

Brown Samuel Bishop, High st.
Pars Robert Corelli, Market pl.

Chimney Sweeper.

Munns Levi, Tichmarsh lane

Coachbuilders.

Ladds John, Titchmarsh lane
Papworth Chas. White Hart lane

Coal Merchants.

Holmes Rt. Midland rly. stat.
Lenton Wm. jun. L. & N. W. railway station, and Oundle
Roe John Thos. Chancery lane
Siddons George, L. & N. W. railway station
Tusting Robert, Bridge street
West, Biddles & Co. Midland railway station

Corn-Merchants.

Holmes Robt. Mid. rly. station
Roe John Thos. Chancery lane
Sutcliffe Jno. (dealer), High st.

Drapers.

Amos Farmer, Bridge street
Bacon Wm. Edward, Market pl.
Bargh A. (& milliner), Bridge st.
Hambling Alf. John M. High st.
Mault J. (& milliner), Bridge st.
Tusting Robert, Bridge street

Farmers and Graziers.

Abbott Francis Sharp, High st.

Arnold Henry, Huntingdon rd.
Bradshaw John, Thrapston mill
Bryan James Welch
Roe John Thos. Chancery lane

Fire and Life Offices.

County (fire) & Provident (life), John French, High street
Liverpool & London & Globe, David Selby, Market place
London Assurance Corporation, Augustus Allen, Market pl.
Pelican (life), Wm. Hillyard, L. & N. W. railway station
Royal, James Coles, High st.
Sun, Wm. Ibbs, Bridge st. and Robert Eland, Market place
Union, Rt. C. Pars, Market pl.

Fish and Game Dealer.

Heare Henry, Bridge street

Furniture Broker.

Taylor Thomas, Bridge street

Grocers.

Amos Farmer, Bridge street
Rogers John, Market place
Rogers John, High street
Sanderson Richard, Market pl.
Selby David, Market place
Tusting Robert, Bridge street

Hairdresser.

Sharp Thomas, Market place

Hotels and Taverns.

Marked * are Posting-Houses.
Foz, Wm. Wilson, High street
King's Arms, C. Branson, High st.
King's Head, J. Wilson, Brdg. st.
Masons' Arms, Thos. Duxbury
Hensman, High street
Red Lion, Mrs E. Brown, High st.
* Swan, St. Farrington, Bridge st.
* White Hart, James Welch Bryan, Market place

Beerhouses.

Cooper Richard, High street
Garton Mrs My. Tichmarsh ln.
Read Frederick, Bridge street

Iron Founders and Engineers.

Payne & Son, Vulcan Iron Works
Smith & Grace (agrl. implt. makers), Nene Side Iron Works

Ironmongers.

Rogers John, Market place
Sanderson Richard, Market pl.
Selby David, Market place

Ironstone Master.

Whitehouse Thomas—Butler Smith, manager

Joiners and Builders.

Coates William, Bridge street
Croager Thos. White Hart lane
Fletcher Saml. Thos. Bridge st.
Hensman Ts. Duxbury, High st.
Mansell Abraham, High street

Maltster.

Roe John Thos. Chancery lane

Millwrights.

Wilson John, Bridge street
Wilson William, High street

Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers, &c.

Beardsworth Alfred, High st.
Pycraft Wm. Tichmarsh lane
Read Frederick, Bridge street

Photographer.

Mason Joseph, Bridge street

Saddlers.

Elvin Robert, Market place
Lord Benjamin, Bridge street
Sutcliffe Isaac, High street

Seedsman.

Sharp Thomas, Market place

Shopkeepers.

Pettit Thos. Tichmarsh lane
Smart Mrs E. Tichmarsh lane

Surgeons.

Masters Wm. Hooper, Bridge st.
Spurgin Branwhite
Williams Hugh, Bridge street

Tailors.

Marriott John, High street
Mault Wm. (& hosier), Brdg. st.
Talbot James, High street

Veterinary Surgeon.

Arnold John, Chancery lane

Watchmakers.

Allen Augustus, Market place
Vogt Fidelius, Bridge street

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Coales & Allen, High st. & Northampton, Rt. Humphrey, agent

Public Officers.

Clerk to the Magistrates, and to the Union, and to the Trustees of Harborough and Brampton Road, Commissioner to take affidavits in Chancery and Common Law Courts, and perpetual Commissioner to take the acknowledgments of married women, and Clerk to the District Highway Board, and Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Thrapston District—Geoffry Hawkins

Deputy Registrar—Thomas Ivens, Islip
Surveyor of Highways for Thrapston District—William Dudley, Tichmarsh

Public Establishments.

County Court—Edmond Beales, Esq., judge ; Geoffry Hawkins, registrar ; James Handford Taylor, high bailiff
Gas, Light, & Coke Co.—Wm Ibbs, secretary
Inland Revenue Office—White Hart, Frederick Henry Haviland, officer

Literary Institute—Market place, A. J. W. Hambling, secretary
Police Station—Robert Kitchen, inspector
Stamp Office—Steph. Richards, sub-distributor
Union Workhouse—Rd. T. Wakefield, master

Carriers.

Railway (L. & N. W.)—Wm. Hillyard, station-master ; J. W. Bryan, parcel agt., Market pl.
Railway (Midland)—Wm. Palmer, sta. master ; S. Farrington, parcel agent, Bridge street

FROM THE INNS.

Aldwinkle St Peter,—St John Height, King's Head, Tuesday
Brigstock—Abraham Sturges, Fox, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Finedon—George Roberts, Swan, Tuesday
Pilton—Noah Dicks, Fox, Tuesday
Raunds—J. Runley, White Hart, Tuesday, and George Pentilow, Swan, daily
Tichmarsh—Sl. Wilson, Fox, Tues. & Sat.
Woodford—Geo. Beeby, King's Head, Tuesday
Yielding—D. Knight, Swan, Tuesday

TICHMARSH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Clapton and a part of Huntingdonshire on the east and south, and on the west and north by Thrapston and Achurch. It contains 3836 acres ; its population in 1801 was 569 ; in 1831, 843 ; in 1841, 905 ; in 1851, 883 ; in 1861, 893 ; and in 1871, 883 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5944, 10s., and the gross estimated rental £7023. The soil towards the south-east of the parish is a strong clay, towards the north-east gravelly, and south-west a mixture of blue clay upon a limestone bottom. It is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. Lord Lilford is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly all the parish ; the Duke of Buccleuch is lord paramount.

"In the middle of the town," writes Bridges, "is a small eminence named Chapel Hill, and a place likewise called Castle yard, where several window-frames and door-cases of freestone have been dug up. To the east upon the warren stood the old manor-house, the ruins of which were lately taken down. It was called the Lodge, and the warren sometimes the Grove. John, son to Gilbert Pickering, removed to the present manor-house about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is embattled on the south side, and hath an embattled turret. There are good springs in different parts of the lordship, and a branch of the Nyne runs through the meadows. To the east is Chequer Hill, which commands a long view of the country."

Manor.—There were two manors at Ticemorse at the time of the Conqueror's survey, one of which, containing 3 hides and 1 virgate, was held of the Abbot of Burgh by Azeline de Waterville ; the other contained 10 hides, and was held by Saswale of Henry de Ferieres, who held of the Crown. The first mentioned manor was then rated at £2, 15s., and the latter at £7. In the reign of Henry II. Ascelin de Waterville held 3 hides and 1 virgate and 3 parts of half a hide here, and Robert de Ferieres possessed 10 hides. In the fifteenth of Edward I. (1286), Sir John Lovell died seized of these 10 hides, and in the possession of this family they continued till the attainder of Francis Viscount Lovell, in the first of Henry VII. (1485), when his estates were escheated to the Crown. In the thirty-third of Edward III. (1359), Sir John Lovell obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Monday, and an annual eight days' fair, to commence on the eve of the Holy Trinity. He had also licence to embattle his manor-house, and convert it to a castle ; but whether the remains in the Castle-yard are vestiges of this building, or of a castle built by the Ferrers family, it is not easy to determine. This manor was next given to the Somerset family, afterwards Earls of

Worcester, one of whom sold it, in the seventh of Edward VI. (1553), to Gilbert Pickering. With the Pickerings it continued for several generations. The other manor, in the hands of the family of Waterville, was carried in marriage to Henry de Tichmerse, who levied a fine of it in the eighth of Edward II. (1314). It was subsequently divided between several persons, and in the reign of Henry VIII. the Pickerings had purchased a great part of it. The family of Bury had formerly an estate here, but the descendants were afterwards reduced to poverty, and the estate sold to the Pickerings. Bridges says, "There is a hedge in the fields from them called Bury's Hedge." These manors passed from the Pickerings to the family of Powys, with the lineal descendant of which (Lord Lilford) it still continues.

The Village of Tichmarsh, which is large and straggling, stands about 2 miles east-north-east of Thrapston. Several fine elm trees on the roadside, at the entrance of the village from Thrapston, add much to its beauty. The Thorpe railway station is about half a mile from Tichmarsh.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a large edifice, situate on high ground at the west end of the village, partly in the Early English and partly in the Perpendicular styles, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and embattled square tower containing six bells. "The tower," says Mr Sharp, "with its many pinnacles, forms a conspicuous object in the landscape long before it is reached, and constitutes the special feature of the sacred edifice." There is a little Norman door-head in the chancel, which is the earliest remaining relic of an earlier church; there are three compartments of the Lancet period on the north side, and there is a very singular illustration of the same period on the south side. Late in the Curvilinear, or the Rectilinear, the church, he thinks, "had been entirely rebuilt. There were the responds on each end of the Lancet building. The north doorway is Curvilinear, and also a piscina; and the hagioscope is of the same date." In 1842 the church was partly restored and newly seated at a cost of about £1000, and in 1868 the chancel was beautified, and the east and south-east windows were filled with stained glass, and the handsome reredos of alabaster and Connemara marble is very choice in design and workmanship. It is the gift of the Attenborough family, and in its centre is a splendid jewelled altar cross, with brass standard lights, flanked by effective carvings in relievo, of Abraham offering up his son Isaac, and Melchisedec's offering to Abraham. A new organ has since been placed in the chancel by the same donors and Lord Lilford, at a cost of £400. Here are several monuments to the Creed and Pickering families. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, valued in the king's books at £45, and now worth about £900 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1778 for land, but there are two farms still tithable. *The Rectory House*, near the church, is a Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1861 by the present rector. In the garden is a magnificent cedar of Libanus.

The Baptists have a small chapel in the village, served from Thrapston; and there is also a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1871, to replace an older structure.

The National School, a stone building, was erected in 1842 by subscription, aided by a grant of £120 from the Council of Education.

The Almshouses or Hospital, for 8 poor widows and 2 bedesmen, were founded and endowed, in 1756, by the Pickering family. The inmates receive each 4s. 6d. per week, and a gown, apron, cap, and handkerchief once a year. The houses are in good repair, and were enlarged in 1858 by a donation of the late T. Coales, Esq., and the endowment consists of about 249 acres of land in the county of Huntingdon. The other *Charities* of the parish are the interest of £300, left to the poor in 1697, by Edward Pickering, Esq. (this sum was vested in land, which is now let in allotments for £39 per annum), and the church land, consisting of 5 acres, which now let for £12 per annum. By a bequest of Mr Thomas Knight, in 1864, the interest of £1000 is distributed annually amongst the poor of the parish, and he also left £1000 to the trustees of the almshouses.

Post-Office.—John Marriott, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 7.5 A.M., and are despatched at 4.35 P.M.

Abbott William, baker
 Adams Thomas, stonemason
 Allen Thos. shkpr. & par. clk.
 Baker John, gentleman
 Bishop Thomas, butcher and victualler, *Wheat Sheaf*
 Brierley William, victualler, *Dog and Partridge*
 Brown Miss Fas. shkpr. & bakr.
 Bryon Mr Frederick Harding
 Burgess George, tailor
 Burkitt Thomas, coaldealer
 Dixie Mr Edward William
 Dixon Joseph, gamekeeper
 Eaton George, carpenter
 Eaton Jno. carpenter & builder
 Hawthorn Rev. Roscoe, M.A. curate of Clapton
 Hulley —, beerhouse
 King Thomas, tailor

Leake Warren, wheelwt. black-sm. and agricul. implmt. mkr.
 Leigh Robert, shoemaker
 Letch Thomas, manager, *Co-operative Stores*
 Mansell George, gardener
 Marriott John, linen & woollen drapr. tailr. & hattr. agt. for the Liverpool, London, & Globe, Briton (life), Norwich (hail-storm), & Accidental Death
 Mickleby Robt. mason & beerho.
 Munday George, gardener
 Morris Fredrick. baker & beerh.
 Quincey Josiah, cottager
 Readyhoff Wm. mastr. *Nat. Sch.*
 Rippin Thos. brewer & maltstr.
 Robinson James, blacksmith
 Rogers Mr Jonathan
 Shaw William, shopkeeper

Stopford Rev. Frederick Manners, M.A. rector
 Twelvtree George, shoemaker
 Upchurch William, sexton
 Vorley Mrs Eliza, beerhouse
 Vorley Lewis, carpenter
 Warren George, butcher
 Weston Richard, higgler
 Worthington Wm. blacksmith
Farmers and Graziers.
 Attenborough Thomas
 Bishop William
 Dudley Wm. Joseph William-son (and surv. of highways)
 Geary Joseph, *The Warren*
 Gray Mrs Catherine, *Lodge*
 Hill George, *Lodge*
 Hill William (and corn miller)
 King Abner (& assist. overseer)
 Knight Samuel (Executors of) *Manor House*

Carrier.—Samuel Wilson to Kettering on *Friday*, and Thrapston, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

WADENHOE PARISH

Is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the river Nene, on the S. and S.W. by Aldwinkle, and on the N. and N.W. by Pilton. It contains 1100 acres, of the rateable value of £1505, and the gross estimated rental is £1787. Its population in 1801 was 237; in 1831, 252; in 1841, 287; in 1851, 290; in 1861, 270; and in 1871, 253 souls. The soil is clay and limestone subsoil rock; and large beds of ironstone have been recently discovered in the parish. Wadenhoe derives its name from the Saxon word "Waden," a ford, and "hoe," a hill, which describes this place correctly. The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

Manor.—This lordship consisted of 2 hides of land, which were held by Albericus of the Bishop of Constance, and was valued before the Conquest at £3, but then rated at £4. Albericus held likewise of the same bishop another manor, consisting of 2 hides and half a virgate, which was valued at £3; and Roger held 1½ virgate of the Abbot of Burgh, at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., Alberic de Veer held 2 hides and 1 virgate; Wymunt de Stokes, 1 virgate; Roger, 2 small virgates; Wymer de Chirchfield, half a hide; and Geoffrey de Gonthorp, 2 hides. This manor subsequently passed through the families of De Lacy, and Le Strange, and in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1532), it passed by fine to Sir William Powlett, Knt. Coming afterwards into the hands of the Crown, it was granted in the fifth of Edward VI. (1551), to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt., in exchange for other manors, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. After passing through various hands, on the death of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Oundle, it became the property of Thomas W. Hunt, Esq., his nephew, who with his wife were murdered by banditti, near Poestum in Italy, in 1824. A tablet in the church records the particulars of their melancholy fate. The present proprietor came into possession of the manor in 1853.

The Village of Wadenhoe, which is small, is pleasantly situated about 4½ miles S.W. from Oundle, and about the same distance from Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, is a plain building, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, north porch, and tower containing three bells. The interior underwent a thorough repair in 1844. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £11, and now worth about £240 per annum. The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., is patron; Rev. Robert Roberts, M.A., rector. A neat *National School* was built here in 1839 by Miss Mary Caroline Hunt.

Wadenhoe House is pleasantly situated near the village; it was rebuilt and enlarged by the present owner in 1858.

Gasworks were established here in 1868 by the lord of the manor, and gas is supplied to the inhabitants at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—William Beealey, postmaster. Letters arrive from Oundle, per messenger, at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.54 P.M.

Allen Francis, miller & farmer

Beealey Wm. blacksmith, and post-office

Davison Lewis, butchr. & shopkp.

Heighton Miss Eliz. shopkeeper

Hunt Right Hon. George Ward,

M.P. *Wadenhoe House*

Smith Mrs Sar. vict. *Duke's Head*

Teague Miss Emma, schoolmtrs.

Wilson William, millwright

Farmers and Graziers.

Allen Francis, *Wadenhoe Mill*

Clinkard Joseph

Groome Robert

HUXLOE HUNDRED.

THE boundaries of this hundred are formed by Higham Ferrers hundred on the east, by the hundreds of Navisford and Corby on the north, by Rothwell and Orlingbury hundreds on the west, and on the south by the hundred of Ham-fordshoe. Its shape is oblong, but irregular, extending over an area of 41,790 statute acres; its greatest length from its S.W. to its N.E. angles about 13 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. nearly 12 miles. The hundred of Hocheslan was one of the eight hundreds in this county of which the Abbey of Peterborough was possessed soon after its foundation. Part of it in Domesday Book is called Nevesland hundred; but in the reign of Edward I. this division was not existing, and the whole was called Huckleslowe hundred. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Abbot of Peterborough was lord of it, and continued till the dissolution, when it was seized by the king, and granted to Queen Catherine for the term of her life. In the ninth of James I. (1611), it was granted to John Eldred and Wm. Whitmore, Esqrs., who, in two years after, sold it to Sir Edward Montagu and his heirs, and it is now in the possession of his lineal descendant, the Duke of Buccleuch. Huxloe hundred contains 22 parishes, including the market-town of Kettering, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres (according to the rate-books), the rateable value and estimated gross rental, with the number of houses and population of each parish in 1871:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Addington, Great.....	1,220	66	4	...	163	154	317	1,834	2,173
Addington, Little.....	1,090	76	3	...	155	165	320	1,734	2,061
Aldwinkle, All Saints.....	1,224	79	6	1	171	168	339	1,970	2,299
Aldwinkle, St Peter.....	1,483	44	1	...	112	105	217	1,999	2,351
Barwell, All Saints.....	1,719	26	...	...	59	59	118	1,923	2,199
Barton Seagrave.....	1,755	42	2	...	95	105	200	3,731	4,128
Burton Latimer.....	2,615	277	8	1	660	620	1,280	6,605	7,334
Cranford, St Andrew.....	2,229	44	1	...	97	90	187	3,574	4,785
Cranford, St John.....	67	5	...	...	162	147	309		
Denford.....	1,679	99	4	...	245	213	458	2,387	2,817
Finedon or Thringdon.....	3,549	446	9	...	1,049	1,047	2,096	9,612	10,930
Grafton Underwood.....	1,755	61	1	...	145	140	285	2,069	2,158
Irthlingborough.....	3,545	482	12	2	1,092	1,080	2,172	10,800	12,380
Islip.....	1,354	132	5	...	280	305	585	2,851	3,360
Kettering.....	2,594	1,448	32	15	3,531	3,653	7,184	22,709	27,667
Lilford cum Wigthorpe....	1,501	34	1	...	82	86	168	1,822	2,097
Lowick.....	1,984	82	3	...	199	208	407	2,773	3,277
Slipton.....	752	28	1	...	72	64	136	1,215	1,395
Sudborough.....	1,765	68	3	...	122	150	272	2,066	2,558
Twywell.....	920	84	2	2	202	190	392	1,967	2,282
Warkton.....	1,810	63	...	...	149	154	303	2,796	3,037
Woodford.....	2,127	227	10	...	546	520	1,066	5,677	6,614
	38,670	3,975	113	21	9,388	9,423	18,811	92,114	107,902

CHARITIES OF HUXLOE HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports. See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

The charities of Barnwell All Saints are included with those of Barnwell St Andrews.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1663.	Rev. Rd. Thorpe (land) Aldwinkle..	All Saints & St Peter's parish sch.	£20 0 0
1725.	Wootton's Charity (rent)	Ditto, poor	1 12 0
"	Poor's Land (12a. 35p.)	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0
"	Church Land (32p.)	Ditto, ditto	2 2 0
1754.	Captain Webb (£10)	Ditto, ditto	0 10 0
1773.	Jeffrey Ekins (rent)	Barton Seagrave, poor	1 10 0
1589.	Eliz. Margaret Burbank (10a.)	Burton Latimer parish school ...	48 0 0
1792.	Rev. Samuel Barwick (5a.)	Ditto, school	21 10 0
1804.	Church Land (12a. 2r.)	Ditto, church	24 15 0
1514.	Wm. and Agnes Scott (£10)	Expended in land, 40 acres, poor..	66 7 10
"	Rents of Charity Estates (£40)		
"	Mulsee and Hick's Charity (land) ..	Ditto, ditto	12 10 0
"	Richard Hopkins (1a. 3r.)	Ditto, ditto	8 15 0
"	Poor's Allotment (70a.)	Ditto, ditto	109 6 0
"	Luck, Plowright, and other doles ...	Ditto, ditto	3 0 0
1727.	Wm. Dickenson (£60)	{ Ditto, expended in inclosing charity estates	
"	Poor's Land (1a. 10p.)	Cranford St And. & St John poor	6 0 0
1580.	Rd. Walter (£500, land)	Finedon parish school	100 0 0
"	By subscription (57a., &c.)	Ditto, girl's charity school	95 0 0
"	Ditto (£228, 11s. 8d. 3 per cents)..	Ditto, ditto	7 0 0
"	Thos. Harvey & Mary Mulso (28a., &c.)	Ditto, poor	60 0 0
1636.	Mrs Joan Mulso (40s. per annum) ..	Ditto, ditto	2 0 0
1725.	Mrs Deborah Hampton (ho. & 16a.)	Ditto, a poor maiden	46 0 0
1813.	Mrs Catherine Whitelock (£100) }	Poor	3 3 0
1818.	Mrs Francis Dolben (£20)		
1810.	Mrs Eliz. Whitworth (rent)	Ditto, gowns to 2 poor women...	1 1 0
1728.	William Trigg (rent)	{ Irthlingborough almshouse, school, poor, &c.	17 0 0
1801.	Rd. Glover (rent)	Ditto, poor	10 0 0
"	Church Land (24a.)	Ditto, ditto	96 0 0
1705.	Henry Medbury (lands, &c.)	{ Islip parish, widows of } gross clergymen, poor, &c.	125 11 6
"	Grammar-school Estate	Kettering town and parish	377 10 0
"	Church & Town Allotment (16a. 2r. 6p.)	Ditto, church & apprent. childn...	66 0 0
"	Poor's Allotment (9a. 1r. 17p.)	Ditto, poor	22 0 0
"	William Cave (rent)	Ditto, ditto	1 2 0
"	Christopher Edey (rent)	Ditto, ditto	4 0 0
"	Thomas and Sarah Dawson	Ditto, ditto	4 0 0
"	Hunt's Charity	Ditto, poor widows	46 0 0
1688.	Edmund Sawyer (rent)	Ditto, six almspeople	6 0 0
1782.	Mrs Martha Baker (£200)	Ditto, ditto	6 0 0
1792.	Mrs Ann Aldwinkle	Ditto, ditto	12 0 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, reading to inmates of workh.	2 10 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, Bibles, &c., to poor	1 10 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, poor	14 0 0
1682.	Rachel Sawyer (£100)	Ditto apprenticing childn. (lost)	
"	Mrs Eliz. Baker (£150)	Ditto, bread to poor	4 10 0
"	Charity stock (£663, 4s. 4 per cent.)	Ditto, girls' school	26 10 0
"	Sir John Knightley	Ditto, Sunday-school	5 5 0
1769.	Joseph Nunneley (£100)	Ditto, great meeting-house	5 0 0
1781.	Elizabeth Baker (£100)	Ditto, ditto	5 0 0
1826.	Mary Mee (£19, 19s.)	Ditto, ditto	1 0 0
1841.	Thomas Dash (£100)	In aid of Nunneley's Charity	3 0 0
"	Ditto (£50)	Sunday-school	1 10 0
"	Ragsdale's gift	Lilford parish, poor	1 0 0
1770.	William Lascells (£164, 9s. 9d.)	{ Wigsthorpe hamlet, apprentic- ing children, &c.	7 0 0
1725.	Sir John and Lady Eliz. Germain...	Lowick parish, school	90 0 0
"	Poor's Land (7a.)	Ditto, apprenticing children, &c.	24 0 0
"	Church Land (20a.)	Ditto, church	30 0 0
1771.	Mrs Mary Wheat (£30)	Ditto, poor	1 10 0
"	Church Land (10a. 3r.)	Sudborough parish	12 0 0
1781.	The Marchioness of Bath (£600) ..	Ditto, Sunday-school	20 0 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To, what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1769.	Thomas Ekins (rent)	Twywell parish, poor	1 0 6
1753.	John Harris (£10)	Ditto, ditto	1 0 0
"	Commissioners of Inclosure	Ditto, church	0 8 0
"	Thomas Archer (£36)	Ditto, poor	1 16 0
"	Hunt's Charity	Warkton parish, poor	2 6 10
"	Church (5a. 1r.) land	Ditto	12 10 0
1577.	Peter & Edwd. Grey (land, &c.)	Woodford parish, poor	102 9 4
"	"Whalley's Money"	Ditto, ditto	0 13 4
"	Church Land (14a. 3r. 5p.)	Ditto	40 0 0
Total			£1880 11 4

ADDINGTON (GREAT) PARISH.

Great Addington, or Addington Magna, is bounded on the east by Ringstead, on the north by Woodford, on the west by Burton Latimer, and on the south by Little Addington. It contains 1220 acres; its population in 1801 was 200; in 1831, 282; in 1841, 266; in 1851, 270; in 1861, 302; in 1871, 320 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1834, and the gross estimated rental £2173. The soil is principally a strong clay; and the principal proprietors are Mr James Rennie Wilkinson, Mr Thomas Walters, George Capron, Esq.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Osmund held 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in Edintone, of the Bishop of Constance. In King Edward's time, it was the freehold of Azar, and valued at 10s., but was now advanced to 20s. The abbey of Burgh had 1½ hide, and the abbey of Croyland had 2 hides here at the same time. These estates were then rated at 10s. and 40s. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Abbot of Croyland, or Crowland, and Robert de Vere, were lords of this manor, and in the twenty-fifth of Edward III. (1351), Robert de Vere levied a fine of it. With this family it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed in marriage to John Lord Mordaunt, and with his descendants it continued for several generations. Thomas Andrew, Esq., of Harleston, whose predecessors bought it of Lord Mordaunt, was lord of the manor in Bridges' time. The possessions here belonging to the abbey of Croyland were seized by the Crown at the dissolution, and granted in the fourth of Queen Mary (1556) to Sir Robert Lane, Knt., and Anthony Throgmorton, from whom they passed to the family of Clarke.

The Village of Great Addington, which is small, is situate about 4 miles S. W. of Thrapston, in the vicinity of the Northampton Canal and Peterborough Railway.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, consisting of chancel, double nave, north and south aisles, north chapel and vestry, with square tower containing four bells and a clock. The south porch is entered through a handsome Norman arch. In a niche in the wall of the north chapel is a monument to Henry de Vere, Esq., with a recumbent figure, supposed to have been placed there during the reign of Henry VIII., but the date is obliterated. On the opposite wall of this chapel is a piscina, and within the communion rails is a tomb with a fine brass on it to the memory of John Bloxam. The parish register dates back to 1692. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's book at £10, 12s. 8½d., and now worth about £460 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The Rev. Richard Doke, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. A chantry was founded here by Henry de Vere, and endowed with lands, for a "priest to sing for ever for himself and his ancestors." *The Rectory House*, pleasantly situated at the back of the church, is a substantial stone building, erected in 1678, and thoroughly repaired by the present rector in 1870. *The National School* is a good stone building, erected in 1873-4, at a cost of £500.

Human Remains.—Near the S.E. end of the village is an elevation called Shooter's-hill, which seems to have been used as a place of burial by the ancient Britons and Romans, several human skeletons and ancient relics having been found there at various periods, but especially in the spring of 1847. Mr Cole,

who visited and examined the remains at that time, tells us that, whilst digging for gravel, "the spades of the men employed came in contact, day by day, with many perfect skeletons of human beings, which had been apparently interred with great regularity. Nine or ten were thus disclosed; but according to the reports of the workmen, scores have been noticed in various directions about the field at different times, while they have been occupied in their business of digging for gravel. The skeletons were found within a few feet of the level of the natural soil, and there was no appearance that the earth had ever been raised over them. There was nothing around or about the spot to indicate that a tumulus of any description had been constructed to protect these venerable sepulchres. The sand and the gravel had proved admirably dry preservatives of the several subjects, and there was no indication of their ever having been disturbed, during the long lapse of ages which must have intervened since they were deposited in the soil, until the present period." It is somewhat remarkable that in some cases the face of the body had been placed downwards, and others laid on their sides, whilst in three instances skeletons were found completely headless; and it is curious to notice that, in lieu of the head of each of these subjects, three or four stones had been heaped up. A rudely constructed urn or vase of unbaked clay, called by Druidical antiquaries the drinking-cup, found at the feet of one of the skeletons, is indicative of the antiquity of this burial-place. Spear-heads and daggers, and portions of other ancient warlike instruments, as well as necklaces and other ornaments, were found near some of the skeletons. Here was also found "the Druid sandstone, which is silex and pebbles forming a breccia, in the manner of pudding stone. The Druids held it in great estimation, and used it as a building-stone. Amulets were formed of the pebbles." In an adjoining field is a little tumulus-like elevation, in which skeletons were also found. "From time immemorial," continues Mr Cole, in his lecture on this subject, "the field in which the skeletons were found has been called Shooter's-hill; and the tradition is, that it was so named in consequence of a warlike conflict which took place there, and that in the little tumulus below, the spoils and general treasures were carefully deposited. On the western side of the gravel-pit where the skeletons were found is a rather deep valley; and beyond this striking declivity, the rising ground assumes an elevation greater by 42 feet than that where the interments were disclosed, rising most imposingly and majestically above their compeers, and forming a complete barrier to the vision in that direction—a fine situation for the superstitious, uncivilised aborigines of the island. Along this kind of deep ravine, at certain seasons, we may consider the hollow wind to sweep, as if striking the harp to the wild requiem of the deceased, and at others chanting their eternal dirge; while at the calmer seasons, this beautiful dell impresses the mind with the idea of perfect tranquillity and heartfelt repose; one, presenting an imposing idea, bordering on the sublime; the other calming down the spirit to the charms of the beautiful." Mr Wilkinson, in 1866, while digging gravel near his house in Shooter's Hill, found six complete skeletons, and an iron dagger. Two stone coffins were found on different occasions in opening graves in the churchyard, about 18 inches from the surface, and may now be seen, one in the church, the other in the churchyard.

Letters are received through Thrapston.

Abbott William, carpenter	Harris J. blacksmith, & p. clerk	Coleman Thomas
Coleman Thos. miller & baker	Hudson Law. vict. <i>Leopard</i>	Harris John
Colson Mr Thomas	Hudson William, wheelwright	Linnell Thomas
Doke Rev. Richd. M.A. rector	Knight Geo. vict. <i>Hare & Hounds</i>	Walters T. (yeoman), <i>The Hall</i>
Feary John, shopkeeper	Farmers and Graziers.	Ward John
Gunn George, cottager	Brown Richard, <i>Lodge</i>	Wilkinson Jas. Rennie (yeo.);

ADDINGTON (LITTLE) PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, on the west by Finedon, on the north by Great Addington, and on the south by Irthlingborough. It contains 1090

acres, of the rateable value of £1734; and the gross estimated rental is £2061. The population in 1801 was 212; in 1831, 264; in 1841, 229; in 1851, 299; in 1861, 337; and in 1871, 320 souls. The soil is clay and limestone, and ironstone has been recently discovered in the parish. The principal landowners are George Capron, Esq., Messrs Charles Ridgway Laing, Thomas Pashler, and Thomas Walters.

Manor.—The Abbot of Peterborough held 3 hides of land here at the time of the general survey. Hugh de Waterille was the under-tenant, and the estate was valued at 40s. In the reign of Edward I., this manor was in the possession of the family of Bernak; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the convent of Sulby enjoyed the manorial rights of Little Addington. After the dissolution, this lordship was granted to Edward Humfrey, and it descended to his posterity. The lordship was afterwards divided among several freeholders. The village of Little Addington is about five miles south of Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a small edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north porch and square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing three bells; it was thoroughly restored and resealed in 1857. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £7, 12s., and now worth £300 per annum, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. A. Boodle, M.A. vicar. The tithes are commuted. *The Vicarage House*, situated at the south end of the village, was erected in 1859; and the *National School* was built in 1873 at a cost of £300. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1844.

Post-Office.—Robert Wiles, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 3.55 P.M.

Agar Thos. thresh.-mach. onr.
Brown Miss Cath. schoolmistrs.
Boodle Rev. Adolph, M.A. vicar
Cheney Mrs Frances
Darlow William, beerhouse
Mitchell Mrs Eliz. butcher and
vict. Bell

Mitchell William, cottager
Odell Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper
Perkins Wm. baker & pigdealer.
Somes Mr James
Wiles Rt. shopkepr. post-office
Wilson Robert, shoemaker

Farmers and Graziers.

Cave John Thomas
Pashler Thomas (yeoman)
Smith John, Lodge
Smith Robert
Wakefield Thos. Willington]

ALDWINKLE ALL SAINTS AND ST PETER'S PARISHES

Are bounded on the north by Wadenhoe, on the west by Islip and Sudborough, on the south by Titchmarsh, and on the east by the river Nene. These are two distinct parishes and manors, containing together 2707 acres, of the gross estimated rental of £4650, and of the rateable value of £3969. Aldwinkle All Saints has 1224 acres, whose gross estimated rental is £2299, and its rateable value £1970. St Peter's parish has 1483 acres, gross estimated rental £2351, and the rateable value is £1999. The population of Aldwinkle All Saints in 1801 was 349; in 1831, 247; in 1841, 272; in 1851, 370; in 1861, 364; and in 1871, 339. The population of Aldwinkle St Peter's in 1801 was 146; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 183; in 1851, 232; in 1861, 222; and in 1871, 217 souls. These parishes contain some extensive woodlands, and the soil is generally good. A chalybeate spring rises in a plantation belonging to Miss Chapman, who, with Lord Lilford, the lord of the manor, and Mrs Stopford Sackville, are the principal landowners. The river Nene, which flows through Aldwinkle St Peter's, is navigable to the sea, and communicates with the Northampton canal.

Manor.—Eldewincle contained eight hides of land at the time of the Conqueror's survey, five of which were held of Guy de Reinbuedcurt, and three of the Abbot of Burgh. The former estate was then valued at 50s., and the latter at 30s. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Richard de Aldwinkle was one of the lords of Aldwinkle, and with his descendants the estates continued till 1466, when William de Aldwinkle, Esq., died here, and was buried in All Saints church. The other manor, possessed by the Abbey of Peterborough, was in the possession of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in the twenty-

ninth of Edward I. (1300); and in the eighth of Edward II. (1314) it was confirmed by the Crown to Thomas Earl of Lancaster. It subsequently passed through various possessors to the Exeter family. Lord Lilford is the present proprietor of both manors, and the principal owner of the land.

The two villages of Aldwinkle All Saints, and St Peter's, are adjacent to each other, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east from Thrapston.

The Church of All Saints, an ancient stone structure, is considered a beautiful specimen of the Perpendicular and Decorated styles, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, chantry, chapel, south porch, and a fine embattled tower of the Rectilinear period, containing five bells. The tower arch, a very good one of the same period, is blocked up, and an unsightly gallery which occupies the front of it, hides the west window, which is of three lights with Rectilinear tracery, and there is an admirable west doorway of the same period. The chancel was restored in 1863, when it was reroofed and floored, and had new windows inserted. Samuel Sharp, Esq., who is an excellent authority, as well in architectural as in geological science, fixes the date of this church between the years 1230 and 1250. There is a brass monument to Wilkes Aldwinkle, dated 1463. The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's book at £12, 4s. 9d., and now worth £380 per annum; in the patronage of George Capron, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Roberts, B.A.

The Rectory House, in which the poet Dryden was born, is a plain stone building opposite the church.

The Church of Saint Peter's is a handsome Gothic building, of various styles, from the Early English to the Perpendicular, and consists of a nave, south aisles, chancel, and south porch, and a square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing three bells. There are illustrations of Lancet work in this church, which was originally Transitional, and one of the capitals belongs to that period. The tower and spire are well proportioned, and form a good example of the Curvilinear period in which they were erected; and the chancel which was built about the same time contained three or four original windows—that in the chancel arch has been lengthened, the addition being divided from the original by a transome. There are some fine specimens of painted glass of the fourteenth century in the east window, and two of its quatrefoil compartments contained memorable effigies of former rectors of the parish. One bore the inscription "Orate pro anima Rogeri Travers condam rectoris istius ecclesiæ;" the other, "Orate pro vite Wilmé Luffwick (Lowick) rectoris istius ecclesiæ." In the chancel is a mural monument to Mrs Davenant, grandmother to Fuller the church historian; and there are others to the family of Sanderson. The living is a rectory rated in the king's book at £11, 6s. 3d., now worth £230 per annum, in the patronage of Lord Lilford, and the Rev. Henry Ward, M.A., is the incumbent.

The Rectory House is a neat stone building, erected in 1867. Here is a *Baptist Chapel* erected in 1822; and there are two *Schools* for boys and girls, free to both the parishes, which are endowed with land yielding £20 a year.

There is also a *National School* belonging to the two parishes, erected in 1872, by subscription; it stands in St Peter's parish, and has a residence for the master attached to it.

These parishes are famous as the birth-places of the poet Dryden, and Fullarton the historian. John Dryden, the celebrated poet laureate to Charles II. and James II., "Glorious John," was born in the rectory house of Aldwinkle All Saints, on the 9th of August 1631; he was son of Erasmus Dryden, of Titchmarsh, and grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Henry Pickering, rector of the parish. He received the first rudiments of classical learning at Westminster School, under the care of Dr Busby, where for a Thursday night's exercise he translated the third satire of Persius; and the year before he left this school he wrote a poem on the death of Lord Hastings. In 1650 he was elected a scholar of

Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1658 he published "Heroick Stanzas on the late Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, written after his funeral." In 1660 came out his "Astræ Redux, a poem on the happy restoration and return of his sacred majesty, King Charles II." And the same year his panegyric to the king on his coronation. In 1662 he addressed a poem to the Lord Chancellor Hyde, presented on New Year's Day; and the same year he published a satire on the Dutch. His next piece was "Annus Mirabilis, the Year of Wonders, 1666, an Historical Poem."

Upon the death of Sir William Davenant in 1668, he was made poet laureate and historiographer to Charles II., and the same year published his essay on dramatic poetry, dedicated to the Earl of Dorset. The year following, the "Wild Gallant," his first play, appeared, which was followed by many others with such rapidity that in the space of twenty-five years, besides his other numerous poetical writings, he produced twenty-seven dramatic performances, for which he was treated with more severity than justice, and was even publicly ridiculed on the stage, under the character of Bays, in that excellent comedy "The Rehearsal," written by the Duke of Buckingham. He indeed affected to despise its satire, though it is sufficiently plain that he felt all its force, since in his character of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," he took a full revenge on the noble author. After the accession of James II. our poet became a Catholic, upon which occasion Mr Thomas Brown published "The reasons of Mr Bays changing his religion considered." In 1687 he published his "Hind and Panther, a poem," which is a direct defence of the Catholic Church, chiefly by way of dialogue between a Hind, who represents the Church of Rome, and a Panther, who sustains the character of the Church of England. At the Revolution, being disqualified by having turned a Catholic, he was dismissed from the office of poet laureate, and succeeded by Thomas Shadwell, against whom he entertained much resentment, as appears from his "Mac Flecknoe," which is one of the severest satires in any language. He published "The Life of St Francis Xavier," translated from the French, and other works too numerous to notice here, which have rendered his name immortal. He married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. Mr Dryden died on the 1st of May 1701, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

Dr Thomas Fuller, the celebrated divine and historian, and author of "The Worthies of England," was son of the rector of Aldwinkle St Peter's, and born there in 1608. He also published "The History of the Holy War," "Holy State," "The Church History of Britain," "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest," "History of Waltham Abbey," &c. He died on the 16th of August 1661, and was buried in the chancel of Cranford Church. In 1662 his "History of the Worthies of England" was published. As to his memory, such extraordinary things are related of it as are scarcely credible. It is said that he could repeat five hundred strange and unconnected words after twice hearing, and could repeat a sermon verbatim, if he once heard it. He undertook once, in passing to and from Temple Bar to the furthest part of Cheapside, to tell at his return every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards; and he did it exactly. His manner of writing was still more strange and extraordinary, from the top of the page to the bottom, something like the Chinese. We are told that he would write near the margin the first words of every line down to the foot of the paper; then, by beginning at the head again, would so perfectly fill up every one of these lines, as without spaces, interlineations, or contractions, would so connect the ends and beginnings, that the sense would appear as complete as if he had written it in a continued series after the ordinary manner.

For charities of these parishes, see table prefixed to the hundred.

Letters arrive through Thrapston at 10 A.M., and are despatched at 3.45 P.M.

(Marked * reside at Aldwinkle St Peter's.)

*Allen Mr Philip	Hawkins Captain John	*Ward Rev. Henry, M.A. rector of St Peter's
*Andrew John, baker	Holland Edward, hawker	*Ward William, schoolmaster
Andrew John, gamekeeper	Mayes Ebr. shoemaker, & beerh.	*Warden Thos. wheelwright and cabinet-maker
Batson Richardson, farm bailiff	*Mayes Wm., beerh. & shopkpr.	Weeding Mr John
Beasley Thomas, grocer, draper, and blacksmith	McKay Daniel, gamekeeper	
Beasley William, blacksmith	*Moisey John, plumber, &c.	
Brown John, vict. <i>Rose and Crown</i> , and butcher	Parkins Mrs Mary A. dressmkr.	Farmers and Graziers.
*Chapman Miss Elizabeth	*Pates Rev. Charles (Baptist)	Allen John (and maltster)
Chapman Wm. Sherard, com. agt.	*Prentice Mr William	*Chapman George (& maltster)
Davison Lewis, butcher	*Pridmore James, baker	*Cheney William, <i>Lodge</i>
*French Edmund, shoemaker	Roberts Rev. Robert, M.A. rector of All Saints	*Coales Henry, <i>Lodge</i>
French George, shoemaker	*Stretton William, tailor	*Hill John
French William, cottager	Todd Mrs Lucy, dressmaker	Siddons Mrs Ellen, <i>Lodge</i>
	Walding Mrs Rebecca	Thompson Nathl. & Maile John

Carriers.—St John Height and Samuel Green to Thrapston on *Tues.* and Oundle on *Thurs.*

BARNWELL ALL SAINTS, OR KING'S BARNWELL,

Is a parish belonging to the hundred of Huxloe, but locally situated in that of Polebrook, and in ecclesiastical matters consolidated with Barnwell St Andrew, which it adjoins. It contains 1719a. 2r.; its population in 1801 was 86; in 1831, 126; in 1841, 140; in 1861, 115; in 1871, 118 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1923; and the gross estimated rental £2199. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor and the principal owner of the soil.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Bernewell, which consisted of 6 hides of land, was in the hands of the king; there were 24 acres of meadow, and the whole, with Tansor, was rated at £30. Robert de Ferrers held Barnwell of the fee of the Crown, in the reign of Henry II. In the ninth of Edward I. (1280), Hugh le Despenser was lord of the manor, and from this family it reverted to the Crown, and was granted in the eleventh of Edward III. (1337), to John Ravensholm, who in the twenty-second of the same reign (1348) obtained the grant of a weekly market here, on Friday, and an annual fair on the festival of St Luke. It afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Stury; and in the reign of Henry VIII., George Kirkham, Esq., of Warmington, was in possession of it. In the thirty-fourth of this reign (1542), Sir Robert Kirkham, Knt., sold it for £314 to John Banaster, who alienated it to Sir Edward Montagu, and from him it descended lineally to the present proprietor. Here was also another manor, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was in the possession of the Dudley family, from which it passed to the Montagu family.

The Village of Barnwell All Saints is distant three miles south-east from Oundle.

The Church, which was dedicated to All Saints, was pulled down on the consolidation of this parish with Barnwell St Andrews, by act of parliament, in 1821, except the chancel, which has since been renovated, and now remains as the mausoleum of the Earls of Sandwich, a branch of the noble family of Montagu. Here is a curious alabaster pyramidal monument belonging to that family. This living was a rectory valued in the king's books at £15, 6s. 8d. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in these parishes. For the charities and directory of this parish, see Barnwell St Andrews.

BARTON SEAGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded by Warkton on the north, Kettering on the west, Burton Latimer on the south, and by Cranford on the east. It contains 1755 acres; and its population in 1801 was 159; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 219; in 1851, 207; in 1861, 199; and in 1871, 200 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3731, and the gross estimated rental £4127, 10s. The soil in general is a deep loam; and the principal owner is Lady Hood. The parish derived its present name from the family of Seagrave, the most eminent member of which was Nicholas

de Seagrave, Marshal of England in the time of Edward II. ; but it had been called Barton Hanred, from its previous lords.

Manor.—In the Saxon times, Burred and his kinsmen possessed this lordship, and gave it to the abbey of Burgh, from which it was afterwards unjustly taken by the king's justiciary. At the time of the Domesday survey, the Bishop of Constance had 4 hides here, which, with 2 mills, 40a. of meadow, and 8a. of wood, were valued at £5. In the reign of Henry II., Barton contained 5 hides, and was held by Geoffrey Chamberlain, of the fee of Gloucester. It afterwards passed to the Seagraves, one of whom, the above-named Nicholas, obtained license to make a castle of his manor-house here. The manor was carried in marriage to the Mowbrays, and from them descended to the Duke of Norfolk. About the year 1665 it was purchased of Mr Humfrey, Lord Cullen, and others, by the family of Bridges, and the Duke of Montagu was lord paramount. Mr Tibbits was the late proprietor, and Lady Hood, his grand-daughter, is the present possessor. The convent of Sulby, and the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, had each possessions in this parish.

The Village of Barton Seagrave, surrounded by groves and lofty trees, is situate on a gentle ascent, about two miles S.E. of Kettering. From foundations dug up in several places, this village must have been considerably larger. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and stood westward of the church.

The Church, dedicated to St Botolph, consists of a nave and south aisle, chancel, and a low, broad, embattled tower between the nave and the chancel, and containing four bells and a clock. Though the edifice on the whole is of motley construction, yet it bears several marks of its Saxon origin, and is so far the most interesting fragment of ancient architecture in the neighbourhood. The west end of the church is covered with ivy. On the south side of the tower is a small chamber separated from the rest of the church, in which are some mural tablets, and a vault belonging to the Bridges family. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £10, 17s. 1d., and now worth £500 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is patron, and the Hon. and Rev. John Marsham, B.A., is the rector. The tithes have been commuted. *The Rectory House* stands near the church ; and in the village is an *Infant School* supported by Lady Hood.

Barton Seagrave Hall, the residence of Lady Hood, is an ancient stone building.

Charities.—Jeffrey Ekins, in 1773, left a rent-charge on land at Twywill of 30s. a year to be given to the poor of this parish at Christmas.

Eminent Men.—John Bridges, Esq., whose name the history of this county (in 2 vols. folio) bears, was a native of this parish, and resided here. It is highly esteemed and considered one of the best county histories ever published. The materials for it were collected by Mr Bridges with great labour, and at an expense, it is said, of several thousand pounds, but he died before these materials could be compiled. The work was thrown into its present shape by the Rev. Peter Whalley, and published in the year 1791. Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, was born here in 1592. He was instrumental in promoting the escape of Charles II., and died in 1675.

Letters arrive from Kettering at 7.45 A.M., and the wall-box is cleared at 6 P.M.

Hood Viscountess, <i>The Hall</i>	Hudson Mrs Ann, blacksmith and shopkeeper	Gawthropp Robert William, <i>Barton Lodge</i>
Marsham Hon. and Rev. John, B.A. rector	Watte Hy. farm bailiff & gardnr.	Wallis Saml. <i>Southfield Farm</i>
Tibbits Capt. John Borlase, J.P.D.L. <i>The Hall</i>	Farmers and Graziers.	Woods John
Hudson Miss Ann, schoolmrs.	Dale William, <i>Manor House</i>	

BURTON LATIMER PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Cranford on the east, Barton Seagrave on the north, Isham on the west, and Finedon on the south. It contains 2615 acres ; its population in 1801 was 669 ; in 1831, 995 ; in 1841, 965 ;

in 1851, 1007; in 1861, 1158; and in 1871, 1280 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6604, 12s., and the estimated gross rental £7333, 8s. The soil is very good, and yields excellent crops; there is some limestone, much ironstone, but very little gravel in the parish. The principal proprietors are the Rev. Latimer Harper (lord of the manor), Rev. T. Bartlett, rector, and Messrs Samuel Wallis, John Cook Eady, and William Linnell. The lordship is well supplied with excellent springs.

Manor.—At the Conqueror's survey, Guy de Reinbuedcurt held 8½ hides of land here, which, with 2 mills of the yearly rent of 16s., and 20 acres of meadow, were then valued at £6. Richard held 1½ hide here at the same time, of the Bishop of Constance. These two estates were considered afterwards as two distinct manors. In the reign of Henry II., Richard de Reincurt had 8½ hides, and William de Houton 1½ hide; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John Devereux was Lord of Burton, from whom it passed to the family of De Eylesford. The other manor was held by the family of Plessy or Plesset, until the fourth of Henry V. (1416), when it devolved on John Cammell, with whose descendants it continued till the time of Henry VII., when it passed to John Bouton. It was then certified to be held of the king *in capite*, by knight's service. In the forty-fifth of Edward III. (1371), the first-mentioned manor, with the advowson of the church, passed from John de Eylesford to William Latimer, Lord of Danby, and his heirs; and with this family it continued till the death of John, Lord Latimer, in the nineteenth of Elizabeth (1576), when it descended to his daughter Catherine, wife of Henry, Earl of Northumberland. The next possessors of it were the family of Bacon, and about a century since, Dr Perkins held it in right of his wife, widow of the late Mr Bacon. In the third of Henry VIII. (1511), Sir Richard Empson, attainted of high treason, possessed a manor here, which was granted to Sir William Compton, Knight. The abbey of Croxton had possessions in this parish.

The Village of Burton Latimer, which is large, healthy, and pleasantly situated, stands about 3½ miles S.E. of Kettering. The Leicester and Bedford branch of the Midland Railway runs through this parish, in which is a station about 1 mile west of the village; and the large flour and chicory mills belonging to Messrs J. & T. Wallis are situated near the station.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a large and very handsome structure, of various styles, from Norman to Perpendicular, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north porch, and a square embattled tower surmounted by a handsome spire containing five bells. The church underwent several important alterations in 1868, at a cost of £4000, when the tower and spire were rebuilt, and the nave, aisles, and chancel thoroughly restored. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £29, 10s., and now worth about £1100 per annum. The Rev. Francis Browne Newman, M.A., patron, Rev. T. Bartlett, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1803. *The Rectory House*, which stands near the church, in extensive pleasure grounds, was newly faced with stone in 1750, by the Rev. Sir J. Dolben, the then rector, and it was considerably enlarged by the Rev. D. B. Bevan, the late rector and patron. A *Baptist Chapel* was built in 1744, and enlarged in 1832.

The Free School, now used as a *National School* for boys and girls, is endowed with £48 per annum, arising from 10 acres of land left, in 1589, by Elizabeth Margaret Burbank, and an annuity of £7, under a decree of the Court of Chancery. An *Infant School*, the property of the patron, is endowed with five acres, left in 1792 by the Rev. Samuel Barwick, which now yields £21, 10s. per annum.

Amongst the *Charities* of the parish (for which see the table prefixed to this hundred), are the poor's allotment, which consists of 70a., and lets for £109, 6s. per annum; and Scott's charity, 40a. and 7 cottages, rebuilt some years since, which now let for £66, 7s. 10d. There are few rural parishes can boast of so many important charities.

Post, Money-Order, Savings' Bank, and Telegraph Office.—Joseph Moore, postmaster. Letters arrive from Kettering at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5.15 P.M.

Ambler Abraham, grocer
Ambler Thos. baker & butcher
Ashley Edward, hurdle-maker
Ayres Henry, shopkeeper
Ball Thos. mason and builder
Barber Miss Ann, day school
Brown Wm. vict. *Duke's Arms*
Burr Brothers, corn millers,
Burton Mill
Cooper John, baker
Craven Josh. miller & corn dlr.
Crozen John Thos. brickmaker
Crozen Thomas, beerhouse
Dickinson Samuel, shoemaker
Downing Joseph, carpenter
Eady John, market gardener
Ellis John, station-master, Isham
station
Glover John Green, builder and
contractor
Hale Mr John
Harding William, butcher
Harper Miss Ellen
Hensman Samuel, pariah clerk
Industrial Co-operative Store,
Joseph Mason, manager
James David, grocer, draper,
and clothier

Lewin Lewis, grocer and draper
Lewis Sam. vict. *Wagon & Horses*
May Rev. William (Baptist)
Maycock Thomas, butcher
Miller Mr James
Miller Miss Sarah, vict. *Horse*
and Groom
Moore Jph. grocer, statnr. & agt.
for *Royal Fire & Life*, & P.O.
Newman Rev. Francis Browne,
M.A. rector
Nichols Mr John
Northam Thos. tailor & draper
Patrick Samuel, tailor
Quincey Edward, land surveyor
and vict. *Red Cow*
Quincey Edward, jun. baker,
butcher, and grocer
Quincey Thomas Giles, boot
and shoe agent
Rhoddiss Fred. boot & shoe agt.
Robinson Samuel, baker
Sharp William, grocer, and boot
and shoe agent
Simpson George, carpenter and
wheelwright
Simpson Mr Thomas

Stalker David Bourdes, master
of National school
Talbutt George, baker
Taylor Wm. agent for Messrs
Ellis & Everard
Thompson Joseph, saddler and
harness maker
Wallis Jno. & Thos. corn mills &
chicory manfacs. *Burton Mills*
Whitely Miss Mary Ann, mis-
tress Infant school
Wignell Misses Adelaide and
Caroline
Wittering John, shopkeeper
Wright Mrs Lucy

Farmers and Graziers.

Coles Thomas
Downing Mrs Hannah
Eady John Cook (yeoman)
Everett James
Herbert William Samuel
Linnell William (yeoman)
Osborne James
Stokes John Northen
Sudborough Mrs Sarah
Rowell John Dean
Walker John

Carrier.—Joseph Miller to Kettering, *Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday*, and to Wellingborough, *Wednesday and Saturday*.

CRANFORD (ST ANDREW AND ST JOHN) PARISHES.

These two parishes, which are separated from each other by a small stream, lie north-east from Burton Latimer. In early records the lordships are not distinguished, but in later times were accounted separate liberties, and are now independent parishes. They contain 2229 acres, of the rateable value of £3574, and a gross estimated rental of £4785. The population in 1801 was 419; in 1831, 564; in 1841, 598; in 1851, 556; in 1861, 560; and in 1871, 496 souls. The soil of Cranford St Andrew is principally a black clay, that of St John a strong clay, and there is an abundance of limestone, and also of ironstone, in both parishes, which is extensively worked. Both are situated on a band of ironstone running east and west, with Great Oolite and clay to the north and south. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch (lord of the manor), and Sir John Blencowe Robinson, Bart. The Midland Railway branch, from Kettering to Huntingdon and Cambridge, passes through Cranford St John, and has a station near the village.

Manor.—At the Domesday survey, Robert held 3 hides in Cranford, of the abbey of Burgh; Godric 1½ hide of the king; Odelin 3 virgates of Guy de Reinbuedcurt; and Robert, of the Bishop of Constance, 1 virgate. The whole was then valued at £4, 10s. In the reign of Henry II., these lots were in the hands of several possessors; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Hugh Daundelyn, Thomas Broune, — Curson, and John De Seymor were lords of Cranford. In the reign of Edward III., Sir John Daundelyn was possessed of a manor here, which continued for many generations with his successors, and was sold by Dr Christopher Coo, in 1715, to Sir James Robinson. Another manor, which had been in the family of Fossebrokes, passed from them to the Maidwells, from whom it came to the Walcots, who sold it to Sir James Robinson, Bart. These manors were in Cranford St Andrew. Another manor in Cranford lordship was possessed by the family of Drayton, in the reign of Richard II., and passed from them to the Lovetts. In the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1532), Sir Edward Montague levied a fine of it, and with his descendants it continued. The

Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, the seventh baronet, was the son of the Rev. Wm. Villiers Robinson (second son of the fifth baronet), by the daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. He was born in 1797, succeeded his uncle, the sixth baronet, in 1833, married in 1827, Emma, daughter of R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; was rector of Cranford from 1822 to 1845, and died 9th of October 1873; and is succeeded by his son, John Blencowe-Robinson, the eighth baronet, who was born in 1830, married in 1861 Winifred, a daughter of the Rev. E. Stewart. The first baronet was Lord Mayor of London, and received his title for services in the cause of Charles II.; he was nephew of Archbishop Laud. Seats, Cranford Hall, Kettering, and Moulton Park, Northampton. Sir John has recently purchased the Moulton Park estate, which adjoins Kingsthorpe, of which parish he is a considerable owner and lord of the manor. Sir John is a J.P. for the county, and Major of the Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia.

The Villages of Cranford St Andrew and St John are adjacent to each other, and pleasantly situated on the main road from Kettering to Thrapston, about four miles east from the former place, and five miles west from the latter.

The Church of Cranford St Andrew is picturesquely situated within the village, and close to the mansion of Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, north and south chantries, south porch, and tower with a transeptal addition to the north aisle, erected by the patron in 1842. It was thoroughly restored in 1847 by the Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, and furnished throughout with open oak sittings.

The Church of Cranford St John consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north chantry, south porch and vestry, built to resemble a north porch, was added in 1842. The south aisle was built in the same year by the patron "as a memorial of the early translation to the Church in Heaven of two beloved children." The livings have been consolidated in one rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books—that of St Andrew at £9, 9s. 7d., and that of St John at £12, and are now worth £500 per annum. Sir John Blencowe-Robinson, Bart., is the patron, and the Rev. Frederick Laud Robinson, M.A., incumbent. The tithes of the former parish were commuted in 1775, and of the latter in 1805. *The Rectory House*, which has been extensively restored, is a good building, pleasantly situated south of the village, where there is a small *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1834.

Cranford Hall, the seat of Sir John Blencowe-Robinson, Bart., is a handsome mansion, situated in a beautiful park, a short distance from the village. In the park is a magnificent *elm tree*; and there is also a remarkable *ash tree* of large dimensions. Through the park runs a tributary of Nene.

Worthy.—Rev. Eusebius Paget, author of the "History of the Bible," and other works, was born here in the reign of Queen Mary, and died in London in 1617.

ST ANDREW.

Post-Office, Miss E. Draycott, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Kettering at 8.30 A.M. and are despatched at 5 P.M.; on Sundays at 11.40 A.M.

Bird John, carter	Robinson Sir John Blencowe, Bart., <i>Cranford Hall</i> and <i>Moulton Park</i> , Northampton	Farmers and Graziers.
Lyon Charles, blacksmith		Walker William
Newman Clifton, gamekeeper		Watts Thomas Robert
Readyhoff William, shopkeeper	Smith Jas. jr. baker & grazier	Woodin Ja. (and land & mineral agt. to Sir J. B. Robinson)
Robinson Rev. F. L. M.A. rector.	Twelftree W. carp. &c. <i>Woolpack</i>	

ST JOHN.

Battle W. brewer & spirit mer.	Holland W. jun. vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Bunning Thomas Yarrad
Childs George, baker	Payne James, tailor	Carriass Benjamin (& butcher)
Draycott Mrs Emma Rosina, grocer and draper	Townsend Wm. station-master.	Hodson Richard (& vict. <i>Stag</i>)
Ellis & Everard, coal merchants.	West, Biddlee, & Co. coal mer.	Smith James, sen.
Holland William, beer retailer	Farmers and Graziers.	Sharman Wm. Bunyon
	Battle Wm. (and brewer, &c.)	

DENFORD PARISH

Is bounded on the north by the river Nene, on the west by Ringstead, on the south by Raunds, and on the east by Thrapston. It contains 1679 acres, of the rateable value of £2387; and the gross estimated rental is £2817. The

population in 1801 was 267; in 1831, 319; in 1841, 329; in 1851, 329; in 1861, 429; and in 1871, 458 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, on limestone. The trustees of the late Thos. Burton, Esq. (the lords of the manor), Messrs William Nichols and Thomas Freeman, are the principal landowners.

Manor.—Buried was the Saxon proprietor of Deneford, but at the Norman survey the Bishop of Constance had 5 hides here, which, with 2 mills, of the yearly rent of 20d., and 250 eels, was valued at £8. Afterwards, this manor was held in moieties by various possessors. Richard Chamberlyn died seized of it in the twenty-first of Richard II. (1397), and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed to the family of Audelett. It subsequently came into the hands of the Reads, and was sold by Joseph Diston, Esq., in 1718, to Jeremiah Sambrook, Esq. This lordship is within the Honor of Gloucester, and the Duke of Buccleuch is lord paramount.

The Village of Denford, which is small, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the Early English style, and occupies a delightful situation on the banks of the Nene. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, tower containing six bells, and surmounted by a spire. In the chancel are seven stalls, four on the north, and three on the south side, separated by three clustered Early English shafts, with excellent capitals, and rich trefoiled arches. The building was thoroughly restored in 1865, at a cost of about £1400, when it was furnished with open deal sittings. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Ringstead, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £8, 10s., and now worth about £200 per annum. Miss Leggat is the patroness, and the Rev. Edward Sandford is the vicar.

The Vicarage House, very pleasantly situated near the church, is of white brick, erected in 1862 on a site given by the late vicar.

An Infant School was erected here by subscription in 1870.

Post-Office Letter-box—Letters arrive from Thrapston at about 7.30 A.M. and 1.15 P.M., on week-days only, and the box is cleared at 11.20 A.M. and 5.15 P.M.

Arnold John, carpenter
Childs Jno. vict. *Rose & Crown*
Essex George, baker
Freeman Chas. grocer, tailor & drap.
Freeman Thos. mason & builder
Holmes Robt. corn & coal m't.
Mayes William, vict. *Cock*

Page Miss Caroline, schoolmist.
Peach Ths. bakr. h. *Ringstead Ldg.*
Robinson William, butcher
Sandford Rev. Edward, vicar.
Talbot Mrs Abigail, shopkeeper
Webb John, shopkeeper
Whiteman Mr Charles

Farmers and Graziers.

Briggs Mrs Sarah
Foscutt William
Freeman Thomas
Gale Henry, *Denford Lodge*
Groom George

FINEDON OR THINGDON PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Addington, on the north by Burton Latimer, on the west by Harrowden, and on the south by Wellingborough. The Leicester and London (Midland) Railway passes through the parish, and has a station about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village. The parish contains 3549 acres; its population in 1801 was 866; in 1831, 1292; in 1841, 1378; in 1851, 1588; in 1861, 1840; and in 1871, 2096 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £9612; and the gross estimated rental is £10,930. The soil is clay, iron and limestone. Mrs Dolben, the lady of the manor, Rev. G. W. Paul, Mrs Purvis, the trustees of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Francis Brampton Sharp, Esq., and Viscountess Hood, are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Before the Norman Conquest, Queen Edith held Tingdene, but after that event, it was in the hands of the Crown, and contained 27 hides of land, which, with 3 mills, of the annual rent of 34s., 50s. of meadow, and a wood 1 mile in length and half a mile in breadth, was then valued at £40. In the reign of Henry III., this lordship became divided amongst several possessors, and passed through various hands, and this division continued to subsist for many years. The greater part of the lordship, from the time of Henry IV. till after the year 1660, was in the possession of the family of Mulso, and then it was carried in marriage to Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart., and John Dolben, Esq., sons of John, archbishop of York, between whom it was divided. Sir Gilbert having purchased his brother's moiety, became lord of the whole, and from him

it descended lineally to Frances, wife of the late W. H. J. Mackworth Dolben, Esq., who is the present possessor. The abbey of Croxton and the college of Irthlingborough had each possessions here, which now form part of the manorial estate.

The Village of Finedon or Thingdon, which is large and compact, stands in a secluded situation on low ground, about 3 miles N.N.E. of Wellingborough, 4 N.W. from Higham Ferrers, and 67 from London. A brook passes through it, dividing it from north to south. The shoe trade is carried on here, but the bulk of the inhabitants are engaged at the Finedon iron works, belonging to the Glendon Iron Ore Company, and in agriculture. In Bridges' time one leg of a gallows was still remaining at the east end of the plantation on the hill north of the village.

At the entrance to the village on the Thrapston road, stands an ancient low obelisk. Opposite the end of the principal street in the village is a pump, over which an arch has been built, bearing the word "Welcome," in old English characters carved on stone scroll. A conspicuous ornament to the village is a memorial tower in the Norman style, built by the late W. H. J. Mackworth Dolben, Esq., to the memory of his son, who was lost at sea.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a very elegant and spacious structure, in the Late Decorated style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, chancel, and vestry erected in 1846, and a beautiful tower surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells and a clock. The interior is exceedingly neat; over the porch is a parvise, in which is a valuable library, founded by Sir John English Dolben, Bart., in 1788. Here are several valuable editions of the Fathers, and a fine copy of the General Councils, as well as a curious collection of divinity of the age of the Puritans. The date of this church is the early part of the fourteenth century. The organ, built by Christopher Shrider, son-in-law of the celebrated Father Smith, was opened on 17th May 1717, by Dr Croft. J. Kent, who wrote many beautiful anthems, was the first organist. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £10, 17s. 1d., and now worth about £900 per annum. Rev. George Woodfield Paul, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1805.

The Vicarage House, built in 1688, is a neat residence near the church. In the village is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1822, and enlarged in 1836. A *Sunday school* in connection with this chapel was erected in 1869, and a new *Wesleyan Reform Chapel* is now in course of erection. In the village is a *Friends' Meeting House*, also an *Independent Chapel*. *The National (Boys) School*, which stands near the vicarage, was erected in 1595, and enlarged in 1858, and a class-room was added in 1874. It is supported by an endowment of £100 per annum arising from land purchased with £500 left in 1580 by Richard Walter; by Government grant, and the weekly payments of the children. *The Girls' and Infant Schools*, first established for girls about the year 1714, are situated in the village, and with the boys' school, are conducted on the National Elementary principle. They are supported by endowment of £102 per annum, arising from land and tenements which were purchased by subscription; and the sum of £288, 11s. 8d. three per cent. reduced annuities was also purchased by the same means and added to this charity; also by Government grant, and the children's pence. (For the other charities, see the table prefixed to this hundred.)

Finedon Hall, the seat of Mrs Dolben, is a spacious mansion, situate in a fine park, a little south of the village. The approach is through a long avenue of elm trees, and on the grounds is a lofty round tower of considerable taste and ornament. The ornamental grounds, comprising about ten acres, are handsomely laid out; their chief feature is a pinetum of considerable extent, containing a valuable collection of coniferous trees and shrubs, a magnificent triple avenue of limes, nearly half a mile in length, enclosed by a holly hedge and a fine sheet of water, the resort in the winter season of numerous

flocks of wild fowl, which are objects of great attraction. The owner of these grounds grants permission to respectable persons who may apply for leave to view them.

The Temperance Hall is a Gothic building, erected in 1868, at a cost of £1000, including the site and fixtures. There is a Reading and Club-room, which will accommodate about 300. It is built of ironstone with Bathstone dressings; an illuminated clock adorns the front, and was placed there by subscription.

Gas Works were erected here in 1867, by a company of shareholders, at a cost of £2000, in £5 shares. There is one gasholder, and 32 public lamps. Gas is supplied to the inhabitants at 6s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet; Jabez Arnold, manager; Samuel Wright, secretary.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank—Mrs Mary Chapman, post-mistress. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 8 A.M. and 2.55 P.M., and are despatched at 9 A.M. and 5.45 P.M.

Abbott George, sawyer
 Arnold Jabez, manager, Gaswks.
 Baker John, farm bailiff
 Birch Worley P. Esq. *Ivy cottage*
 Brampton Thomas, stonemason
 Burr Bros. (Jas. & Saml.) millers
 and farmers, *Westfield Lodge*
 Burr Josiah, maltster & corn mt.
 Clapham John, bricklayer
 Dolben Mrs Fran. *Finedon Hall*
 Downing Alfred, builder, plumber, painter, and wheelwrt.
 Henson Wm. Hy. builder & contr.
 Howley Mr John
 Iliffe Chas. tombstone engr.
 Jaquest Mrs Mary, fruiterer
 Kay Miss Martha, infnt. schlmrs.
 Kay Miss My. Ann, mta. girl sch.
 Leete Mr Thomas
 Mackworth Misses Martha and Augusta, *Debdale Grove*
 Mann Geo. C. master Nat. sch.
 Nichols Fred. Thos. & Wm. carters and coal-dealers
 Parker Jno. Thos. asst. shoe mfr.
 Paul Rev. Geo. Woodfield, M.A. vicar
 Paul Misses Maria, Louisa, and Henrietta
 Pressland David, saddler, &c.
 Smith Geo. hairdresser
 Warner Mrs Mary
 Wheatley John, cattle-dealer
 Whitlark John, Esq.
 Wright Charles, plumber, &c.

Bakers.

Bailey Mrs Vincent
 Butlin Mrs Jane
 Chapman Berry
 M'Alister William
 Partridge Thomas
 Vincent Frederick

Blacksmiths.

Dawson Philip, (agrlimp. mkr.)
 Lewis Henry
 Pyle Benjamin

Boot and Shoe Manfrs.

Claypole George Frederick
 Parker John
 Tompkins Job
 Wright Charles

Boot and Shoemakers.

Hodges William
 Phillips James
 Taylor James

Butchers.

Barnwell John
 Harris John
 Leete John Chapman
 Pettitt William Thomas

Farmers and Graziers.

Bayes Mrs Charlotte, *Lodge*
 Bearn Mrs Alice Mary, *Lodge*
 Bearn William Hanley
 Brown John David
 Burr Bros. *Westfield Lodge*
 Chapman Berry
 Clapham Richard
 Hawkes John, *Lodge*
 Hill William Lea
 Hollis John, *Lodge*
 Sharp Fras. Brampton, (yeoman and woolstapler)
 Tompkins Mrs Annie
 Wallis George
 Wallis William

Grocers.

(Marked * are Drapers also.)
 Cooper James (and builder)
 *Co-oper. stores (Jno. Warner, manager)
 *Harlock Joseph
 M'Alister William
 Richardson William
 Tompkins Job
 Underwood Samuel
 *Wright John
 *Wright Samuel

Inns and Taverns.

Bell, Nath. Tompkins (& farmer)
Gate, Edward Everett
Mulso Arms, Mrs Spicer

Beerhouses.

Barnwell John (out-door)
 Cooper Jerome
 Smith John (& wheelwright)
 Warner Thomas

Joiners and Carpenters.

(Marked * are Builders.)

*Cooper James
 *Downing Alfred
 *Henson William Henry
 Vincent Frederick
 Wallington Ephraim
 *Whittering James

Machine Boots, &c. Closers.

Brown William
 Claypole Mrs
 Claypole Richard
 Desborough Thomas
 Haseldine William
 Hill Wright
 Hemphrey Mrs Elizabeth
 Hopkins Charles
 Taylor James
 Ward James
 Walker William Mowe
 Willis Newman
 Willis Thomas

Shopkeepers.

Billing Mrs Ruth
 Fox Thomas
 Haseldine William
 Leonard Thomas
 Roberts George
 Walker Charles

Tailors.

Lewis Ephraim
 Spicer John
 Spicer Robert
 Sturman John

Carriers.—Gabriel Wood, for Midland Railway Company; Joseph Clapham, to Thrapston on Tuesday; Wellingborough, Wednesday; Kettering, Friday; and Northampton on Saturday. John Desborough to Wellingborough, daily.

GRAFTON UNDERWOOD PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Slipton, on the west by Warkton, on the north by Brigstock, and on the south by Cranford and Burton Latimer. It is called Grafton Underwood from a wood here, within the jurisdiction of Rockingham forest. It contains 1755a. 2r. 32p.; the rateable value of the parish is £2068, 10s., and the gross estimated rental is £2158. Its population in 1801 was 227; in 1831, 290; in 1841, 281; in 1851, 296; in 1861, 294; and in 1871, 285 souls. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and limestone; the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Lyveden are the sole owners.

Manor.—Grastone consisted of 3 hides of land at the general survey, which were held by Roger of Robustus Albirs, and valued at 40s.; and Agemund held half a hide here of Eustachius, at the same time, which was rated at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., Richard de Humez, or Humet, held 4 hides here; in the seventh of Edward I. (1278), Robert le Band and Wm. Hanred were lords of Grafton; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Thomas Browne held it of the king *in capite*, "by the service of keeping a boy to look after a white brachet, with red ears, two days between the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin and the Nativity." In the twelfth of Richard II. (1388), John la Ware was seized of it, and it descended to his posterity. In the reign of Charles I., John, Earl of Peterborough, was possessed of it, and from him it passed through several intermediate possessors, to the present proprietors.

The Village of Grafton Underwood, which is small, is seated about 4 miles E.N.E. of Kettering.

The Church, dedicated to St James, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing four bells, and surmounted by a spire. The interior is neat, and in good repair. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £12, 16s. 3d., and now worth about £300 per annum. The Rt. Hon. Lord Lyveden is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Courtenay John Vernon, B.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. There are several monuments here to the Earls of Ossory, or the Fitz-Patrick family. *The Rectory House*, pleasantly situated near the church, is a commodious building of stone, erected in 1869 by the late Lord Lyveden.

Free School (mixed) and a teacher's residence were erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, the former in 1855 and the latter in 1867, and is entirely supported by the Duke, and attended by about forty scholars.

Letters are received here through the Kettering post-office.

Bird James, carpenter
Carley Thomas, shoemaker
Cooch Wm. baker and grocer
Hart Mrs Eliza. shopkeeper

Vernon the Hon. & Rev. Courtenay Jno. B.A. J.P. rector
Farmers and Graziers.
Bagshaw Levi
Dawes Josiah William

Downing William
Eady Eli
Linnell Jas. (and beer retailer)
Measures Joseph
Stevenson John Joseph

IRTHLINGBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of Irtlingborough are formed by the river Nene on the south, Finedon on the north, Wellingborough on the west, and Little Harrowden on the east and north-east. It is commonly pronounced Artleborough, and contains 3545 acres of the rateable value of £10,800; the gross estimated rental is £12,380; and the population in 1801 was 811; in 1831, 1262; in 1841, 1339; in 1851, 1578; in 1861, 2000; and in 1871, 2172 souls. The Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Leicester and London (Midland) Railway, intersect the parish, and their property, which is included in the above-named sum, is rated at £1800, 16s. 6d. The soil is principally a strong clay, and there is an abundance of limestone and also large beds of ironstone in the parish, and these are now extensively worked by Messrs Butlin & Co., who have erected blast furnaces here. The works of the

Wellingborough Bar Iron Company are situated in this parish. The principal proprietors are the executors of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough (the lords of the manor), Miss Lucas, Mrs Roberts, the executors of the late W. W. Manton, the trustees of Glover's Charity, and Messrs Benjamin Allen and John Price.

Manor.—Irthlingborough formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Peterborough, at a very early period, and at the Domesday survey it had 10 hides and 2 virgates of land here. There were 2 mills of the yearly rent of 23s., and the whole was valued at £11. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1295), the abbot held this township *in capite* of the king. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Abbots of Peterborough and Sulby, and Hugh Wake, were lords of Irthlingborough. The lordship continued in the hands of the Abbot of Peterborough or his tenants, till the suppression of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., when the revenues arising from it were valued at £33, 8s. 1d.; and, on the erection of the bishopric, was granted to the dean and chapter of the cathedral, with whom it still continues. John Pyel, mercer, citizen, and lord mayor of London, who possessed another manor here in the reign of Edward III. (1372), founded a college for a dean, five secular canons, and four clerks, in the parochial church of St Peter, which being in the gift of the Abbot of Peterborough, he obtained the patronage of the canonries, alternately with the founder's heirs. At the dissolution, in 1535, it was valued at £70, 16s. 10d., and the endowment consisted of the rectory and advowson of the vicarage and lands and rents in Wellingborough, Finedon, Northampton, and St Martin's parish, near Ludgate, London. In the third of Henry VIII. (1511), Henry Hodylston was seized of a manor here, held of the Abbot of Peterborough, and which descended to his daughter, wife of Sir Thomas Cheyne, Knight, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Thomas Lord Harrowden, son of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knight. In 1661, upon the failure of male issue, it passed from this family, and afterwards to the families of Briscoe and Underwood. It subsequently passed to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, the present possessors. The family of Vaux, of Great Harrowden, had formerly a mansion here, which stood about 150 yards to the west of the church, and was taken down by one of the Underwood family.

The Village of Irthlingborough, which is large, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Nene, about two miles N. of Higham Ferrers, 5 W. of Wellingborough, 15 from Northampton, and 66 from London. This was formerly a market town, in the middle of which, upon a graduated base, stands the shaft of the ancient market cross, 13 feet in height. This shaft is the standard for adjusting the provincial pole, by which the doles or portions in the adjacent meadows are measured. Boot and shoemaking is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There is a station for this place and Higham Ferrers on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of fifteen arches. Irthlingborough comprises the consolidated parishes of All Saints and St Peter's. The town is lighted with gas from the works of the Irthlingborough Gas Company established in 1868; the charge to consumers is 5s. 5d. per 1000 cubic feet, there are 27 public lamps, and there is also a good supply of water from the neighbouring springs. The Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) and the Foresters have each a lodge in the village.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is an ancient structure, exhibiting the remains of a building of great architectural taste and beauty. The main portion of the fabric, like that at Higham Ferrers, was erected while the church was merely parochial, though the building received considerable alterations and additions at the time of the institution of the Collegiate Chapter. It consists of a choir or chancel with aisles, a nave with aisles, north and south transepts, and western porch. At a little distance to the west of the latter, stands the most remarkable feature in the church—a fine detached tower or campanile, surmounted by a lofty octagonal turret, in which is a peal of six bells. In the chancel are the

collegiate stalls with carved subcellæ. The east window, which is large, has five lights under a single arch without tracery, and is in the Early Decorated style. The west window, of three lights, is of the Late Decorated character; the clerestory windows, four in number, represent the Late Perpendicular; and in the west wall is a square-headed window of four lights, of the Late Decorated type. Over the eastern gable are the remains of a sancti-bell cot. The campanile or tower occupies nearly the whole of the west end of the nave, and has four doorways opening to the cardinal points. It consists of four stages, two of which rise above the church, crowned by an octagon of two stages, finished with a pointed roof or low spire of lead. The three lower stages are supported by buttresses at the angles. To the north-east of the tower are two subterranean vaulted chambers, the entrance to which was opened in 1840, and were found to communicate with each other; and, during the progress of the excavations, a quantity of wood ashes and some pipes were discovered. These chambers bear the traditional name of "Old Marlom's Parlour," but no reason has been preserved for the appellation. The small square-headed windows of the crypt, opening to the east, are locally known as "Cheney Holes," a designation equally unintelligible. Under the south transept is a crypt, approached by a passage in the thickness of the west wall, and entered by a narrow door from the aisle. In the south aisle of the chancel are several ancient tombs, brasses, &c. In the north-east corner of this aisle is the mutilated effigy of a lady supposed to be one of the Cheyne family. On the south side is the monument to the munificent founder of the college, John Pyel, and his wife Joane; their effigies lie on a panelled tomb adorned with quatrefoils, &c. In the north wall of the chancel, and under a beautifully traceried arch, is a stone coffin discovered a few years ago. The old church of All Saints has long been demolished, but traces of the foundation and one gravestone are still to be seen. The benefice is a rectory and vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, in the patronage of the executors of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Vernon Theed, M.A. The living, which was rated in the king's books at £5, 6s. 8d., is now valued at about £300 per annum. There is no rectory at present, but it is hoped the lords of the manor will give a site for the erection of one.

The Baptist Chapel is a stone building, with Sunday-school attached, which will accommodate about 300 hearers. The Rev. John Inward is the minister. *The Wesleyan Chapel*, a brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1865, will seat about 400. The ground floor is used as a Sunday-school, and the chapel is approached by a double flight of stone steps.

A New School was erected in 1868, in lieu of the old one, at a cost of about £2000; it will accommodate 330 pupils, and is attended by about 200. Adjoining is a good residence for the master. This school is endowed with £17 a year, left by Wm. Trigg in 1728; who at the same time founded and endowed an *almshouse* for two poor widows, who receive each £2 per annum. The other charities are an annual rent-charge of £10 left to the poor by Richard Glover in 1801; and 24 acres of church land, which lets for £96 per annum.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Charles E. Perkins, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Higham Ferrers at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 9.55 A.M. and 6.20 P.M.

Allen Hy. builder & beerhouse	Brightwell Mrs Jane, machine	Cox William, hairdresser
Allen John, builder	closer	Davis Miss Jane Ann, sch'lmsr.
Allen Joseph, builder	Burnell Geo. machine closer	Goodhall Mrs Maria
Allen Mrs Mary	Bullock Wm. chem. and drug,	Green John, stationmaster,
Armsby Mr George	h. Nottingham — Thomas	Ditchford
Ashby Mrs Sarah	Wyatt, manager	Hill H. Angus, corn, coal, and
Bigley Thomas, currier	Calthrop Rev. Francis James,	timber mercht. h. North'om
Berwick Jas. brick & tilemaker	M.A. curate	Hipkins David A. iron master
Berwick Mrs	Chettle Fisher, stonemason	Horn Henry, beerhouse
Brains Joseph C. stonemason	Clark Dainty, draper	Ingyon John, wheelwright
Brampton Chs. grindery dealer	Clark Mrs	Inward Rev. John (Baptist)
Brightwell Jas. machine closer	Cole Stephen, schoolmaster	Lewis Henry, blacksmith

Lilley Thos. boot & shoe manuf.
currier & leather factor, and
Wellingborough and London
Loveday William, draper and
shoemaker

Maddison John, coal dealer
Maddison Tenent, tailor
Manton Mrs Mary, *Irlthing-*
borough House

Martin Thos. Hy. blksmith, gas
ftr. & thresh. machine ownr.

Massom Wm. machine closer

Mead George, general merchant

Parsons Mrs Jane

Partridge John Chas. clicker

Payne Edward, parchment

manufr. and leather dresser

Perkins Chas. Edward plum-

ber & glazier, st'ner & toyldr.

Perkins Thos. machine closer

Perkins Thomas, police sergt.

Rice James, beerhouse

Robinson Mrs Louisa

Rooksby Jacob, clicker

Saxby John, tailor and draper

Saxby John, junr. coal dealer

Shelton Arthur, butcher

Skerritt Wm. piano. tuner, &

agent for Phoenix Fire and

British Equitable Life Offices

Skinner Wm. Bank, coml. trav.

Smith Richard, corn miller

Spicer Francis, saddler, &c.

Theed Rev. Joseph Vernon,

M.A. rector

Warren Joseph, butcher

West Septimus, brewer

Bakers.

Parsons Caleb

Parsons Davis

Rawlin John West

West James Cornelius

Boot and Shoe Manfrs.

Groome (Geo.) & Bigley (Robin-
son)

Lilley Thos. & at *Wellingboro'*

Loveday William

Maddison William

Partridge John

Rookaby Mrs Elizabeth

Rookaby Henry

Sanders Wm. Hy. (and currier)

Saxby Thomas

Spencer John (army contractor)

Manor House

Farmers and Graziers.

Allen Benjamin, *Park Farm*

Foster Lucas

Freestone Thomas

Groome Charles Seymour

Parsons George, *Mere House*

Robinson Richard, *Lodge*

Rye Joseph (and butcher)

Rye Simon Allen (and maltster)

Scarborough John

Thompson Ridley, *The Grange*

Welford Joseph, *Lodge*

Grocers.

(Marked * are Drapers also.)

Beall Mrs Elizabeth

Bodaly and Co.

Featherstonhaugh Charles

Gilroy James

*Godfrey Thomas Sanbrookke

*Payne Henry

Pettitt Richard

Rowe Mrs Hannah

Rye Samuel

Saxby Ephraim (and tailor)

Inns, &c.

Bull (commercial), Geo. Corby

Horse Shoe, John George Dun-

more (and butcher)

Railway Inn, Samuel Groome

Sow and Pigs, Joseph Askham

White Horse, Stephen Horn

Carrier.—Ebenezer Millard to Wellingboro' on *Mon. Wed. & Friday*, & to Northampton on *Sat.*

ISLIP PARISH

Is bounded on the east by the river Nene, which divides it from Thrapston, on the north by Aldwinkle, on the west by Lowick, and on the south by Woodford. It contains 1354 acres of the rateable value of £2851; the gross estimated rental is £3360; and the population in 1801 was 440; in 1831, 562; in 1841, 547; in 1851, 594; in 1861, 627; and in 1871, 584 souls. The soil varies in quality, but is very rich; and Mrs Stopford Sackville, of Drayton Hall, is lady of the manor and principal owner. The lordship is well supplied with springs and limestone, and also with large beds of ironstone. These are now extensively worked by Mr Plevins, who has also erected on the estate two blast furnaces capable of producing 400 tons of pig iron weekly, and the foundations and underground work are laid out for the addition of four more blast furnaces.

Manor.—Algar held 1 hide and 1 virgate here, of the Bishop of Constance, at the time of the general survey, and in the reign of Henry II., Albericus held 2 hides here of the king. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Simon de Drayton and John de Tolthorpe were lords of Islip and its members. In the third of Edward III. (1329) John de Islip purchased several lands here, which passed from his descendants to the family of Holt, and from the Holts they came to the Norwiches. In the fifth of James I. (1607) Henry Lord Mordaunt died seized of Islip manor; and in the third of Charles I. (1627) John Lord Mordaunt was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Peterborough. It subsequently passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Islip is situated on a hill, about half a mile N.N.W. of Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, is a handsome structure chiefly in the Perpendicular style, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a fine square tower surmounted by a crocketed spire, and containing five bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1854. There is a very handsome reredos, with coloured tiles over the communion table, flanked by diaper work, bearing in relieve the symbols of the four evangelists. On the wall of the tower is a mural tablet to the memory of Dame Mary, wife of Sir John Washington, who died in 1624. She is said to be one of the ancestors of

George Washington, the hero of American independence. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £15, 6s. 8d., and now worth £400 per annum. Mrs Stopford Sackville is the patron, and the Rev. Nicholas Francis Lightfoot, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1800. *The Rectory House*, which stands north-west of the church, is a substantial stone building.

The School, for boys, girls, and infants, erected here by subscription in 1861, will accommodate eighty children.

Charity.—Henry Medbury, in 1705, left lands, &c., which yield £125, 11s. 6d. per annum, to be expended as follows:—4s. per week each to two poor widows who should occupy two almshouses which he founded here; £5 a year to widows of beneficed clergymen, residing within twenty miles of Islip, and who had not been left £200 each by their husbands, and other small sums to the poor.

Post-Office.—Misses Kezia and Jane Read, sub-postmistresses. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 p.m.

Bigge Matthew, J. P. land agt.
Belcher Miss Julia (Wilson & Co.)
Binns Misses Margt. and Mary
Clark William, shopkeeper
Clark Wm. jun. carpenter, &c.
Crawley Hy. jobbing gardiner
Dartnell Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper
Drage Mrs Hannah, beerhouse
Fellows Misses Margt. & Carrie
Goodman Rich. painter & plum.
Horn Mrs Ann Maria, hosier
Horn Charles, stonemason
Horn James, stonemason
Hudson Eli, blacksmith

Ivens Thos. relieving officer, &
registr. of births, deaths, mar.
Kemp Mrs Isabella
Knight Wm. mat & rush-coll. mkr.
Lightfoot Rev. Nicholas Fran-
cis, M.A. rector
Loveday Rd. mat & rush-coll. mkr.
Moore Mrs Christiana, stay-mkr.
Moore Jno. btchr. vict. *Rose and
Crown*
Packwood James, shoemaker
Plevins, Chas. Hy. ironstone
master and iron manufac-
turer, h. *Woodford*

Read Misses Kezia and Jane,
shopkeepers, P.O.
Rye William, plumber, &c.
Sharpe Fred. clerk *Islip Wharf*
Wells Lewis, vict. *Woodpack*
Wilson & Co. wine & spirit, &c.
porter, timber, slate, coal, &
stone marta. *Islip Wharf*
Wilson Miss Maria (W. & Co.)

Farmers and Graziers.

Agutter Thomas
Coltupman William
Hill Hy. Cha. (& miller), *Islip Mill*

KETTERING PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Warkton and Boughton on the east, by Weekley on the north-east, by Glendon and Rothwell on the north, by Thorpe Malsor and Cransley on the west, and by Broughton and Pytchley on the south. It includes the market-town of Kettering, and contains 2594 acres. The rateable value of the town and parish is £22,709, and the gross estimated rental is £27,667. The population of the parish in 1801 was 3011; in 1811, 3242; in 1821, 3668; in 1831, 4099; in 1841, 4867; in 1851, 5198; in 1861, 5845; and in 1871, 7184.

Manor.—Kettering, called in the Saxon times Cytringan, emerges into the light of history about the year 955, and the historical notices of it from that time are clear, though very brief. By Edwy, who came to the throne in 955, it was given to his servant, Elfsige, about the year 976. A hint in the Ely history suggests that this transaction was one of power, rather than of equity. Certainly, in the next reign, it was given (or more probably restored) by a very carefully worded charter, to Peterborough monastery, of which it remained an appendage till the Reformation. Soon after the death of Edgar, an attempt was made to wrest from the abbot and monks this and other possessions; whereupon a convention of nobles was assembled in London, and a decree made in favour of the Ecclesiastics; which decree was ratified eight days afterwards, at a county meeting at Northampton, the people swearing on the cross to use their power in ensuring its execution. The monks, to prevent further intermeddling with their title, obtained to the charter of Edgar the signature of four of his successors. Kettering is mentioned in Domesday book, thus: "The church herself holds 10 hides in Cateringe, there are 16 carrucates of land in the demesne, one carrucate and one woman servant, and 31 villeins, with 10 carrucates; there are also two mills, of the yearly value of 20s., and 107 acres of meadow land, and 3 acres of wood, the yearly value was £10, it is now £11." In the reign of Henry I., there were 40 villeins; in Stephen's reign, the abbot obtained licence to establish a free warren, of which the present Warren Hill

is a memorial. In a bull of Pope Pius II., bearing date 1146, occurs the first mention (as far as is known), of a church here. By a new charter of Richard I., the township of Kettering, with the church and mill (not two as in Domesday book), was confirmed to the abbot and convent. In the year 1227, the village rose to the dignity of a town by the grant of a royal charter, allowing the abbot and monks to have "one market in their own manor, every week, on a Friday." At this time, 3 marks were paid yearly to Peterborough, and the value of the ecclesiastical property, exclusive of this pension, was 35 marks. If the mark was 13s. 4d., and Hallam's estimate of the value of money, as compared with corn and meat, be adopted, these 38 marks were equivalent to £600 at the present day. In the year 1321, an inquiry was made by order of the king, and a sworn jury, into the worth of the church property, and the estimate was £57, 3s. 6d. In the year 1480, a felon who had stolen a piece of cloth at Kettering, was imprisoned at Peterborough. He gained his liberty, however, by a bribe of 40s. to his keeper; but the abbot was indicted before two justices of the peace, and forced to give security of six sufficient men for his good behaviour. Henry VIII., appropriating property then worth £34, 13s. 4d. per year to the church, gave the manor with its appurtenances to Lord William Parr, governor of Rockingham Castle. At a later period, the forty-third of Elizabeth (1602), it was in the hands of Sir Edward Montagu. James I. was lord of Kettering manor, and put it in trust for his son, afterwards Charles I., by whom it was sold; and, after many changes, the manorial rights now belong to the Duke of Buccleuch, and George Lewis Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle, six parts to the latter, and four to the former.

In 1726, some antique remains were discovered here, consisting chiefly of Roman coins of different emperors; and in a field near Weekley, two human skeletons and a dagger and spear-head were found about twenty-eight years since, by men who were draining the field.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1803-4, the common or open field of Kettering, which at that time contained 2260 acres, was enclosed. The old enclosure, chiefly belonging to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, contained 340 acres, exclusive of the area on which the town is built. The open field was awarded as follows:—viz., To seventy-five proprietors, 1488 acres; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, 257 acres; Lord Sondes, 12 acres; the Rector of Kettering, 445 acres; Kettering town and church lands, 17 acres; Grammar School, 32 acres; and Kettering poor, 9 acres; total, 2260 acres. There is a large deposit of ironstone in the parish, and the Kettering Iron Ore Company have extensive quarries with sidings on the Midland Railway, about one mile north of the station.

THE TOWN OF KETTERING

Occupies a pleasant and healthful situation on the summit of a hill, at the bottom of which flows a small stream which empties itself into the Ise brook, a branch of the river Nene. It is fifteen miles N.N.E. from Northampton, the same distance S.W. from Oundle, nine W. from Thrapston, twenty-eight S.W. from Peterborough, twenty-two S.S.W. from Stamford, nine S. by S.E. from Higham Ferrers, seven and a-half S. from Wellingborough, eleven S.E. from Market Harborough, and seventy-four N.W. from London, on the Midland main line of railway from London to Leicester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and the north. This line was opened in May 1851, and has a station close to the town, where it forms a junction with the Kettering, Thrapston, Huntingdon, and Cambridge branch, which was opened in May 1866. The town consists of several streets, many of which are very irregularly formed, and was first lighted with gas in 1834, by a company whose present capital is £8000, in £25 shares. The works, which are situated at the bottom of Gas Street, have been enlarged at various times, and are at present undergoing considerable alterations. There are two gas-holders capable of holding 60,000 cubic feet, and 120 public lamps. The gas is of superior quality, and the annual consump-

tion is 14,000,000 feet, which is sold to the inhabitants at 5s. rod. per 1000 feet. Water works were established in 1872, by a company incorporated under the "Companies' Act" of 1862, at a cost of about £12,000, and the present capital is £10,000, raised in £5 shares. An ample supply of water is obtained from a spring called "Stone Moses" in the parish of Weekley, where there is a pumping-station, and the reservoir is on the Rockingham road. The principal trade consists in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which gives employment to a considerable number of persons; tanning and currying leather; and the manufacture of stays, brushes, chicory, and mustard. Silk weaving and wool stapling and combing were formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but those branches have entirely decayed. The weekly *Market* is held on *Friday*, and *Fairs* are held on the Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsuntide, Friday before October 11th, and Friday before December 21st, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. The *Charter* for the market, which was granted in the eleventh of Henry III. (1227), runs thus:—"Henry, by grace of God King of England, &c., &c. Know ye that we granted, and by this present confirmed to the Abbot of the burgh of St Peter, and to the monks there serving God, that they may hold one market at their manor at Kettering once every week, on a Friday."

Government.—The town is not incorporated; but the Local Government Act of 1858 has recently been adopted, the board consisting of nine members. The county police have a station here for the division of Kettering. *Petty Sessions* are held at the police station once a fortnight, and if circumstances require it, oftener, at which two or more of the following magistrates preside, viz., Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart. (chairman), Lieut.-Col. Thomas Arthur, Richard Booth, Esq., Oscar William Holden Hambrough, Esq., Sir John Blencowe-Robinson, Bart., William Somerset Rose, Esq., William Capel Clarke Thornhill, Esq., Capt. John Borlase Tibbits, the Hon. and Rev. Courtenay John Vernon, and George Lewis Watson, Esq. Courts Leet and Baron are held annually, and a Baron and Customary Court is also held here. The *County Court* for the recovery of debts under £50 is held monthly, on Thursday, at the Corn Exchange, and the following parishes and places are within its jurisdiction:—Barton Seagrave, Beanfield Lawns, Broughton, Burton Latimer, Carlton, Corby, Cottingham, Cranford St Andrew, Cranford St John, Cransley, Desborough, Geddington, Glendon, Grafton Underwood, Harrington, Loddington, Middleton, Newton, Oakley Great and Little, Orton, Pipwell, Pytchley, Rothwell, Rushton, Stanion, Thorpe Malsor, Warkton, and Weekley. Here are two banks and a bank for savings. The Kettering 9th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers, embodied in 1868, is comprised of 76 men of all ranks. The armoury and orderly room occupies a portion of the Town Hall. J. Barber, lieutenant; W. East, sub-lieutenant; J. Savage, drill-instructor.

Corn Exchange and Town Hall, in the Market Place, is a brick building with stone facings, erected in 1853, by a company of shareholders at a cost of £3000, raised in £5 shares. It consists of a market room 58 feet by 32 feet, which has a semicircular roof partly of glass supported by cast-iron girders. The upper room, or Town Hall, is partly occupied by the volunteers as above stated. The front, on each side of the entrance, is occupied as officers' room, and, as is usual, the room is occasionally let for concerts, lectures, &c., for which purpose it is well adapted. The *Temperance Hall*, Gold street, was erected in 1864, to accommodate 300, at a cost of £600. Here is a library of nearly 2000 standard works, which is opened weekly for exchange.

The *Cemetery*, on the London road, close to the town, was opened for interment on the 1st January 1862, and consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough on the 15th May following. The cost of buildings and purchase of three acres of land was £4000. In 1870 it was enlarged by the addition of two acres, at a further cost of £1000. It is very tastefully laid out and planted with shrubs, and there are two neat chapels, separated in the usual way by an arch-way which is surmounted by a handsome spire; and at the entrance is a house for the curator.

The Parish Church, dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul, is a handsome structure in the Later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south chantry, north porch with parvise, and a lofty tower and spire of equal height, about 88 feet each, and containing a peal of eight bells, with chimes, which were restored in 1872. The tower (the date of which is about 1450, whilst portions of the church are much earlier) consists of three stages ornamented with double buttresses, and octagonal turrets at the angles, and the whole is surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocketed spire, with three windows, diminishing in their size towards the top; round the base is an embattled parapet, connected with the angular turrets, and under that an ornamented fascia, with a small hexangular turret, raised at each corner. The edifice, on the whole, is an excellent specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture peculiar to the district, is very generally admired, and forms a conspicuous object from the neighbouring country. On the wall of the north aisle, are the remains of a painting, in distemper, of St James the Greater; and the east window of the chancel, of three lights, was restored in 1848, and filled with stained glass, executed by Mr Ward, of London, as a memorial of respect from the parishioners to the Rev. Dr Corrie, their late rector, who died November 12th, 1846. In the centre are the armorial bearings of the late rector; the side-lights contain the arms of Dr Davys, the then Bishop of Peterborough, quartered with those of the see, and the arms of the patron, quartered with those of the Hon. Mrs Watson. "This ancient and appropriate kind of memorial," says the editor of the architectural notices of the churches of this county, "which, while it commemorates the departed Christian, adds real beauty to the church in which it is erected, is now, it may be hoped, universally taking the place of those mural tablets and sculptures to which walls, windows, piers, and all architectural symmetry and simplicity were mercilessly sacrificed, and which seldom gave any other return for the graces they destroyed than the heathen emblems of urns and sarcophagi, and inverted torches, which have scarcely any intrinsic beauty beyond the material of which they are composed, and which mean, if they mean anything, that the body is burnt, not buried, and that the soul is not alive for ever, but has eternally perished." The living is a discharged rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £34. 13s. 4d. The fate of the church property has been remarkable. In the year 1565 it was held under a lease by the Watson family, and to them the then rector granted two new leases, handing it over to that family till the year 1802, at a yearly rent varying from £36 to £40. A decree in chancery, in the reign of James II., affirmed the legality of the bargain. After that time the lease was wholly forgotten, nor was it suspected the living was worth more than £40 a year. The Rev. Joseph Knight, who held it when the lease expired, having discovered the document, instituted inquiries, and eventually commenced a suit which was not defended, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the property; so that he found himself suddenly raised from a poor parson of £40 per year, to a living which comprised 439 acres of excellent land. The gross value is now £1162 per annum. The rector has manorial rights over a part of the town, including the houses, &c., extending from the front to the back gates of the rectory premises. The patronage of the living came to the lords of Rockingham, after the dissolution of the monasteries; the present patron is George Lewis Watson, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Lindsay, M.A., hon. canon of Peterborough, is the incumbent. Bridges tells us that there was a chantry in this church, "founded and maintained partly by the devotion of the inhabitants, and partly by the revenues of certain lands and tenements, held by copy of court roll to find a stipendiary priest, called the 'morrow massy priest' to sing there for ever;" and that the Puritans, in 1591, are said to have held several meetings in Kettering and its neighbourhood.

St Andrew's, is a chapel of ease, situated in Rockingham road, and is a substantial stone structure in the Decorated style, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, and south porch, with bell turret at west end. It was erected by subscription in 1870, at a cost of £4500, and will seat upwards of 500. The architect

was G. E. Street, Esq., R.A. *A Mission Chapel*, in connection with the church, to accommodate 240, is now (1874) in course of erection in Alexandra Street, at an estimated cost, including the site, of £750.

Chapels.—*The Independent Chapel*, in Gold street, is a spacious brick building, erected in 1723. It will accommodate 950 hearers, and has a Sunday-school and burial-ground attached. A new Sunday-school, with class-rooms capable of holding 400 children, was added to the chapel in 1849, at a cost of £1400, and an Infant School was erected in 1852 at a further cost of about £200. The congregation is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Toller, who has ministered to its wants for the long term of fifty-two years. A jubilee was held in 1871 to commemorate the event.

The Baptist Chapel, in Gold street, erected by subscription in 1861, at a cost of £4000, is a commodious brick building, capable of seating about 900 persons; the interior is well fitted up, and in connection with it are excellent school-rooms, a good house and garden for the minister, and four cottages. There are endowments of limited amount for the minister and the poor. The Rev. John B. Myers is the present pastor. On the evening of the 1st of October 1792, a few gentlemen met in the house of Mr Gotch, in Lower street, to discuss a project which had long been earnestly considered. The next morning they met in a house opposite, now the residence of Mr J. T. Stockburn, and formed the Baptist Missionary Society. The Revs. Andrew Fuller, John Ryland, William Carey, and other memorable characters, were amongst the founders. A jubilee was held here, in May 1842, to commemorate the event, when upwards of 10,000 people assembled in a large camp, erected at the rear of the above-mentioned house, which is now an object of curiosity, or rather veneration, to many.

The Calvinistic Baptist Chapel, Wadcroft, is a small brick building, erected in 1866, by Mr James Payne, of Great Oakley, whose private property it is; and the *Particular Baptist Chapel*, in Buccleuch street, has just been erected at an estimated cost of £100. Rev. William Princep is the minister. *The Wesleyan Chapel*, Silver street, is a large brick building, with stone dressings, erected by subscription in 1867, at a cost of £3400. It is fitted up with open sittings, galleried all round, and will seat upwards of 600, and has Sunday schools attached. *The Friends' Meeting House*, in North-hall street, is a small edifice of brick, rebuilt in 1869, and to which a small burial-ground is attached.

Schools.—*The Grammar School* in Gold street is endowed with lands, &c., now worth £377, 10s. per annum. It was rebuilt in 1856, and is open to boys from the town and neighbourhood at a charge to the former of £2, and the latter £4 per annum. Rev. Thomas Widdowson, B.A., is the master.

A *Charity School* for girls, in which 20 are taught free, is endowed with £22 per annum: and a *Sunday School* in connection with the church was endowed with £5, 15s. per annum in 1802, by the Rev. Sir John Knightley. Mrs Aldwinkle in 1789 left £50 for this school, the interest of which was paid up to the year 1812, but it now appears to be lost.

The National School for boys in the Horsemarket, a good brick building with Bathstone dressings, having a master's residence attached, was erected in 1872 for 290 scholars, at a cost of £1290. The average attendance is 190. *The National School* for girls is situated in the Market place; and that for infants, accommodating 180, in Church walk. *National School* (mixed), North-hall street, was built in 1859 to accommodate 200, at a cost of £935, and its average attendance is 180.

The British School, with class and infant rooms and master's house attached, was erected in 1834; it is situated in School lane, will accommodate 300, and is attended by an average of 280.

The Mission Hall, Northend, is a stone building, erected in 1873, at a cost of about £400, by Mr Joseph Stockburn, and is placed under the charge of an unsectarian committee.

The Almshouse.—An hospital, or almshouse for six poor people, was erected by Edmund Sawyer, in 1688. No writings can be found relating to the foundation

or endowment of this hospital. The Duke of Buccleuch, who acts as patron, nominates the six alms-people, who are usually poor widows or aged persons of Kettering or the neighbourhood; and they receive, in equal shares, the yearly sum of £6, paid as a rent-charge out of the Duke's estates near Kettering; the dividends of £200 South Sea annuities, standing in the names of trustees, which stock was bequeathed for the benefit of the alms-people, in equal shares, by Mrs Martha Baker, by will, dated the 19th March 1782; and the sum of £12 a year under the charity of Mrs Ann Aldwinkle. For the other charities of Kettering, which are numerous, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

The Dispensary, for the supply of medicine and surgical attendance, was established in 1801, and is supported by subscription.

The Union Workhouse is capable of accommodating 250 inmates. The Union embraces an area of 77 square miles, and comprehends the following 30 parishes or townships, viz.:—Barton Seagrave, Broughton, Burton Latimer, Carlton, Cranford St Andrew's and St John's, Cransley, Cottingham, Corby, Desborough, Geddington, Glendon, Grafton Underwood, Harrington, Kettering, Loddington, Middleton, Newton, Oakley Great, Oakley Little, Orton, Rothwell, Rushton, Stanion, Thorpe Malsor, Warkton, and Weekley. The Union is divided into three districts for ordinary, and into four for medical relief. Rev. G. E. Maunsell is now chairman; and the Rev. George Hall and Mr William Toller, vice-chairmen; Mr William Marshall, clerk; Rev. Henry Lindsay, chaplain; Mr and Mrs Moore, master and matron; and the medical officers are Mr J. More, for the Rothwell district; Mr J. L. Price and J. W. Dryland, Kettering district; and Mr Thomas L. Greaves, Corby district. The average weekly number of paupers admitted during the past year was 70, and the average weekly expense of each pauper is 4s.

Worthies.—Dr John Gill, a celebrated Baptist divine and oriental scholar, and Mr Brine, a contemporary divine of great excellence and much ability, both in their day well known as authors, were born in this town, about the year 1697. "It's as certain as that John Gill's in the bookseller's shop" was formerly a proverb. Both these preachers belonged to the hyper-Calvinistic school of theology, and it is remarkable that a greater than they, Andrew Fuller, who did far more than any other man in counteracting their peculiar sentiments, should have become a resident of the town in which they were born.

KETTERING DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank, High Street.—Samuel Woolston, postmaster. Letters arrive from London and all parts at 5.30 A.M. and 1.15 P.M., and are despatched at 10.30 A.M., and at 6.50 and 10 P.M.

ABBOTT & BIRD, shoe manufacturers, Green la.
Abbott George (A. & Bird), h. Rookingham rd.
Abbott George, shopkeeper, Alexandra street
Abraham Rev. Ed. (Weasleyan), Rookingham rd.
Adams Hy. Watts, coml. trav. Rookingham rd.
Adams John Watts, coml. trav. Rookingham rd.
Allen Charles, j. shoemaker Green lane ter.
Allen Joseph, baker, Bakehouse hill
Allen Mrs Martha Howse, Beech House
Althorp James, j. bricklayer, Alexandra st.
Anderson Fred. blacksmith, Freestone row
Andrew Richard, watchmaker, Gold street
Arnsby Geo. fishmonger, &c. Horse market

BAILEY Fred. shoe manufacturer, Victoria st.
Bailey Robert, riveter, Buccleuch street
Baker Joseph, clerk, High street
Baker Mrs Joyce Eliz. fancy repository, High st.
Bamford Samuel, j. bricklayer, Buccleuch st.
Barber Joseph, bank manager, Market place
Barlow Edwd. brick & tile mfr. Weekley rd. h.

Rothwell

Barton Robert, shopkeeper, Albert street
Bates Geo. auctioneer (B. & Robinson), High st.

Battle Mrs Mary Ann, Horse market
Baxter David Rich. cabt. mkr. &c. Market st.
Baxter Thos. grocer, glass & china dlr. High st.
Bayes Chas. farmer & brickmkr. North-hall st.
Bayes Mrs Charlotte, Lower street
Basley Geo. sewing machine mfr. Market st.
Basley Thomas, vict. Vine, Market street
Bell Charles, baker and shopkr. Newland st.
Bell John, corn miller, Kettering Watermill
Bellamy Mrs Elizabeth, beerhouse, Queen st.
Bellamy Jno. buildr. Victoria st. h. Alexandra st.
Benford Frederick, manager, Tanner's lane
Benford George, tailor and draper, Market pl.
Biddles Alf. engine driver, South Parade ter.
Biddles Jacob, coal merchant (West, B. & Co.), house, Market Harborough
Biddles Robert, coal merchant (West, B. & Co.), house, George street
Billson Thomas, blacksmith, Lower street
Bird Arthur, agent for Ellis & Everard, Rockingham road
Bird Thomas (Abbott & B.), h. Newland st.
Bird Thomas, carpenter, Montagu street
Birrell Wm. Robt. shoe manufacturer, Gas st.

Bland William, cooper, Horse market
Blunson Chas. & Co. tailrs. and draprs. High st.
Blount Mrs Elizabeth, baker, Dalkeith place
Blunt & Sampson, boarding-schl. Victoria street
Blunt Miss Sarah Emma (B. & Sampson), Victoria street

Bowers Mrs Elizabeth, Lower street
Bradshaw Jas. Cole, brush-maker, Queen st.
Breakspere George, vict. *Sun*, Market street
Brewer Charles, fishmonger, West street
Bridgman Mrs Eliz. dressmkr. &c. Market st.
Briggs Thos. builder & carpenter, Tanner's lane
Briggs William, carrier, Rockingham road
Bright Edmund, painter, &c. Job's Yard
Bristow Mrs Eliz. grocer, &c. Market street
Brooks Wm. Weston, master of British school
Brown Mrs Mary, dressmaker, Silver street
Bryan John (Meadows & Co.), h. Silver st.
Buckby Wil. paintr. plumb. &c. Newland st.
Burchell Robt. cabinet-maker, &c. Dalkeith pl.
Burditt Ebenezer, clerk, Gas street
Burt John Bowen, seedsman, Market place, house, Horse market
Buswell Chas. painter, plumber, &c. High st.
Butler Mrs Mary, Lower street

CALDWELL Mrs Ann, Green lane terrace
Cattell Thos. plasterer, Alexandra street
Cattell Wm. grocer, &c. Montagu street
Chapman Alfred Wilson, j. tailor, Green l. ter.
Chapman Mrs Eliz. shopkeeper, Montagu st.
Chapman Geo. tailor and draper, Market place
Chater Wm. shoe manufacturer, Alexandra st.
Cherry John, greengrocer, High street
Chettle Rt. grocer, Mkt. pl. & farmer, Southlands
Church Hy. linen and woollen drpr. Market pl.
Clark William, furniture dealer, Lower street
Clarke David Wilding, tailor, Wadcroft
Clarke George, letter carrier, Market place
Clarke Thomas, shoemaker, Market street
Cleaver Geo. shoemfr. (Spence & C.) h. Wadcroft
Cluff Burges, baker, Montagu street
Cluff John, coal merchant and rate collector, Market place; house, Green lane terrace

Cocker John, shoemaker, High street
Coleman Jas. Albert, baker, Market street
Coleman John, greengrocer, Gibraltar place
Coleman Wm. corn miller, Weekley road
Coleman Wm. jun. corn miller, Rockingham rd.
Coles Mark, manager, Lower street
Collier William, baker, Newland street
Collis Hy. baker and grocer, Rockingham rd.
Coltman John, builder, Victoria street
Coltman Thos. baker and beerhouse, Queen st.
Coltman William, baker, &c. Alexandra street
Cook Mrs Ann, Southland's terrace
Cook Mrs Clara, Green lane terrace
Cooper Mrs Eliz. painter, plumber, &c. Gas st.
Co-operative Society, Bakehouse Hill, and Buccleuch street—G. E. Smith, secretary
Cox Charles, grindery, and leather dealer and shoemaker, Newland street
Cox Fred. j. painter, South Parade terrace
Cox Henry, butcher, North-hall street
Cox John, furniture dealer, Lower street
Craddock John, vict. *Three Cocks*, Lower st.
Crofts Mrs Sarah, grocer, &c. Gold street
Croot Alfred, vict. *New Inn*, Market place
Curwen Miss My. Ann, dressmkr. &c. Queen st.

DASH Wm. printer, bookseller, &c. Market pl.
Davison Wm. watch and gunmkr. Market pl.

Dawes Josiah William, auctioneer (Eldred & D.) house, *Grafton Underwood*
Deacon Jno. Coleman, account. &c. Dalkeith p.
Denston John Thos. chemist, &c. Market pl.
Dickman John, butcher, Rockingham road
Dickman Wm. groc. & beerho. Rockingham rd.
Dines Jph. painter and plum. &c. Alexandra st.
Dobson Mrs, dressmaker, Silver street
Dobson Jph. Rich. vetry. surgeon, Dalkeith pl.
Dorr William, clicker, Buccleuch street
Draper Henry, vict. *Royal Hotel*, Market place
Dryland John Winter, surgeon, High street
Dyson Mrs My. Ann, dressmkr. Green lane ter.

EADY Mrs Eliza, Newland street
East Mrs, dressmaker, Lower street
East Charles, shoe manufacturer, currier, and leather merchant, *Britannia Works*
Eaton Mrs Ann, North-hall street
Eaton William, clicker, Green Lane terrace
Eland & Eland, bankers, Market place
Eland Rt. Fowler (Eland & Eland) h. *Thrapston*
Eland Stephen Eaton (E. & E.), h. *Manor House*
Eldred & Dawes, auctioneers, Market place
Eldred George, auctioneer (E. & Dawes), and wine and spirit merchant, High street
Ellis & Everard, coal, coke, slate and timber merchants, and manufacturers of artificial manures, Corn Exchange
Ellis Jas. (E. & Everard) h. *Glenfield, Leicester*
Ellis Chas. agent for West, Biddles, & Co., Rockingham road
Elley, Gibson, & Woolley, shoe manfr. Lower st. & *Northampton & Stafford*—M. Coles, mgr.
Elworthy William, brewer, wine and spirit merchant and maltster, Gold street
Evans Mrs Elizabeth, Albert street
Everard Brendon (Ellis & E.), h. *Bardon Hill, Leicester*
Everett Robt. Marah, wine, spirit, ale & porter merchant, Market street
Eyet Mrs Sarah, Freestone row

FAREY W. & T. & Son, shoe manfr. Market st.
Farey Mrs Elizth. bookseller, &c. Gold street
Farey Henry (W. & T. & Son), h. Gold street
Farey Thomas (W. & T. & Son), h. Silver st.
Farrar Frederick, millwright, machinist, wood turner & joiner, Gas street
Felce & Sanders, shoe manfr. Victoria street
Felce Ebenezer, clicker, South Parade terrace
Felce James David, shoe manfr. Albert street
Felce Jas. Fred. (F. & Sanders), h. Victoria st.
Field Samuel, hairdresser, High street
Fish Rev. Henry (Wesleyan), School lane
Flavell William, baker, High street
Flawn Richard, shoe manufacturer, North-hall street, h. Rockingham road
Foster George, shoemaker, Albert street
Foster James, grindery dealer, Horse market
Freer John, j. staymaker, Thorngate Villas
French Rev. Sam. M.A. curate, Dalkeith pl.

GARRARD Wm. solicitor, Gold st. h. Lower st.
Garratt William, farmer, *South Lodge*
Gas Light & Coke Co. Gas st.—E. Maddocks, sec.
Gibson Edwin Byer, j. carpenter, Buccleuch st.
Gibson Thomas, cowkeeper, George street
Gill Thomas, ironmonger, High street
Gillham Mrs Elizabeth, milliner, &c. High st.
Ginger Mrs My. Rebec. fancy repety. High st.
Glover John, farmer, Workhouse lane

Glover Joseph, shop manager, Newland st.
 Glover Joseph Fred. butcher, Horse market
 Godfrey Chas. watchmaker, silversmith, and
 optician, High street
 Goode Chas. small-ware dealer, Market street
 Goode Joseph, gardener, &c. North-hall street
 Goodfellow Fras. Wm. currier, &c. Northhall st.
 Goodfellow Frederick, currier, North-hall st.
 Goosey & Son, drapers, hatters, & hosiers, High
 street and Market street
 Goosey John (G. & Son), h. George street
 Goosey William Gill (G. & Son), h. High st.
 Gotch Miss Charlotte, Newland street
 Gotch Thomas Henry, & Sons, shoe manufrs.
 Richard's Leys, h. Lower street
 Grainger Charles, platelayer, Victoria street
 Gray Robert, butcher, Market street
 Green Jno. Thos. wheelwt. & beerh. Wadcroft
 Groves John, reporter, South Parade terrace

HAINES Thos. com. trav. Green lane terrace
 Hale Edward, china, &c. dr. & grocer, High st.
 Hale James grocer & corn dealer, Horse market,
 h. London

Hales George, clicker, School lane
 Hales John, farmer, Green lane terrace
 Hales Thomas, shoe finisher, School lane
 Hall George, butcher, High street
 Hall Robert, butcher, Newland street
 Hancock & Miller, soda water mfs. Buccleuch st.
 Hancock Geo. (H. & Miller), Buccleuch street
 Hanger Henry, shoe manuf. Victoria street
 Hanger Robert, j. shoemaker, Buccleuch st.
 Hanger Wm. shoemfr. *Dalkeith works*, h. Silverst.
 Harding Sidney, master Nat. School, Horse mkt.
 Harradine Mrs Mary Ann, vict. *George Hotel*
 Harris Charles, beerhouse, Silver street
 Harris George, butcher, Lower street
 Hawthorn Mrs Dorothy, farmer, Lower street
 Hawthorn George, shopkeeper, North-hall st.
 Heighton George, tailor & draper, High street
 Heighton Hy. Jas. fancy repository, Gold st.
 Heighton Miss Louisa, fancy toy dr. High st.
 Heighton Thomas, gasfitter, &c. High st.
 Heighton Walter, mechanic, Green lane ter.
 Henson Jno. & Geo. stonemasons, Newland st.
 Henson George (J. & G.), h. Newland st.
 Henson John (J. & G.) h. West street
 Henson Henry Fred. beerhouse, Victoria st.
 Hinks Henry, corn buyer, Southland's terrace
 Hircock William, farmer, Montagu street
 Hitchman Henry, chemist, &c., Market place
 Hooper John, grocer, &c., Victoria street
 Hopwell John, coal merch. Alexandra street
 Horden John, watchmaker, Bakehouse hill
 Horden Peter, pawnbroker, West street
 Horn Sl. & Co. shoe mfrs. Lower st. h. *The Grange*
 Horn Henry, shoe manager, Gas street
 Howe Jno. Hy. engine driver, Green lane ter.
 Howes John, town hall-keeper, Silver street
 Hughes George, railway guard, Dalkeith pl.
 Hutchen Joseph, currier & leather merchant,
 Thorngate street; h. Ebenezer place

LIFFE Mrs Elizabeth, furniture dealer, High st.
 Liffe John Thomas, tobacconist, High street

JAMES Charles, cabinet-maker, Gold street
 Jaquest James, farmer, Gas street
 Jeffrey Mr George, Buccleuch street
 Jenkinson Mrs Abia, gardener &c. Meeting lane
 Jenkinson Rev. John (Baptist), Meeting lane

Jenkinson John (Meadows & Co.), h. Gold st.
 Jenkinson Wm. j. shoemaker, Green lane ter.
 Jenkinson Wm. Stafford, tailor, &c. High st.
 Jessop George, carpenter, &c., Workhouse yard
 Jobson John William, draper, High street
 Johnson Geo. coal merchant, farmer and vict.
Angel, Dalkeith place
 Johnson John, vict. *Duke's Arms*, Market st.
 Johnson Robert Winter, architect & town sur-
 veyor, George street, and *Melton Mowbray*
 Johnson Wm. j. shoemaker, Green lane ter.
 Jones Charles, grocer, &c. High street
 Jones John, milliner, &c. Market place
 Jones Lewis, milliner and hosier, Market place
 Jones Thos. draper, hosier, &c. Market place
 Judkins John Gibbs, j. cutter, Newland st.

KEACH Miss Elizabeth, shopkpr. Newland st.
 Keep Mrs Mary Ann, shopkeeper, Gas street
 Kendall Ephraim Hill, grocer, Silver street
 Kettering Brick & Tile Co. *Patent Brickworks*
 Kettering Iron Ore Compy. ironstone proprs.
 Keyston Mrs Cath. vict. *Robin Hood*, Northhl. st.
 Keyston Henry Jonathan, grocer & beerhouse,
 Northhall street
 Keyston Thomas, farmer, George street
 Knighton Alfred, photographer, High street

LAMB G. & H. solicitors, West street
 Lamb Geo. Warren (G. & H.), house, *Westfield*
 Lamb Henry (G. & H.), house, West street
 Lammie James, travelling draper, Barton rd.
 Lancum Thomas, clogger, Workhouse lane
 Larrott John, vict. *Talbot*, Gas street
 Law Joseph, shoemaker, Market street
 Leech Thomas, ironmonger, High street
 Leicestershire Banking Co. Market place
 Lenton Thomas, brush-maker, High street
 Letts Mrs Ann, marine store dr. Newland st.
 Letts Miss Anne, school, Dalkeith place
 Lewin Wm. grocer & draper, Newland street
 Lewis George & Son, machinists and agri-
 cultural implement makers, *Albert works*
 Lewis George (G. & Son) h. Queen street
 Lewis Thomas (G. & Son), h. Albert street
 Lindsay Rev. Henry, M.A. rector
 Linnell Chas. com. trav. Green lane terrace
 Linnell Jno. clothr. (Wallis & L.) h. *Birmingham*
 Loader George, hairdresser, Silver street
 Loasby Fred. vict. *Half Moon*, Market street
 Loasby Thos. shoe manufacturer, Queen street
 Longlow Jno. small-ware dealer, Newland st.

MADDOCKS Edwin, agent for P. & R. Phipps,
 brewers, Market place, house, Montagu st.
 Manby Saml. carpenter & builder, Dalkeith pl.
 Mander Wm. shoe manufacturer, Horse market
 Manning John, farmer, Tanner's lane
 Manton James, packer, Lower street
 Margetts Abel John, builder, Montagu street
 Marlow Andrew, grocer, &c. Montagu street
 Marlow Frederick, station-master
 Marlow Mrs Sarah, grocer, North-hall street
 Marriott Geo. Edward, shoe mfr. Market st.
 h. Dalkeith place
 Marshall Wm. solicitor, Geo. st. h. Montagu st.
 Marshall Wm. Henry, deputy-superintendent
 registrar, &c. Green lane terrace
 Martin John, shoemaker, Montagu street
 May Rob. foreman brickmaker, Southland's ter.
 Meadows & Co. shoe mfrs. curriers & tanners,
 Ebenezer place

Meadows Mrs Esther, Gas street
 Meadows Mrs Louisa, acty. of Savings' Bank
 Meadows Mr William, Lower street
 Meadows Wm. jun. (Meadows & Co.) h. Silver st.
 Mehew John, saddler, West street
 Messenger Mrs, Green lane terrace
 Miller Mrs Eliz. vict. *Peacock*, Lower street
 Miller Misses Elis. & Fran. milliners, &c. Gas st.
 Miller John, soda-water mfr. (Hancock & M.)
 Buccleuch street

Miller Miss Mary Ann, school, Gas street
 Millican & Smith, architects, High st. & *Leicester*
 Mitton Alfred Elkin, greengr. Workhouse la.
 Mitton Ben. fishmng. & vict. *Woolpack*, Horse mkt
 Mitton Mrs Mary, Gold street
 Mitton Wm. shoe manufacturer, Church walk
 Mobbs Frederick, machine closer, School lane
 Mobbs Jas. Fisher, shoe manager, London road
 Mobbs Samuel, sexton, Cemetery
 Moore Alfred, clerk, Green lane terrace
 Moore John, master, Union workhouse
 Moore Jonathan, grocer & tobacconist, Gold st.
 Morris Mrs Hannah, Rockingham road
 Morris Mr Joseph, London road
 Mould John, j. mason, Buccleuch street
 Munn James, vict. *King's Arms*, Lower street
 Myers Rev. John Brown (Baptist), Gold street

NEAL William, clicker, Wood street
 Newberry Fred. Wm. inland rev. officer, Alma pl.
 Newman & Sons, shoe mfrs. Newman street
 Newman John, grindery dealer, High street
 Newman Nathaniel (N. & Sons), h. Market st.
 Newman Nath. jun. (N. & Sons), h. *Holly House*
 Newman Wm. Jackson (& Sons), h. Green
 lane terrace

Newton Mrs Mary, Green lane terrace
 Nichols James, rope maker, Market street
 Nix Jno. thresh. mach. owner, Rockingham rd.
 Nixon Alfred Sutherland, plumber, painter
 and skylight manufacturer, Dalkeith place
 Noble John Bamford, ironmonger, High street
 Noble Joseph, registrar of marriages, High st.
 Norman Daniel, police inspr. Police station
 Northampton Brewery Co. Market place, and
Northampton, Henry Hitchman, agent

OAKLEY Thomas, land surveyor, Lower street
 Osborne James, tallow chandler, High street,
 h. *Burton Latimer*

PAGE James, shopkeeper, Montagu street
 Palmer Henry, clothier, Alexandra street
 Panther Charles Thomas, tanner, Lower street
 Panther John, butcher, Silver street
 Parker Christopher, relieving officer & regis-
 trar of births and deaths, Alma place
 Parker Thos. chimney sweep, Haslewood lane
 Parkinson John (j.) shoemaker, Green lane ter.
 Patrick Charles (j.) tailor, Green lane terrace
 Patrick Chas. Coleman, pnoft. tnr. Silver st.
 Patrick Matthew Hy. clerk, Green lane terrace
 Patrick Stephen, grocer, grindery dealer and
 beer retailer, Rockingham road
 Patteson Mrs Hannah, Freestone row
 Patteson Miss Mary Ann, Newland street
 Paybody Robt. vict. *Swan*, Montagu street
 Payne James, farmer, Montagu street
 Payne John (j.) plumber, So. Parade terrace
 Payne Matthew, carpenter & bldr. Duke street
 Pearson Joseph, coachbuilder, Gold street
 Pentelow John, draper, High street

Percival Benjn. Black, coal marcht. glass &
 china dealer, Gold street
 Percival Charles, bookseller, &c. Gold street
 Percival Wm. Humphries, wheelwrt. &c. Alma pl.
 Perkins Alfred, baker, &c. Montagu street
 Parris Samuel, ale & porter agt. Horse market
 Petchell Geo. Thos. shoe mf. Mkt. pl. h. Silver st.
 Phipps Pickering & Richard, brewers, wine &
 spirit mchts. Market pl. and *Northampton*;
 Edwin Maddocks, agent

Pieroe Edward, Green lane terrace
 Pollard Chas. auctionr. bookseller, &c. High st.
 Preedy Henry Stileman Borrodails, solicitor,
 Gas street, h. Montagu street
 Price John Lowe, surgeon, Gold street
 Pridmore Rich. baker & beerh. Freestone row
 Princep Rev. Wm. (Baptist), Albert street

RAINS Miss Anne Jane, register office, High st.
 Rains Joseph, hairdresser, High street
 Rawlins David Archibald Dixon, solicitor,
 Market place, h. *Market Harborough*
 Read Hy. Pettifor, baker & confctnr. Market st.
 Reesby Mrs Ann, butcher, Queen street
 Reesby Thomas, butcher, Buccleuch street
 Reesby William, butcher, Montagu street
 Richardson Jno. carpnt. &c. Green lane ter.
 Richardson Thos. draper, &c. Market street
 Roberts Jonathan, veterinary surg. Market st.
 Robinson, Owen & Co., sewing machine mfrs. &
 tool-makers, *Champion Works*, h. Dalkeith pl.
 Robinson John, grazier, Rockingham road
 Robinson John, auctioneer (Bates & R.) and
 farmer, North-hall street
 Robinson Wm. clicker, Newland street
 Rodgers Robert, shepherd, Green lane terrace
 Roughton James John, surgeon, George street
 Russell Robert, beerhouse, Newland street

St JOHN Hon. and Rev. Edmund Tudor, R.A.
 curate, Thorngate Villas

Salmon Thos. & Co. shear and sickle, boot & shoe
 machin. manufs. & ironfnders. *Victoria Works*
 Sampson Brook, professor of music, Lower st.
 Sampson Mrs Mary Ann (Blunt & S.) *Victoriast.*
 Sanders James, letter carrier, Victoria street
 Sanders Jph. shoe mfr. (Felce & S.) h. Victoria st.
 Sculthorp Samuel, joiner, &c. Silver street
 Sculthorp Mr William, Wellingborough road
 Seekings Mrs Elizabeth, Green lane terrace
 Sharman Charles, builder, &c. Alma place
 Sharp John Jervia, corn merch. & maltster,
 Tanner's lane, h. *Broughton*
 Shemeld Arthur, tailor, &c. (Blunsom & Co.) h.
 High street

Shortland Jas. vict. *Old White Horse*, High st.
 Shrive Mrs Charlo. smallware dr. Bakehouse ln.
 Simms Henry, iron-ore agent, Buccleuch ln.
 Simms Thomas, ostler, Green lane terrace
 Simons & Son, shoe mfrs. Newtown
 Simons Alfred (S. & Son), h. Newtown
 Simons Samuel, foreman, Gas street
 Simons William (S. & Son), h. Newtown
 Slater Daniel, cabinet-maker, &c. High street
 Smalley Wm. Robinson, bank mngr. Market pl.
 Smart Fredk. beerhouse, Rockingham road
 Smart Wm. plumber, West st.; h. Montagu st.
 Smith Mrs Ann, Freestone row
 Smith Edward, shoemaker, High street
 Smith Fredk. ironmonger, Newland street
 Smith Geo. Eyet, foreman, Lower street
 Smith Henry Patteson, clerk, Green lane ter

Smith John, grocer, &c. High street
 Smith John, basket-maker, Gold street
 Smith Samuel, hairdresser, Lower street
 Smith Mrs Sarah, Gold street
 Smith Wm. travlg. tea dealer, Alexandra st.
 Smith Wm. agricultural engineer, iron & brass
 founder, *Royal Iron Works*, h. Market pl.
 Spence & Cleaver, shoe mfrs. Wadcroft
 Spence Edward (S. & Cleaver), h. High street
 Spence Fredk. cabinetmaker, &c. High street
 Spence Jas. vict. *New White Horse*, High st.
 Spence Jas. shoemaker, Lower street
 Spence John, shoe mfr. North-hall street
 Spence John, shoe mfr. Freestone row
 Spence Mrs Sarah, milliner, Market place
 Standley Henry, shoe mfr. Albert street
 Stevens —, loco. engineer, Southland's ter.
 Stevenson Joseph, tailor, North end
 Stockburn John Turner, stay mfr. Tanner's
 lane; h. Lower street
 Stockburn Mr Joseph, Lower street
 Stoker Wm. supt. of police, Dalkeith place
 Stower Richd. asst.-surveyor, George street
 Strange John, grocer, &c. Dalkeith place
 Sudborough William, fishmonger, Job's yard

TAIT Peter (j.) tailor, Green lane terrace
 Tailby John, butcher, High street
 Tansley Geo. hatter and shopkr. Market st.
 Tansley John, shopkeeper, Newland street
 Tansley Wm. farmer & greengrncr. Newland st.
 Taylor Ebenezer, greengrocer, Lower street
 Taylor Mrs Elizabeth, Rockingham road
 Taylor Mr William, Rockingham road
 Thompson Matthew, riveter, Buccleuch st.
 Thursfield John Fincher, chemist, Market pl.
 Tilley Thomas, baker & shopkr. Lower street
 Timson Wm. Ward, shoe mfr. Horse market
 Tingle John, corn dealer, Horse market
 Tingle Thomas, brewery manager, *Springfield
 cottage*
 Toller Jph. printer and bookseller, Market pl.
 Toller Rev. Thomas (Indpt.) Gold street
 Toller Mr William, Rockingham road
 Tomkins Edm. Eyre, vict. *Wagon & Horses*,
 North-hall street
 Toon John, grocer, &c. North-hall street
 Toon William James, clerk, Green lane ter.
 Tordoff Mr John, Montagu street
 Towndrow Oswin, saddler, High street
 Townsend Mr John, Southland's terrace
 Turner Frederick, beerhouse, Job's yard
 Turner Mrs Jane, shopkeeper, Gas street

WADDINGTON Mrs Elizabeth, Dalkeith place
 Waddington Jas. Hawthorn, printer, High st.
 Waddington Richard, bookseller, &c. High st.
 Waddington Mr Thomas, Wadcroft

Wallis J. & T. mustard & chicory mfrs. and
 corn millers, Tanner's la. & *Burton Latimer*,
 and 181 Upper Thames street, *London*
 Wallis & Linnell, wholesale clothiers, School
 lane, and Cannon street, *Birmingham*
 Wallis Frederic (W. & Linnell), h. Gold st.
 Wallis John (J. & T. Wallis), h. Montagu st.
 Wallis Samuel, farmer, *Barton Lodge*
 Wallis Thos. (J. & T. Wallis), h. *Rothwell Lodge*
 Warner Thomas, compositor, Green lane ter.
 Watson Samuel, currier, Montagu street
 Wells Fredk. & Co. shoe mfrs. Newland st.
 Wells Fredk. (Wells & Co.), *Belmont House*
 Wells Jph. grocer, baker & corn dlr. High st.
 Wells Wm. tailor and draper, High street
 West, Biddles, & Co. coal, lime, and salt
 merchants, Market place
 West John (W. Biddles & Co.) h. *Little Bowden*
 West Thomas (j.) shoemaker, Buccleuch st.
 Wheeler John Hy. watchmaker, Ebenezer pl.
 Widdowson Rev. Thos. B.A. master, Gram-
 mar school, Gold street
 Williams Joseph, greengrocer, Meeting lane
 Williamson Jph. Cobley, railway guard, Green
 lane terrace
 Willis Charles, butcher, High street
 Willis Mrs Eliza. gardener & beerho. Market pl.
 Willis Mrs Emma, register office, Gold street
 Willis Jonathan, gardener, &c. Gold street
 Wills Edmund Geo. foreman, So. Parade ter.
 Wilmot J. & Co. stay mfrs. Church walk
 Wilmot Jno. Hughes (J. & Co.) h. Church walk
 Wilmot Mrs Mary, Church walk
 Wilson Brothers, brushmakers, Newland st.
 Wilson Christr. Lee (W. Bros.) h. *Birmingham*
 Wilson Geo. Isitt (W. Bros.) h. Green lane ter.
 Wilson John, joiner and builder, Queen st.
 Wilson Thos. Miller (W. Bros.) h. Green ln. ter.
 Wilson William, shopkeeper, Gas street
 Winterhalter Lukas, watchmaker, High street
 Woollard Wm. wood-dealer, Hazlewood lane
 Woolston Miss Julia, dressmaker, &c. High st.
 Woolston Saml. postmaster & farmer, High st.
 Worters Mrs Ann Whitworth, schl. Market pl.
 Wright Charles, foreman, North end
 Wright Mr Francis Ellington, *Bellevue House*
 Wright John, ironmonger, &c. Market street
 Wright Joseph, coal mercht. North-hall street
 Wright William, shoe mfr. Gas street
 Wright Wm. Hy. vict. *Fleur-de-lis*, Newland st.
 Wright William Tomlin, outler, High street
 Wrigley & Son, shoemakers, Market place
 Wrigley Fredk. (W. & Son), h. Southland's ter.
 Wrigley James (W. & Son), h. Market place
 Wrigley John, shoemaker, Gold street
 Wrigley Raby Chas. (j.) shoemkr. Green la. ter.

YORKE Thomas, grocer, &c. North-hall street

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

(Marked * take Boarders.)

*Blunt & Sampson, Victoria st.
British, School-lane, W. W.
 Brooks, Miss Eliza. Palmer
Free (Girls'), Montagu street,
 Mrs Abigail Hiroock
Grammar, Gold street, Rev.
 Thomas Widdowson, B.A.
 Letts Miss Anne, Dalkeith ploe.
 Miller Miss Mary Ann, Gas st.

National, Horse Mkt. S. Harding

National (Girls') Market place,
 Miss Eliza Wills
National, North-hall st., Miss
 Eliz. Hewitt, Miss A. Canham
 *Worters Mrs Ann Whitworth,
 Market place

**Agricultural Implement
Makers.**

Lewis Geo. & Son, *Albert Works*
 Smith Wm. *Royal Iron Works*

Agents—Special.

Barker Thomas (H. R. Williams
 & Co. wine merts.) High st.
 Everett Rt. Marsh, Market st.
 Jones Charles (W. & A. Gibbey,
 wine & spirit mers.), High st.
 Perris Samuel, (ale & porter),
 Horse market

Architects & Surveyors.

Johnson R. W. George street
 Millican and Smith, High st.

Attorneys.

Garrard William, Gold street
Lamb G. & H. West street
Marshall William, George st.
Preedy Hry. S. B. Montagu st.
Rawlins David A. D. Market pl.

Auctioneers.

Bates & Robinson, High street
Eldred and Dawes, Mkt. place
Pollard Charles, High street

Bakers.

Allen Joseph, Bakehouse hill
Bell Charles, Newland street
Blount Mrs Eliza, Dalkeith pl.
Cluff Burges, Montagu street
Coleman Jas. Albert, Market st.
Collier William, Newland st.
Coltman Thomas, Queen street
Coltman Wm. Alexandra street
Flavell William, High street
Perkins Mrs Ann, Montagu st.
Pridmore Richd. Freestone row
Read H. P. (confc.) Market st.
Tilley Thomas, Lower st.
Wells Joseph, High street

Banks.

Eland & Eland, Market place,
(draw on Barclay, Bevan and
Co., London)—Wm. Robin-
son Smalley, manager
Leicestershire Banking Co.
Market place (draw on London
and Westminster Bank)
—Joseph Barber, manager
Savings' Bank (open on Friday
from 11 A.M. till 12.30 P.M.)—
Mrs Louisa Meadows, actuary

Blacksmiths.

Anderson Fred. Freestone row
Billson Thomas, Lower street
Lewis Geo. & Son (and machi-
nist & agricultural imple-
ment makers), *Albert Works*

Booksellers and Stationers.
(Marked * are Printers.)

*Dash William, Market place
Farey Mrs E. (newsagt.) Gold st.
Percival Charles, Gold street
Pollard Chas. (and old), High st.
*Toller Joseph, Market place
Waddington Richard, High st.
*Waddington J. H. High street

Boot and Shoe Manufactures.

Abbott and Bird, Green lane
Bailey Frederick, Victoria st.
Chater William, Alexandra st.
East Charles, *Britannia Works*
Elley, Gibson, & Woolley,
Lower street
Farey W. & T. & Son, Market st.
Felce and Sanders, Victoria st.
Felce James D. Albert street
Flawn Richard, North-hall st.

**Gotch T. H. & Sons, Richard's
Leys**

Hanger Henry, Victoria street
Hanger Wm. *Dalkeith Works*
Horn Samuel and Co. Lower st.
Loasby Thomas, Queen street
Mander William, Horse market
Marriott Geo. Edward, Market st.
Meadows and Co. Ebenezer pl.
Mitton William, Church walk
Newman N. & Sons, Newman st.
Petchell Geo. Thos. Market pl.
Simons and Son, Newtown
Smith Edward, High street
Spence and Cleaver, Wadcroft
Spence John, North-hall street
Spence John, Freestone row
Standley Henry, *Albert Works*
Timson Wm. Ward, Horse mkt.
Wells Fred. & Co. Newland st.
Wright William, Gas street

Boot and Shoemakers.

Cox Charles, Newland street
Clarke Thomas, Market street
Cocker John, High street
Foster George, Albert street
Law Joseph, Market street
Martin John, Montagu street
Spence James, Lower street
Wrigley and Son, Market street
Wrigley John, Gold street

Brewers.

Elworthy William, Gold street
Northampton Brewery Co.
(stores) Market place, Hy.
Hitchman, agent
Phipps P. & R. (stores), Market
pl. Edwin Maddocks, agent

Brick and Tile Manufactures.

Barlow Edward, Weekley road
Bayes Charles, North-hall st.
Kettering Brick and Tile Co.
Meadows & Co., *Victoria Works*

Brush Makers.

Bradshaw Jas. Cole, Queen st.
Lenton Thomas, High street
Wilson Brothers, Newland st.

Builders.

Bellamy John, Victoria street
Briggs Thomas, Tanner's lane
Henson J. and G. Newland st.
Manby Samuel, Dalkeith place
Margetts Abel Jno. Montagu st.
Payne Matthew, Duke street
Sharman Charles, Alma place
Wilson John, Queen street

Butchers.

Cox Henry, North-hall street
Dickman Jno. Rockingham rd.
Glover Jph. Fred. Horse markt.
Gray Robert, Market street
Hall George, High street
Hall Robert, Newland street
Harris George, Lower street
Panther John, Silver street

Reesby Mrs Ann, Queen street
Reesby Thomas, Buccleuch st.
Reesby William, Montagu st.
Tailby John, High street
Willis Charles, High street

**Cabinet-makers and
Upholsterers.**

Baxter David Rich. Market st.
Burchell Robert, Dalkeith pl.
James Charles, Gold street
Slater Daniel, High street
Spence Fredk. High street

Chemists and Druggists.

Denston Jno. Thos. Market pl.
Hitchman Henry, Market pl.
Thursfield Jno. F. Market pl.

**Chicory and Mustard
Manufacturers.**

Wallis J. and T. Tanner's lane

Chimney-Sweeper.

Parker Thomas, Haslewood la.

Clothiers (Wholesale).

Palmer Henry, Alexandra st.
Wallis & Linnell, School lane

Coal Merchants.

Cluff John, Market place
Ellis & Everard, Corn exchange
Hopwell John, Alexandra st.
Johnson George, Dalkeith place
Percival Benj. Gold street
West, Biddles, & Co. Corn exch.
Wright Joseph, North-hall st.

Corn Dealers.

(Marked * are Merchants.)

*Biddles Robert, George street
Hale James, Horse market
*Sharp John J. Tanner's lane
Tingle John, Horse market
*Wallis J. & T. Tanner's lane
Wells Joseph, High street

Corn Millers.

Bell John, Kettering water mill
Coleman Wm. Weekley Wad
Coleman Wm. Rockingham rd.
Wallis J. & T. at Burton Latimer

**Curriers and Leather
Merchants.**

East Charles, *Britannia Works*
Goodfellow F. W. North-hall st.
Goodfellow Fredk. Nth.-hall st.
Hutchen Joseph, Thorgate st.
Meadows & Co. Ebenezer place
Watson Samuel, Montagu st.

Fancy Repositories.

Baker Mrs Joyce Eliza, High st.
Ginger Mrs My. Rebecca, High st.
Heighton Henry Jas. Gold st.
Heighton Miss Louisa, High st.
Waddington Richard, High st.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bayes Charles, North-hall st.
 *Chettle Robert, Southlands
 Draper Henry, Market place
 Garratt William, *South Lodge*
 Glover John, Workhouse lane
 Hales John, Green lane terrace
 Hawthorn Mrs Dorothy, Lower st.
 Hircock Wm. Montagu street
 Jaquest James, Gas street
 *Johnston George, Dalkeith pl.
 Keyston Thomas, George st.
 Manning John, Tanner's lane
 Payne James, Montagu street
 Robinson Jno. North-hall st.
 *Robinson J. Rockingham rd.
 Tansley Wm. Newland street
 Wallis J. & T. Newland street
 Woolston Samuel, High street

Fire and Life Offices.

Accidental, Rt. Marsh Everett,
 Market st.; John Strange,
 Dalkeith place; and Joseph
 Rains, High street
Atlas, F.E. Wright, *Bellevue ho.*
Clerical and Medical (life),
 Wm. R. Smalley, Market pl.
County (fire) & *Provident* (life)
 Henry Lamb, West street
Crown (life)—John Cluff, Mar-
 ket place, and Edwin Mad-
 docks, Market place
Guardian, T. Salmon, Vict. st.
London Assurance Corporation,
 Jno. H. Wilmot, Church wk.
Norwich Provident, Thomas
 Tingle, Lower street
Norwich Union, John Strange,
 Dalkeith place
Phoenix (fire), Thos. Wadding-
 ton, Wadcroft
Prudential (life), Wm. Smith,
 Alexandra street
Royal, Hy. J. Heighton, Gold st.
Royal Exchange, Arthur Bird,
 Corn exchange
Scottish Union, H.S.B. Preedy,
 Gas street
Standard (life), Joseph Barber,
 Market place
Sun, Joseph Toller, Market pl.

Fishmongers.

Arnsby George, Horse market
 Brewer Charles, West street
 Mitton Benj. Horse market
 Sudborough Wm. Job's yard

Furniture Dealers.

Clark William, Lower street
 Cox John, Lower street
 Iliffe Mrs Eliz. High street

Gardeners and Seedsmen.

(Marked * are Seedsmen only.)
 *Burt Jno. Bowen, Mkt. pl.
 Goode Joseph, North-hall st.
 Jenkinson Mrs Abis, Meeting la.
 Taylor Ebenezer, Lower st.
 Willis Mrs Eliz. Market place
 Willis Jonathan, Gold street

Gasfitters and Braziers.

Gas, Light & Coke Co. Gas st.
 Heighton Thomas, High street
 Noble Joseph & Son, High st.
 Smith William, Market place
 Wright John, Market place

Glass and China Dealers.

Baxter Thomas, High street
 Hale Edward, High street
 Percival Benj. Black, Gold st.
 Pollard Charles, High street

Greengrocers, &c.

Cherry John, High street
 Coleman Jno. Gibraltar place
 Mitton Alf. Elkin, W'khousela.
 Pollard Charles, High street
 Tansley William, Newland st.
 Taylor Ebenezer, Lower st.
 Williams Joseph, Meeting lane

Grindery and Leather Dealers.

Cox Charles, Newland street
 Foster James, Horse market
 Newman John, High street
 Patrick Steph. Rockingham rd.
 Robinson Owen, Horse market

Grocers, Tea and Provi- sion Dealers.

Abbott George, Alexandra st.
 Barker Thomas, High street
 Barton Robert, Albert street
 Bell Charles, Newland street
 Bristol Mrs Eliz. Market st.
 Chapman Mrs Eliz. Montagu st.
 Cattell William, Montagu st.
 Chettle Robert, Market place
 Collis Henry, Rockingham rd.
 Co-operative (G. E. Smith, sec.)
 Bakehousehill & Buccleuch st.
 Crofts Mrs Sarah, Gold street
 Dickman Wm. Rockingham rd.
 Hale Edward, High street
 Hale James, Horse market
 Hawthorn Geo. North-hall st.
 Hooper John, Victoria street
 Jones Charles, High street
 Keach Miss Eliz. Newland st.
 Keep Mrs Mary Ann, Gas st.
 Kendall Ephraim Hill, Silver st.
 Keyston Hy. Jon. North-hall st.
 Lewis William, Newland st.
 Marlow Andrew, Montagu st.
 Moore Jonathan, Gold street
 Page James, Montagu street
 Patrick Steph. Rockingham rd.
 Smith John, High street
 Staines Henry, Alexandra st.
 Strange John, Dalkeith place
 Tansley George, Market st.
 Tansley John, Newland street
 Tilley Thomas, Lower street
 Toon John, North-hall street
 Turner Mrs Jane, Gas street
 Wells Joseph, High street
 Wilson William, Gas street
 Yorke Thomas, North-hall st.

Hairdressers.

Field Samuel, High street
 Loader George, Silver street
 Rains Joseph, High street
 Smith Samuel, Lower street

Hatter.

Tanaley George, Market st.

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

(Marked * are Posting Houses.)

Angel, G. Johnson, Dalkeith pl.
Duke's Arms, J. Johnson, Mkt. st.
Fleur-de-lis, Wm. Hy. Wright,
 Newland street
 *George, Mrs M. A. Harradine
Half Moon, Fred. Loasby, Mar-
 ket street
King's Arms, J. Munn, Lower st.
New Inn, Alf. Croot, Market. pl.
Peacock, Mrs E. Miller, Lower st.
Robin Hood, Mrs Catherine
 Keyston, North-hall street
 *Royal, H. Draper, Market pl.
Sun, G. Breakspear, Market st.
Swan, Rt. Paybody, Montagu st.
Three Cocks, John Craddock,
 Lower street
Talbot, John Larrott, Gas st.
Vine, Thos. Bazley, Market st.
Wagon & Horses, Edmund
 Eyre Tomkins, North-hall st.
White Horse (new), Jas. Spence,
 High street
White Horse (old), Jas. Short-
 land, High street
Woolpack, Benj. Mitton, Horse
 market

Beerhouses.

Bellamy Mrs Elizth. Queen st.
 Coltman Thos. Queen street
 Dickman Wm. Rockingham rd.
 Green Jno. Thos. Wadcroft
 Harris Charles, Silver street
 Henson Hy. Fred. Victoria st.
 Horden Peter, West street
 Keyston Hy. Jonth. N.-hall st.
 Patrick Stphn. Rockingham rd.
 Pridmore Richd. Freestone row
 Russell Robert, Newland st.
 Smart Fredk. Rockingham rd.
 Turner Frederick, Job's yard
 Willis Mrs Eliz. Market place

Iron and Brass Founders.

Salmon T. & Co. *Victoria Wrks.*
 Smith Wm. *Royal Iron Works*

Ironmongers.

Gill Thomas, High street
 Leech Thomas, High street
 Noble John Bamford, High st.
 Smith Frederick, Newland st.
 Wright John, Market street

Joiners and Carpenters.

Bird Thomas, Montagu street
 Briggs Thomas, Tanner's lane
 Farrar Frederick, Gas street

Jessop Geo. Workhouse yard
 Manby Samuel, Dalkeith place
 Payne Matthew, Duke street
 Sculthorp Samuel, Silver street
 Richardson John, Green ln. ter.
 Wilson John, Queen street

Linen & Woollen Drapers.

Church Henry, Market place
 Goosey & Son, High st. & Mkt. st.
 Jobson John Wm. High street
 Jones Thomas, Market place
 Lammie J. (travgr.) Barton rd.
 Pentelow John, High street
 Richardson Thomas, Market st.
 Wells W. (& clothier), High st.

Maltsters.

Elworthy William, Gold street
 Sharp Jno. Jervis, Tanner's lane

Marine Store Dealer.

Letts Mrs Ann, Newland street

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Brown Mrs Mary, Silver street
 Bridgman Mrs Eliz. Market st.
 Curwen Miss M. Ann, Queen st.
 Dobson Mrs, Silver street
 Dyson Mrs M. A. Green ln. ter.
 East Mrs, Lower street
 Gillham Mrs Eliz. High st.
 Jones John, Market place
 Jones Lewis, Market place
 Miller Misses E. & Frcs. Gas st.
 Spence Mrs Sarah, Market pl.
 Woolston Miss Julia, High st.

Millwrights and Machinists.

Farrar Frederick, Gas street
 Lewis Geo. & Son, *Albert Works*
 Smith Wm. *Royal Iron Works*

Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers.

Bright Edmund, Job's yard
 Buckby William, Newland st.
 Buswell Charles, High street
 Cooper Mrs Elizabeth, Gas st.
 Dines Joseph, Alexandra street

Nixon Alfred Sutherland (and
 skylight manfr.) Dalkeith pl.
 Smart William, West street

Photographer.

Knighton Alfred, High street

Register Offices for Servants.

Rains Miss Annie Jane, High st.
 Willis Mrs Emma, Gold street

Saddlers.

Mehew John, West street
 Towndrow Oswin, High street

Sewing Machine Manufs.

Robinson Owen and Co. (and
 tool makrs.), *Champion Works*

Smallware Dealers.

Goode Charles, Market street
 Longslow John, Newland st.
 Shrive Mrs C. Bakehouse lane

Soda Water Manufs.

Hancock & Miller, Buccleuch st.

Stay Manufacturers.

Stockburn J. T. Tanner's lane
 Wilmot J. & Co. Church walk

Stonemasons.

Bellamy John, Victoria street
 Henson J. & G. Newland street
 Margetts Abel John, Montagu st.
 Sharman Charles, Alma place

Surgeons.

Dryland John Winter, High st.
 Price John Lowe, Gold street
 Roughton Jas. John, George st.

Tailors.

(Marked * are Drapers also.)

* Benford George, Market place
 * Blunsom Chas. & Co. High st.

* Chapman George, Market pl.
 Clarke D. Wilding, Wadcroft
 * Heighton George, High street
 * Jenkinson Wm. Stafford, High st.
 Stevenson Joseph, North end
 * Wells William, High street

Tallow Chandler.

Osborne James, High street

Tanners.

Meadows & Co. Ebenezer place
 Panther Chas. Thos. Lower st.

Tobaccoists.

Iliffe John Thomas, High st.
 Moore Jonathan, Gold street

Veterinary Surgeons.

Dobson Jos. Rich. Dalkeith pl.
 Roberts Jonathan, Market st.

Watchmakers.

Andrews Richard, Gold street
 Davison Wm. Market place
 Godfrey Charles, High street
 Horden John, Bakehouse hill
 Wheeler Jno. Hy. Ebenezer pl.
 Winterhalder Lukas, High st.

Wheelwrights.

Green Jno. Thos. Wadcroft
 Percival Wm. H. Dalkeith pl.

Wine and Spirit Merch.

Eldred George, High street
 Elworthy William, High street
 Everett Robt. Marsh, Markt. st.
 Phipps P. & R. Market pl. &
 Northampton; E. Maddocks, 47

Wood Turner.

Farrar Frederick, Gas street

Wood Dealer.

Woollard Wm. Hazlewood ln.

Public Establishments, Officers, &c.

County Court Office, West street, Richard
 Harington, Esq. judge; George Warren
 Lamb, registrar; J. H. Taylor, high-bailiff;
 John Cox, under-bailiff

Dispensary, George st. J. J. Roughton, surgeon

Gas Light & Coke Co. Gas st. E. Maddocks, sec.

Local Board Office, West st. G. W. Lamb,

clerk; R. W. Johnson, surveyor; John

Cluff, collector; Joseph Rains, inspector

Police Station (county), Little Barton, Wm.

Stoker, supt.; Daniel Norman, inspector

Stamp Office, Market pl. Joseph Toller, sub-dis.

Temperance Hall, Gold street, Joseph Wells,

treasurer; Charles Pollard, secretary

Union Workhouse, John Moore, master

Water Works Office, West street, G. and H.

Lamb, solicitors and secretaries

Clerk to Board of Guardians, Wm. Marshall

Clerk to the Burial Board, William Marshall

Clerk to Commissioners of Income and Land

Tax, William Garrard

Clerk to the Highway Board, G. W. Lamb

Clerk to the Justices of the Kettering division,

G. W. Lamb

Collector of Poor Rates, John Cluff

Collector of Taxes, Geo. Eldred

Coroner for County, William Marshall

Inland Revenue Officer, Fredk. Wm. Newberry

Registrar of Births and Deaths, Christr. Parker

Registrar of Marriages, Joseph Noble

Relieving Officer, C. Parker, Alma place

Superintendent Registrar, Wm. Marshall

Railway (Midland)—F. Marlow, station-master;
Hry. Draper, parcels agent, Royal Hotel

Carriers from the Inns, &c.

Brigstock—Abrm. Sturgess, New White Horse, Friday; and Lucy Woodlands, Sun, Friday
Broughton—William Height, New Inn, Friday
Burton Latimer—Joseph Miller and Stokes, New Inn, Tues. Thurs. Friday, and Satur.
Corby—Daniel Ralph, Old White Horse, Friday
Cottingham—George West, Sun, Friday; and Arthur Stretton, New Inn, Friday
Desborough—See Rothwell
Finedon—Joseph Clapham, New Inn, Friday
Gaddington—Levi Clipston, daily; and Ann Moore, Monday, Wednes. Friday, and Satur.
Harrodden Little—Simeon Smith, Duke's Arms, Friday
Loddington—Samuel Bates, Duke's Arms, Fri.

Northampton—William Briggs, Rockingham road, Wednesday and Saturday
Old—John Chapman, New Inn, Friday
Orlbury—William Driver, New Inn, Friday
Pythley—George Stanley, Duke's Arms, Fri.
Ringstead—Elijah Robinson, Duke's Arms, Fri.
Rockingham—Jno. Wright, Old White Horse, Fri.
Rothwell—William Willis, New Inn, Friday; Thomas Taffs, Market place, daily; and Saunders, mail cart, twice daily
Titchmarsh—St. Wilson, New White Horse, Fri.
Uppingham—William Smith, Peacock, Mon.; and John Wright, Old White Horse, Friday
Weldon—Mrs Elizabeth Jinks, New White Horse, Fri.; John Spence, New Inn, Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.; and Benjamin March, New Inn, Tuesday and Friday

LILFORD PARISH,

Locally situated in the hundred of Polebrook, about 3 miles S. by W. from Oundle, is bounded on the N.W. by the river Nene, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, with fluted pilasters, erected in 1796, which divides it from Pilton and Wadenhoe; on the S.W. by Achurch; on the S.E. by Clapton; and on the east by Barnwell. It includes the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, and contains 1501 acres. The population including the hamlet, in 1801, was 97; in 1831, 127; in 1841, 133; in 1851, 141; in 1861, 179; and in 1871, 168 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1822, and the gross estimated rental £2097. This parish gives the title of baron to the noble family of Powys, who have long been lords of the manor. The soil on the western side of the lordship is very good, but east of the turnpike road it is cold and inferior. In Bridges' time (1721), Lilford consisted of a village of 12 houses, and a church dedicated to St Peter. An act was obtained in 1778 for a consolidation of the livings of Lilford and Achurch, when Lilford church was taken down, and the monuments, &c., removed to the latter church. The village was also levelled to the ground at the same time, and the inhabitants removed to other houses. The Northampton and Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway passes through the parish.

Manor.—Five hides of land in Lilleforde were held by Walter of the countess Judith, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 24s., and 50 acres of meadow, and the whole was then valued at £8. Turchill was the Saxon proprietor. In the reign of Henry II., these 5 hides were held by William Olyfart, of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1295), William de Murre was lord of Lilford, and from his family it passed to Anthony de Beck, bishop of Durham, who settled it on the family of Willoughby, with which it continued till the fifteenth of Henry VI. (1436), when Robert Lord Willoughby confirmed the possession of it, with other manors, on Richard Yerburch and others. In the fifth of Henry VII. (1490), William Browne of Stamford died seized of it, and left it to Elizabeth his daughter, the wife of John Elmes, Esq., whose descendants sold it to Mr Adams, "a money scrivener," whose estate being afterwards invested in chancery, for payment of his debts, this manor was bought, in 1711, by Sir Thomas Powys, Knt., one of the judges of the queen's bench. His grandson, Thomas Powys, M.P. for this county, was created Lord Lilford on 26th October 1797. Thomas Lyttleton Powys, the present Lord Lilford, is the eldest son of the third lord by Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the third Lord Holland (extinct). He was born in 1833; succeeded in 1861; married, in 1859, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of R. W. Brandling, Esq.; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; is a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Northampton; late lieutenant Northampton militia.

Residence—Lilford Hall, Oundle ; Carlton and Travellers' and St James's Clubs, London.

Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, is situated in a richly wooded park on the S.E. bank of the river Nene, and just opposite, upon the other bank, across a meadow, and some half mile off, stand the church and the old "Tresham manor house" of Pilton, both of which objects, massing together with a third one—a walnut tree—coeval with the house, and of prodigious bulk, form a background, as seen from Lilford, of very unusual beauty. The Lilford mansion was finished in 1635, the block, of a local stone extremely hard and durable, and so well wrought as to make it a matter of difficulty to detect the joints ; the gables, the windows, and the moulded parts, chiefly of Weldon, but occasionally of Ketton stone. The architect of the building we are describing is unknown. His name in connection with Lilford is forgotten, but his work remains ; and as long as it shall remain, its many picturesque gables, its beautiful bow windows, its handsome porch, and various other attractive features, joined to the skilful arrangement and the altogether happy effect of the whole, will invest the place with a large amount of interest, and forcibly attest that it was no common genius which called them into being.

A School, for the poor children of this and the neighbouring villages of Thorpe Achurch and Pilton, is supported by Lady Lilford.

Charities.—William Lassells, a servant to Thomas Powys, Esq., in 1770, left £100 for the apprenticing of poor boys of this parish. The principal sum has increased by the investment of arrears or accumulations of interest. The sum of 20s. out of Ragsdale's gift is distributed to the poor annually ; and two fat oxen are annually given to the poor of the neighbouring villages at Christmas by Lord Lilford.

WIGSTHORPE is a hamlet in this parish, containing, in 1841, 18 houses and 97 inhabitants. The population, &c., in 1871, is included in that of the parish. There was anciently a chapel here.

Letters are received here through the Oundle Post-Office.

Harlock James, gardener
Jones Samuel, gamekeeper
Langham Thomas, carpenter,
Wigthorpe

Lilford Right Hon. Lord, *Lil-*
ford Hall
Tuffley Joseph, dairyman
Warner Alfred, schoolmaster

Farmers and Graziers.
Prior Geo. Thomas, Wigthorpe
Tebbutt Chas. Edward, *Lilford*
Lodge

LOWICK PARISH.

Lowick, or Luffwick, is bounded on the north by Sudborough, on the west and south by Slipton and Twywell, and on the east by Islip. It contains 1984a. 2r. 32p., including roads, of the rateable value of £2772, 10s.; the gross estimated rental is £3276, 15s.; and its population in 1801 was 353; in 1831, 394; in 1841, 430; in 1851, 444; in 1861, 427; and in 1871, 407 souls. The soil is principally a strong clay, and there is a great quantity of limestone in the lordship. Mrs Stopford Sackville is lady of the manor and the principal owner.

Manor.—Edwin and Algar held 2 hides, less 1 virgate, here of the Bishop of Constance at the general survey; and Sibold held 1½ virgate of the Crown at the same time. In Henry II.'s time the lordship was in the hands of several possessors; and in the seventeenth of Edward III. (1343), John de Nowers levied a fine of the manor. It subsequently came into the possession of the family of Greene, one of which, Sir Henry Greene, obtained a grant of a weekly market here in the ninth of Richard II. (1385), to be held on Thursday, and an annual fair for three days, beginning on Whitsunday eve. Henceforth Luffwick continued as a member of Drayton manor. It subsequently came into the possession of the Mordaunt family, afterwards earls of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry VII., and passed from them in marriage to Sir John Germain, about the year 1705. Sir John dying in 1718, the manor of Drayton came to his second wife, Lady Betty, daughter of Charles, second earl of Berkeley. This

lady, dying in 1769, bequeathed this estate to Lord George Sackville, the youngest son of the first Duke of Dorset, and in this family it continued till 1843, when by the death of the last duke, the estate descended to his niece, the wife of William Bruce Stopford, Esq., who in 1870 assumed the name and arms of Sackville.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, belongs entirely to the Rectilinear (or Late Perpendicular) period, of which it is an excellent specimen, and of the plainest possible character. Mr Sharp says, "They seldom saw a church designed in the Rectilinear period in which the piers were so low, and the arches and mouldings so plain." It is a handsome edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and a noble embattled tower, with an octagonal lantern on the top of very graceful design. In the tower is a peal of five bells, and there is a "Lady Chapel" at the east end of the south aisle. The church was thoroughly restored in 1869, when it was furnished with open oak sittings, a handsome oak pulpit on a stone pedestal, and a carved oak lectern. It contains several ancient brasses and a tomb to Edward, Earl of Wiltshire, *ob.* 1499, who in 1498 founded a chantry for two priests in this church, as well as a splendid monument to Sir Walter de Vere, knight, the founder of the church, and his wife. In the chapel adjoining the chancel is a monument to Sir John Germain and his family, and another to Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter of Henry, Earl of Peterborough, and whose first husband was Henry, Duke of Norfolk. She died in 1705. Among the most recent monuments in Dorset Chapel is a handsome one in marble to the memory of Charles Sackville, the fifth and last Duke of Dorset, K.C., who died in July 1843. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £16, 8s. 11½d, and now worth £450 per annum. Mrs Stopford Sackville is the patroness, and the Rev. William Lucas Collins, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771. *The Rectory House*, which stands at the south-west end of the village, is a substantial stone building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1858.

The Green Coat School was endowed by Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Germain, with £90 per annum, for the education and clothing of poor boys. For the other charities, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Drayton House, the seat of Mrs Stopford Sackville, is situated about a mile south-west of the village, and is a fine antiquated structure. It is built on the ruins of an ancient castle, and consists of a noble front, with lofty towers at each end, surmounted by turrets and lantern cupolas. The north front retains the characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture; but the entire structure has undergone great alterations, chiefly about the time of James II. and William III., and it ranks as one of the finest houses in the county. It is supposed to have been erected about the latter end of Henry VI.'s reign, by Henry Greene, Esq., who was twice sheriff of this county. Here is a considerable collection of pictures and portraits by some of the most eminent masters.

Post-Office.—Thomas Warren, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.

Brown George, gardener	Freeman William, shoemaker	Tilley Thomas, under-steward
Brown Geo. shoemkr. & par. clk.	Harris Joseph, carpenter	Tolson Miss Mary Ann
Bugby Joseph, baker & farmer	Jervis Mr John	Wadsworth John, baker
Burton Mrs My. vict. <i>White Horse</i>	Jones John, gamekeeper	Warren Thomas, blacksmith,
Burton Mrs Matilda, grocer and beer retailer	March Robert, rake maker	grocer, <i>Post-Office</i> .
Collins Rev. William Lucas, M.A. rector	Mault Mrs Elizabeth, shopkpr.	
Cunnington Thos. threshing machine owner	Randall Geo. Wm. mr. Nat. Sci.	
Death Mrs Frances	Sackville Mrs Stopford, <i>Drayton House</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
	Sackville S. G. Stopford, Esq.	Gadsby John
	M. P. <i>Drayton House</i>	Hill Joseph
		Hodson Thomas

SLIPTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Lowick and Islip, on the north by Brigstock, on the west by Cranford, and on the south by Twywell. It contains 752 acres, of the

rateable value of £1215, 6s. 8d., and the gross estimated rental is £1394, 10s. The population in 1801 was 128; in 1831, 155; in 1841, 159; in 1851, 155; in 1861, 144; and in 1871, 137 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, with a portion of good loamy soil near the church, and large beds of ironstone have been discovered, and are now extensively worked by Mr Plevins, who is the owner of the blast furnaces in the adjoining parish. Mrs Stopford Sackville is lady of the manor, and principal owner.

Manor.—The abbot of Burgh (Peterborough) had 1 hide and 1 virgate here at the general survey, which was valued at 5s. In the time of Edward IV., this manor was in the possession of the family of Walgrave, from which it passed, in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. (1532), to William Wales, clerk, but in the reign of Elizabeth it was in the possession of the Mordaunts, and descended in the same manner as Drayton to the present proprietor. The hospital of St John, at Northampton, had possessions here, which were valued in 1535, at £4 5s. 4d.

The Village of Slipton, which is small, is about three miles W. of Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a small building in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, and south porch, with bell-turret at the west end containing one bell. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £5, 12s. 3½d., and returned at £150 per annum. Mrs Stopford Sackville is the patroness, and the Rev. John Edward Else, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1771 for land.

The School, which is free to all the children of the parish from two to seven years of age, is supported by Mrs Stopford Sackville. The children have each the use of a pinafore during school hours.

Letters are received here through the Thrapston Post-Office.

Bailey Matthew, vict. *Red Cow*.

Farmers and Graziers.

Dainty Thomas, *Glebe Farm*.

Everard Vincent

Tibbett William Thomas Smith, *The Grange*

SUDBOROUGH PARISH

Is bounded on the north by Brigstock Forest and Lyveden, on the south by Lowick and Slipton, on the north-west by Brigstock, and on the east by Lowick. It contains 1765 acres, of the rateable value of £2066; and the estimated gross rental is £2558. The population in 1801 was 241; in 1831, 346; in 1841, 332; in 1851, 367; in 1861, 325; and in 1871, 272 souls. The principal landowners are the Duke of Cleveland (the lord of the manor), and Lord Lyveden.

Manor.—The abbey of St Peter's, Westminster, had three hides here at the general survey, which were given by Edward the Confessor when he rebuilt and endowed it. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1295), Reginald de Waterville held the lordship of the abbey; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Robert de Veer, Robert de Arderne, and John de Tichemershe, were lords of Sudburgh, at that time accounted a member of Lowick lordship. In the fourth of Queen Mary (1556) the manor of Sudborough was restored to the abbey of Westminster, but in the second of Elizabeth (1560), it was given to the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of Westminster. In the reign of James I. it was in the possession of the Mordaunt family, and was sold by one of the Earls of Peterborough to the Torringtons.

The Village of Sudborough, which is small, is about three miles W. of Thrapston.

The Church, which is of various styles, and dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, south porch, and square tower partly covered with ivy, and containing four bells. It was restored in 1830, when it was reseated and a gallery erected at the west end, and again in 1857, when the gallery was removed and the western arch thrown open. The north aisle, which had become dilapidated, was rebuilt to correspond with the south aisle, and the roof of the north transept was raised. The south porch was rebuilt in 1870, and the chancel entirely

restored in 1872, and newly floored, partly with encaustic tiles. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £10, 5s. 10d., and now valued at £400 per annum. The bishop of Peterborough is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Duthy, M.A., is the rector, and rural dean. The *Rectory House*, which is pleasantly situated near the church, is a stone building, built by the present rector in 1826.

A *School* was erected in the village by the Duke of Cleveland, which is attended by about thirty scholars.

Charities.—The Marchioness of Bath, in 1788, endowed a school here, with the sum of £600 3 per cent. reduced annuities; and the church land, 10a. 3r., lets for £12 per annum.

Post-Office.—William Howe, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 6.45 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Bell Mrs Ann, baker, and vict.

Cleveland Arms

Duthy Rev. William, M.A. J.P.
rector and rural dean

Height William, cottager

Howe Wm. shopkeeper, P.O.

Jellens Mrs Ann, vict. *Round Ho.*

Mayes Martin, deliverer for

Chaplin & Horne at Thrapston

Spendlove Jno. carptr. & grocer

Taylor William, schoolmaster

Tebbutt Miss Catherine

Tebbutt John Chew (exrs. of),

brewers and maltsters

Farmers and Graziers.

Bullymore John

Leete Tebbutt

Perkins Joseph, *Lodge*

Simpson George (and butcher)

Smith Samuel

Tebbutt John Chew (exrs. of)

TWYWELL PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south by Woodford, on the north by Slipton, Islip, and Lowick, and on the west by Cranford. It contains 920 acres; its population in 1801 was 230; in 1831, 199; in 1841, 232; in 1851, 300; in 1861, 336; and in 1871, 382 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1967; and the gross estimated rental £2282. The soil is in general a strong clay; ironstone is worked here by the Newbridge Iron Ore Co. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch (the lord of the manor), Capt. Purvis, and Miss Hunt.

Manor.—The abbey of Thorney had three hides, less 1½ virgate, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry II., Albericus the king's chamberlain held them, and from him they descended to Sir Robert de Vere. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the abbot of Thorney, the master of St John's Hospital, and John de Lewkenor, were lords of Twywell and its members. After the dissolution of the monasteries it was given to William, Lord Parr. It was subsequently resumed by the Crown and given to John Dudley and John Ascouge in exchange for other lands. There was another manor here which was in the possession of the Walgraves for centuries.

The Village of Twywell, which is small, stands on high ground about three miles west of Thrapston. About half a mile from the village is the station belonging to the Kettering, Huntingdon, and Cambridge branch of the Midland Railway, which intersects the parish.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, is partly Norman and partly in the Early English styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch, and square tower containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1867, when it was furnished with open sittings, the chancel rebuilt, the south aisle enlarged, and a painted lancet window inserted in the tower. The living is a rectory rated in the king's books at £9, and now worth nearly £400 per annum. William Allington, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. John Edward Else, M.A., vicar of Slipton, is curate in charge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The *Rectory House*, a large and substantial building, pleasantly situated about the centre of the village, was built about the year 1760. Here is an *Infant School* supported by the rector and the school pence.

The Charities are an annual rent-charge of 20s. left to the poor, in 1709, by Thomas Ekins; the interest of £10 left for the same purpose, in 1753, by John Harris; the interest of £36, which is given in bread to the poor, left by Thomas Archer, a baker; and the church land, which yields only 8s. per annum.

Mrs Chapone, the authoress, was a native of this parish.

Letters are received here through the Thrapston Post-office.

Archer John, baker & shopkpr.
Bailey William, shoemaker
Blundell William, beerhouse
Brampton John, vict. *Masons' Arms*
Brampton William, stonemason
Eaton John, carpner. & builder

Eldred James, grocer
Else Rev. John Edward, M.A.
curate in charge, *Rectory*
Fowler John Henry, engineer
and machinist, brass founder
and agricul. implement mkr.
Hughes Miss Sarah, mistress
Infant school

Phippa, 'Pickering, & Richard,
brickmakers—William Blundell, manager
Wallis Joseph, vict. *Old Frier*
Farmers and Graziers
Leete Sanders (and butcher)
Manton Mrs

WARKTON PARISH

Is bounded by Grafton on the east, Geddington on the north, Weekley on the west, and Kettering and Barton Seagrave on the south. It contains 1810 acres of the rateable value of £2796; and the gross estimated rental is £3037. The population in 1801 was 220; in 1831, 300; in 1841, 313; in 1851, 310; in 1861, 315; and in 1871, 303 souls. The soil is generally a strong black clay, and the Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. Bridges tells us that, in a close which abounds with stone, is a remarkable petrifying spring, and that here was formerly found a petrified human skull, which was preserved in Sidney College, Cambridge. "In Warkton," writes the same author, "is a long deep trench, not improbably the remains of some Roman work. A coin of the emperor Nerva, well preserved, has been found in some neighbouring grounds."

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Werketun contained 3½ hides, which belonged to the abbey of Suffolk. There was a mill of the yearly value of 12s., 20a. of meadow, and a wood, and the whole was rated at £8. The manor of Warkton continued with this abbey till the general dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted with other lands to Sir Edward Montagu, and his heirs, to be held by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 60s. From Sir Edward it descended to his posterity, and is now in the hands of the representative of the same noble family.

The Village of Warkton is small, and stands on a hill about 2 miles E.N.E. of Kettering.

The Church, dedicated to St Edmund, comprises a nave and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and embattled tower, containing three bells. The tower is a complete and untouched specimen of the Perpendicular style of the 15th century. It was restored and reseatd in 1867–8. A new communion cloth was also presented by Lord and Lady Walter Montagu D. Scott. The chancel is remarkable for its very sumptuous monuments to the Montagu family; that of John Duke of Montagu, ob. 1794, and Mary Duchess of Montagu, ob. 1751, are by Roubilliac; and the one to Mary Duchess of Buccleuch, ob. 1775, is by Peter Matthias Van Gelder. Another splendid monument was erected, in 1846, to the memory of Elizabeth Montagu, Duchess dowager of Buccleuch. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £18, 16s. 3d., and now worth £310 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is the patron, and the Rev. Henry Stobart, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes, &c., were commuted for land in 1807. *The Old Rectory House*, which was covered with thatch, was pulled down about 20 years ago, and an excellent new one erected on a more elevated situation, by the Duke of Buccleuch.

A School for boys, girls, and infants, was built in 1867 by the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom it is entirely supported. The children from this parish are entitled to instruction at the endowed school at Weekley.

There are several noble avenues of trees running through this and the adjoining parishes. They were planted by one of the Dukes of Montagu, and from this fact he was known as "John the planter." One of these avenues is three miles long, and their total aggregate length is estimated at 70 miles. (For charities of this parish see table prefixed to the hundred.)

Post-Office—Wall box. Letters arrive from Kettering at 7.40 A.M., and are despatched at 5.50 P.M.

Archer George, beer retailer
Fletcher John, gamekeeper
Harris Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper
Harris William, blacksmith
Mutton George, carpenter

Panther Jno. Burditt, tanner
Panther Mrs Rebecca
Potter Wm. baker & shopkr.
Stobart Rev. Henry, M.A. rector
Turner Thos. cattle dealer

Farmers and Graziers.
Dawson John, *The Lodge*
Lancum John
Melkin Miss Lucy
Potter John, *The Lodge*

WOODFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of Woodford are formed by the river Nene on the east, Denford and Islip on the north, Cranford on the west, and Ringstead on the south. It contains 2127 acres; its population in 1801 was 491; in 1831, 639; in 1841, 680; in 1851, 726; in 1861, 913; and in 1871, 1066 souls. The gross estimated rental is £6613, 14s., and the rateable value of the parish is £5677. The land is principally a stiff clay. Large beds of ironstone have been discovered here, and are now extensively worked. Mrs Stopford Sackville (lady of the manor) and the Hon. Mrs Arbuthnot are the principal proprietors. In the vicinity of the village are three tumuli, near which Roman tiles, fragments of tessellated pavements, and an urn have been discovered. The Kettering, Huntingdon, and Cambridge branch of the Midland Railway runs over a part of this parish.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey Ralph held 1 hide and 1 virgate in Wodeford, of the Bishop of Constance; the abbey of Burgh had 7 hides, which were held by Roger; and Roger, Hugh, and Seward had 3 virgates here of the abbey at the same time, and the whole was valued at £3, 10s. In the reign of Henry II. there were 8 hides here of the fee of Burgh; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John Spigurnell, Roger de Boys, and Alice Traylly, were lords of Woodford. In the nineteenth of Henry VIII. (1528), John Norwich, Esq., died seized of a manor here, which had been previously held by the families of Traylly and Holt, and left it to his posterity; and in the following year Thomas Lenton died seized of a manor here, held of the Abbot of Peterborough, and which he left to his descendants. In the second of Elizabeth (1559), William Vaux, Lord Harrowden, levied a fine of a manor here, which subsequently passed to the family of Malory. William, Lord St John Baron Bletso, succeeded his father in the possession of the manor of Woodford with about half the parish, in 1708. Lord St John's property passed early in the present century into the hands of the Duke of Dorset and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, by purchase.

The Village of Woodford, which is pretty large, is situated on high ground, sloping to the river, about 2½ miles S.W. by W. of Thrapston.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, with clerestory, north and south aisles, north and south porches, a chancel, and western tower surmounted by a handsome spire, and containing five bells. This edifice is remarkable for the beauty of its execution, and the peculiarities of its construction and arrangement. The north ground story of the nave belongs to the Transitional period, and the remainder of the building is in the later styles. The south aisle contains a most beautiful Early English porch; and there is also a very curious arcade of Lancet character; and a most singular monumental arch, with a mask corbel, belonging to the Curvilinear period. It was thoroughly restored in 1867, when the chancel was partly rebuilt, the old pews removed, and chairs substituted. Some of the windows are filled with stained glass. Whilst the church was undergoing restoration, a hole was discovered on the west side of one of the pillars of the north aisle, which contained an old box, in which a human heart was found wrapped up in a piece of cloth, but there was nothing to show to whom it belonged. At Yaxley a similar circumstance is said to have occurred, the box in which the heart was contained being made of a piece of bamboo. This curious incident will doubtless find its explanation in the fact

that when Crusaders fell in the wars in the Holy Land, it was customary to bury their bodies on the field of battle, and send their hearts home in a box to their friends for interment. In the north aisle lie two effigies, supposed to represent Sir Walter Traylly and Alianora, his wife; and there is a fine brass in good preservation, dated 1583, to the memory of Simon Malory. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £22, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £540 per annum. The patronage is vested in Lord St John, and the Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763. On the north side of the churchyard is an ancient farmhouse, which presents some features similar in style and date to parts of the church. *The Rectory House*, pleasantly situated, was built in 1820.

There is a *Baptist Chapel*, a stone building, in the village; and also a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* of brick, erected by subscription in 1869.

The National School, with a master's residence attached, was erected in 1858, and enlarged in 1872; it will accommodate 150 scholars.

Woodford House, the seat of the Hon. Mrs Arbuthnot, is a plain but handsome building, situated on a beautiful lawn, and surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure grounds.

The Charities of the parish are the Charity Estate, 39a. 3r. 10p., left to the poor in 1577, by Peter and Edward Grey, and which lets for £102, 9s. 4d. per annum; the Church Land, 14a. 3r. 5p. which yields £40 per annum; and a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. called Whalley's Money, which is given to the poor.

Post-Office.—John Fletcher, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 7.5 A.M., and are despatched at 5.25 P.M.

Arbuthnot Hon. Mrs. *Woodford House*

Allen Sam. miller, *Woodford Mill*

Arnsby William, shoemaker

Bailey George, shoemaker

Bales Joseph, blacksmith

Barnes Matthias, baker & grocer

Beeby William, beerhouse

Bird Joseph, surgeon

Brooks Charles, miller

Childs Samuel, shopkeeper

Eady Moses Irons, milr. & farm.

Ellison William P. schoolmstr.

Fletcher Jno. shopkpr. P.O.

Gibson Chas. vict. *Duke's Arms*

Green Thomas, butcher

Gunn George, market gardener

Gunn Joseph Eaton, butcher

Gunn Ricd. vict. *Prince of Wales*

Gunn Samuel, mason & builder

Gunn Zachariah, beerhouse

Harlock Geo. vict. *Bakers' Arms*

Jones William, butcher

Kirton Benjamin, wheelwright

Knighton D. vict. *Coach & Horses*

Lort Geo. income tax collector

Manning Emanuel, shopkeeper

March William, carpenter, &c.

Milward John, shopkeeper

Neall William, tailor & draper

Newbridge Iron Ore Co.—Wm.

Geo. Bush, manager

Percival Mr James

Plevins Chas. Hy. ironmaster

Robinson Simeon, butcher

Rooksby Mrs Elizabeth

Sanderson Mr John

Smyth Rev. Christopher, M.A.

rector and rural dean

Tarrant George, carpenter

Tyley Mrs Mary

Tyrrell Rev. John (Baptist)

Vandeleur Hector Stewart,

Esq. *Woodford House*

Wadsworth Joseph, coaldealer

Wadsworth Thomas, baker

Watson Rev. John Theod, B.A.

curate

Woodford Iron Ore Works,

Samuel Pickett, manager

Farmers and Graden.

Allen Samuel, *Woodford Mill*

Dearlove John, *Woodford Lodge*

Eady Moses Irons, *Woodford Mill*

Fisher Wm. Sharp, *Rose Cottage*

Jervis William Hodson

Linnell Wm. *Woodford Lodge*

Mitchell John

Tiney John Eaton

Walker Joseph

Carrier.—Geo. Beeby, to Thrapston on *Tues.*, to Wellingborough on *Wed.*, & to Oundle on *Thur.*

CORBY HUNDRED.

THE hundred of Corby is bounded on the east by the hundreds of Willybrook and Polebrook, on the north by the river Welland, which separates it from Rutland and Leicestershire, and on the west and south by the hundreds of Rothwell and Huxloe. It extends along the north-western border of the county, and covers an area of 59,400 statute acres. Its greatest length is about 19 miles, and its greatest breadth about 9½ miles. At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this hundred was divided into Stokes and Corby hundreds, and at what time they became united is not known. Corby hundred and the manor of Corby have always had the same possessors, and the Countess of Cardigan and de

Lancastre is the present lady. It is divided into 27 parishes and 4 hamlets, of which the following table is an enumeration, showing the population and number of houses in 1871, the acreage according to the ratebooks, and the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ashley	1,184	85	4	...	185	193	378	2,655	2,987
Blatherwyck	2,105	41	1	...	94	98	192	2,466	2,854
Brampton	2,192	27	...	...	76	77	153	3,197	3,579
Brigstock	5,900	255	17	...	538	523	1,061	8,004	9,116
Bulwick	2,067	72	3	...	165	190	355	2,801	3,296
Carlton East	1,598	19	5	2	35	54	89	3,127	3,355
Corby	174	24	...	...	361	338	699	3,563	3,972
Beanfield Lawns*	2,596	2	...	...	4	3	7		
Cottingham	146	17	...	...	366	321	687	6,644	7,323
Middleton, township }	3,206	91	10	...	177	177	354		
Deene	1,569	48	4	...	122	118	240	2,235	2,669
Deenthorpe, ham.	1,421	47	1	...	124	124	248	1,896	2,197
Dingley	1,317	23	4	1	47	63	110	2,539	2,856
Fineshade	840	12	1	...	23	24	47	726	837
Geddington	2,220	210	12	...	444	438	882	3,824	4,332
Gretton	3,792	196	8	...	444	419	863	7,376	8,187
Harringtonworth	3,307	77	1	...	184	181	365	5,692	6,414
Laxton	1,279	24	2	...	46	57	103	1,255	1,430
Newton-in-the-Willows	1,153	18	1	...	41	38	79	1,899	2,040
Oakley, Great	2,413	42	5	...	95	105	200	2,930	3,197
Oakley, Little	723	29	1	...	63	68	131	771	876
Rockingham	908	50	1	...	107	142	249	1,728	2,002
Stanion	1,550	81	...	...	177	163	340	2,336	2,568
Stoke Albany	1,656	81	5	2	181	166	347	2,853	3,028
Sutton Bassett	725	40	1	...	82	79	161	1,454	1,628
Wakerley	1,797	43	2	...	105	104	209	1,990	2,272
Weekley	1,540	51	3	...	117	128	245	2,693	2,936
Weldon, Great	2,496	62	1	...	150	152	302	2,954	3,406
Weldon, Little ham. }	1,167	121	12	...	242	250	492	2,451	2,893
Weston, by Welland	985	48	2	...	106	103	209	2,085	2,335
Wilbarston	2,782	136	10	...	283	298	581	4,342	4,886
Pipwell (part of) ham. }		18	...	...	56	63	119		
	56,498	2,369	158	5	5,240	5,257	10,497	90,586	99,271

* Beanfield Lawns was constituted a separate parish in 1863, for Poor Law purposes.

CHARITIES OF CORBY HUNDRED, as abstracted from the parliamentary reports. See also the histories of the parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
	Feoffment Estate (9a. 3r. 8p.)	Ashley parish, poor, church, &c.	£18 10 0
1684.	Thomas Maydwell (rent)	Ditto, poor	1 16 0
1768.	Martha Lamb (£200)	Ditto, ditto	9 5 8
1808.	Henry Farrer (£100)	Ditto, ditto	
1851.	Rev. Richard Farrer (£100)	For poor widows and widowers who have attained the age of 60	2 13 8
1858.	Rev. Richd. T. P. Pulteney (£2064, 13s. 4d. 3 per cent consols)	School	80 0 0
1868.	Rev. Richd. T. P. Pulteney (£500 East India 5 per cent)	For paying organist and keeping organs in repair	25 0 0
1869.	Rev. Richd. T. P. Pulteney (£250)	Interest to be applied to repair of the church clock and heat- ing the church	10 0 0
	Benjamin Healy (£100)	Blatherwyck parish, poor	5 0 0
1684.	Thomas Coles (4 acres)	Ditto, 6 poor men	6 0 0
	Sir John Norwich's Charity (8a.) ...	Brampton parish, poor	8 0 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1620.	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent)	Brigstock parish, school	30 0 0
	Commissioners of Inclosure ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre)	Ditto, ditto	2 10 0
	Town Estate	Ditto, poor, &c.	24 0 0
	Tolls of Fairs	Ditto, poor, &c.	6 10 0
	Roger Montague	Ditto, poor	5 0 0
1658.	John Phillips (rent)	Ditto, ditto	2 0 0
1726.	Cath. Palmer (£120 3 per cent. con.)	Bulwick parish, poor	6 18 0
1705.	Charles Tryon (£200 now £400 3 } per cent. consols)	Bulwick parish, poor	12 0 0
	Poor's Land (16a.)	Sunday school and poor	23 0 0
1861.	Rev. J. T. Tryon (£100 3 per } cent consols)	Poor and school	3 0 0
1668.	Sir Geoffrey Palmer (rent)	Carlton par., hospital for 5 poor } persons	60 0 0
1734.	Thomas Hurst (rent)	Ditto, ditto	6 0 0
1765.	Sir Thomas Palmer (£100)	Ditto, ditto	8 0 0
	Mrs Catherine Palmer (£100)	Ditto, ditto	2 1 0
	Sale of a walnut tree (£35)	With which land was purchased	
1711.	Lady Mary Palmer (£200)	—poor, and apprenticing childn.	70 0 0
	John Knight & others (£80)	Corby parish	10 16 6
	Church Land (2a. or. 33p.)	Ditto, poor	25 16 0
1714.	Francis Clifton (house & 2a. 1r. 1p.)	Ditto, poor	3 5 0
1627.	Richd. Gray (£100 3½ per cent. con.)	Ditto, British school	110 0 0
1834.	Wm. Rowlatt	Ditto, Independent ministry	15 0 0
1835.	Ditto (£500)	Poor	16 5 0
1867.	Thos. White (£550 3½ per cent. con.)	Cottingham par., church & poor	40 10 0
1670.	Wm. Downhall (18a.)	Ditto, school	11 0 0
	Profits of the manor, &c. (£233, } 6s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols)	Ditto, poor	4 0 0
1726.	Barbara Medlicott (£100)	Ditto, school	4 0 0
	Mrs Catherine Palmer (£100)	Ditto, poor	4 0 0
1727.	Ditto, ditto (£100)	Middleton township, for appren-	
	William Riddell (land)	ticing boys and repairs of tombs	
	Poor's money (£40)	in churchyard	7 14 6
	Ditto (£70)	Deene parish, poor	2 0 0
1657.	Mary Allen (£8)	Deenthorpe hamlet	3 6 8
	Donor unknown (£14)	Dingley parish, poor	1 2 0
1868.	Miss Mary Griffin (£50 3 per cent. } consols)	Ditto, ditto	1 13 0
1636.	Sir Robert Dallington (32 acres)	For poor, and keeping tomb-	
1717.	Samuel Lee (£100)	stones in repair	86 0 0
	Accumulated interest (£26)	Geddington par., 24 poor persons	
1813.	Nathaniel Collis (£300)	Purchase of land, ditto, poor	24 0 0
	Donor unknown	Ditto, dissenting purposes	15 0 0
	Matthew Johnson	Gretton parish, poor—lost	
1813.	Thomas Peach	Ditto, apprenticing children	2 0 0
	Robert Laxton	Gretton par., 10 poor widows	10 0 0
1764.	Hon. Maria Hatton (£400)	Ditto, 8 poor widows—lost	
	Charity Estates (51a.)	Lost	
	Mason's Charity	Harringworth parish, school, poor } & apprenticing children	104 10 0
1635.	Andrew Pymill (rent)	Ditto, repairing tombstones, and } the poor	1 10 0
1813.	Ann Patrick Small (£10)	Great Oakley, poor	0 5 6
1730.	Hon. Ann Watson (£40)	Little Oakley, poor	0 10 0
	— Morson (£17)	Rockingham parish, poor	3 4 0
	Poor's Land in Middleton hamlet } (1r. 26p.)	Ditto, ditto	1 0 0
	Ditto, in Finedon Par. (6a. 2r. 15p.)	Ditto	10 0 0
1824.	Hon. Geo. Watson (£100)	Ditto, ditto	3 2 4
	Town Estate (12a.)	Stoke Albany par., church, &c.	56 7 5
1783.	Frances Parker (rent)	Ditto, poor	0 10 0
1797.	Rev. M. Snow (£100)	Wakerly par., Bibles and prayer- } books to poor children	3 0 0
1614.	Sir Edw. Montague (land)	Weekley parish, hospital	130 0 0
1619.	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent)	Ditto, school	8 0 0
	Church Land (2 acres)	Ditto, ditto	1 14 0
	Hunt's Charity	Ditto, poor	2 2 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
	Dr Bentham	Ditto, ditto.....	0 10 0
	A customary dole	Ditto, ditto.....	6 6 8
1597.	Henry Pratt (rent)	Great & Little Weldon, ditto ...	1 0 0
1727.	James Cooper	Ditto, ditto.....	3 0 0
	Earl of Winchelsea (a customary payment)	Ditto, ditto	2 12 0
	Doles	Sutton Bassett Chapelry, ditto...	2 10 0
1623.	Robert Swan (rent)	Wilbarston parish, poor, &c. ...	2 3 4
1784.	Robert Esham (£10)	Ditto, poor—lost	
1705.	Rev. Everard Smith (£10)	Ditto, ditto—lost	
	Mrs Catherine Palmer (£100)	Ditto, school	4 0 0
Total.....			£1172 10 3

ASHLEY PARISH.

Ashley is bounded on the east by Cottingham and Carlton, on the south by Stoke Albany and Wilbarston, on the west by Weston, and on the north by the river Welland, which divides it from Leicestershire. It contains 1184 statute acres, of the rateable value of £2655; the gross estimated rental is £2987; and its population in 1801 was 333; in 1831, 304; in 1841, 323; in 1851, 301; in 1861, 340; and in 1871, 378 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the principal proprietors are Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart. (the lord of the manor), Messrs Thomas and Edmund Berry, Robert Wade, Richard Farrer Owsley, and George G. Grocock. The property of this parish is all freehold. Several fragments of Roman pavement, urns, coins, &c., have been found in a field called Alderstone, whilst cutting for the Rugby and Stamford Railway, which runs along the border of the parish.

Manor.—Robert de Todeni, to whom Gunfrid and Wachelin were under-tenants, held three hides of land in Ascele, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill, of the yearly rent of 32d., nine acres of meadow, and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 30s. Before the conquest it was the freehold of Franco and Algar, and was rated at 20s.; Wibert also held of Robert de Todeni a third part of a hide here at the same time, which was valued at 16d. In the reign of Henry II. this lordship was in the hands of several proprietors; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Walter de Langton, Robert de Waterville, and John Hotot were lords of Ashley. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1347), Edmund Peverel accounted for a fourth part and an eighth part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of John Mareschal. From the Peverel family the manor was carried in marriage to the De la Poles, with whom it continued for several generations. Another manor here, possessed by the family of Waterville, in the reign of Edward II., passed to Ralph Basset, of Weldon, who, in the thirtieth of Edward III. (1356), levied a fine in fee-simple of it. These manors afterwards passed through several possessors, amongst whom were the families of Dynham, Griffin, Brooke, and Tanfield. When Bridges wrote, about a century since, "Mr Green, of Rolleston, and Mr Street, of Harborough," were lords of them. *The Manor House*, an ancient stone building, stands near the church.

The Village of Ashley is pleasantly situated, about five miles E.N.E. of Market Harborough, and about half a mile from the Medburn Station on the Rugby and Stamford Railway. It has been considerably improved by the erection of several substantial dwellings and cottages; and a school-house, with master's residence attached, was built by the present rector.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary, in the Decorated style, stands at the north side of the village, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and square tower containing five bells, and surmounted by a spire. It has been restored and enlarged within the last few years by the present rector, and is now one of the handsomest country churches in the county. The chancel in particular, with its stained glass windows, reredos of alabaster elaborately carved and heightened in effect by gold and colour, and the pavement of marble and tile combined, is very striking. The roof also is richly decorated, whilst on

the walls are most interesting frescoes illustrative of the *Te Deum*, neatly executed by Clayton and Bell. In a side chapel immediately adjoining the chancel, and communicating with it by means of a beautiful arcade, is placed a fine-toned organ. In the body of the church is the font, particularly deserving of notice. The pulpit also is of great beauty. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £10, and now worth about £395 per annum, with residence in the gift of and held by the Rev. Richard Thomas P. Pulteney, M.A. *The Rectory House*, which stands in the centre of the village, has been much enlarged and improved by the present rector.

The National School, a stone building with a master's residence attached, was erected and endowed with an income of £80 a year, by the present rector, and is attended by about eighty scholars.

The Independent Chapel, established in 1673, is one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in the kingdom. The Rev. Edward H. Palmer is the pastor.

Charities.—The feoffment estate consists of 9a. 3r. 8p., the rent of which is applied to the repairs of the church, highways, &c.; and the other charities are, a rent-charge of 40s. left to the poor by Thomas Maydwell, in 1684; the interest of £200 (with which £196, 11s. 2d. navy 5 per cents. was purchased, and afterwards substituted for £206, 7s. 6d. new 4 per cents.), bequeathed to the poor, in 1768, by Matthew Lamb; and £100 by Henry Farrer, Esq., in 1808, also to the poor; and the Rev. Henry Farrer in 1851 left £100 to be given at Christmas to poor widows and widowers who have attained the age of sixty. The interest of £2066, 13s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols, given by the present rector (Rev. Richard T. P. Pulteney) for the support of a schoolmaster, and also £500 given by the same donor, East India 5 per cent., the interest to be applied to paying the organist and keeping the organ in repair. He also gave £250, the interest of which is to be applied to the repair of the church clock and heating the church.

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Market Harborough about 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4 P.M. on week days only.

Carriss William, butcher
Chapman Mr George
Edgington Wm. Thos. schoolmar.
Elliott Mr Thomas
Fox Edwin, vict. *Graziers' Arms*
Kendall Philip Jas. blacksmith
Limehouse Wm. gard. Rectory
Marshall Robt. station-master
Neall Samuel, cattle dealer
Pulteney Rev. Rich. Thos P.
M.A. rector

Palmer Rev. Edwd. H. (Indpt.)
Reddish John, vict. *George*
Shaw William, basket-maker
Stafford Mrs Ann, flour dealer
Stafford Benj. wheelwt. & carpt.
Stafford Saml. tailor & grocer
Stafford Saml. vict. *Carpenters' Arms*
Stafford Thomas, baker
Watson Jas. Robt. corn merch.

Farmers and Graziers.

*Marked * are Young.*

*Berry Edmund
*Berry Thomas
Carriss Thomas
Elliott John
*Grocock George
Kirby Thos. (and parish clerk)
*Owaley Richard Farrer
Scott Mrs Ann
*Wade Robert, *Manor House*
Walker Joseph

Carrier.—Thomas Edgley, to Market Harborough on *Tuesday*, and Leicester on *Saturday*.

BLATHERWYCK PARISH

Comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St Mary Magdalen, united in 1448, and is bounded on the east by King's Cliffe and Fineshade; by Wakerley and Laxton on the north and west, and by Bulwick on the south. It contains 2105 acres, including a part of Rockingham forest (660a.) said to be extra-parochial; its population in 1801 was 154; in 1831, 227; in 1841, 236; in 1851, 243; in 1861, 189; and in 1871, 192 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2466; and the gross estimated rental is £2854. The soil varies, and Henry de Stafford, Esq. (the lord of the manor), is the owner of the whole, except the glebe land.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Norman held of Robert de Buci 2 hides of land, in Blarewiche; there was a mill of the annual rent of 30d. 6 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and half a mile broad, and the whole was rated at 18s. In the reign of Henry II., these were in the possession of

Robert Fitz-Hugh and Richard Dengayne. In the sixteenth of Edward II. (1322), John Engaine was lord of the manor, and it was subsequently divided in moieties, between his female descendants, after the failure of male issue. Sir Humphrey Stafford, descended from the ancient barons of Stafford, became possessed of a moiety of this manor, by his marriage with Alianora, the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, and the whole of it subsequently came into this family. The town and manor were carried in marriage more than a century since, by the daughters of William Stafford, Esq., to Henry O'Brien, Esq.; and Henry de Stafford, Esq., is the present lord.

The Village of Blatherwyck, which is very small, is eight miles S.W. from Oundle, and about the same distance N. by E. from Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north aisle, north chapel or burying-place, chancel, south porch, and a low tower. There was another church here dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, which has long since been demolished. The present church was partially restored and entirely re-roofed in 1855, and a new south porch was erected in 1868; the church-yard wall was partially re-built in 1870. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £14, 13s. 3d., and now valued at £450 per annum. Henry de Stafford, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Sotherton Backler, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted, in 1844, for a rent-charge of £290. *The Rectory House* was erected in 1836, by the late rector, and is a neat stone building in the village.

The day *school* here is wholly supported by the lord of the manor.

Blatherwyck Hall, the seat of Henry de Stafford, Esq., is an ancient and beautiful mansion, delightfully situated on high ground, in a splendid park or lawn, well stocked with deer, a short distance from the church. The fish-pond is the largest in the county, covering an area of 58 acres, and in the domain are 314 acres of wood-land and plantations.

Two Stone Coffins were dug up in the glebe land some years since, and are now placed in the garden of the rectory. One of them is four feet long, and contained that portion of a human skeleton, from the knees upwards; and the other, which is about two feet in length, contained the legs of the same body, and was placed at the head of the large one, and about one foot apart from it. An urn was also found in the smaller coffin, which is in the possession of the rector; the skeleton is supposed to have been that of a female, and the urn is not considered a Roman one.

Post-Office.—James Long, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Wansford at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6.30 P.M.

Backler Rev. Sotherton, M.A., rector	Hercock Daniel, blacksmith	Royce Rich. farmr. & beer retlr.
Cunnington Clement, wheelwrt.	Hercock George, gamekeeper	Tomblin Henry, cottager
De Stafford Henry, Esq. <i>Blatherwyck Park</i>	Long Jas. steward, post-office	Tomblin John, shopkeeper
	Long Miss Fanny, schoolmrs.	

BRAMPTON PARISH:

Brampton, or Brampton Ash, is bounded on the east by Stoke Albany, on the north by Weston, on the west by Dingley, and on the south by Braybrooke and Desborough. It contains 2192 acres of the rateable value of £3197; the gross estimated rental is £3578, 10s.; and the population in 1801 was 79; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 104; in 1851, 101; in 1861, 107; and in 1871, 153 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the principal proprietors are Earl Spencer (lord of the manor), Henry Vane Forester Hungerford, Esq., and Mr T. W. Wartnaby.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, this lordship was in the hands of Robert de Buci, who had 3 hides; the Countess Judith, who had 1 hide; and four socmen who had 2 carucates; and the whole was valued at £3, 16s. In the reign of Henry II., 1 hide was held of the socage of the Crown, Richard Basset had 2 hides, and Ralph Fitz Eldwin 4 hides, wanting 2 small virgates. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John le Hotot and Roger de Lisle were lords

of Brampton. The possessions held here by these persons were afterwards known as Overhall Manor and Netherhall Manor, and fines were levied of them by the family of Holt. From the Holts they passed to the family of Norwich, with which they continued for many generations, thence to the noble family that now possesses them.

In a line between Desborough and Dingley is the *Hermitage House*, now a farmhouse, a very ancient building, rebuilt in 1853; a chapel formerly stood at the east end of it, and the materials of which the chapel were composed were used in the erection of a house at Market Harborough.

The Village of Brampton, which is small, stands on high ground, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Market Harborough.

The Church, partly in the Early English and partly in the Perpendicular styles, is dedicated to St Mary, and consists of nave and side aisles, chancel, north and south porches, and a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a peal of six bells. It was restored, reseated, and floored in 1849, at the expense of the parishioners. There are the remains of a rood loft, the stairs to it being in good repair. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £21, 6s. 8d., and now valued at £400 per annum. The Earl Spencer is the patron, and the Rev. Sidney Lidderdale Smith, M.A., is the rector. *The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, is pleasantly situated a little west of the church.

Charity.—Sir John Norwich's charity consists of 8 acres of land, the rent of which, £8 a year, is distributed to the poor of the parish.

Letters through Market Harborough.

Smith Rev. Sidney Lidderdale,
M.A. rector
Farmers and Graziers.
Hughes Alfred (& manufact. &

inventor of the reaping mach.
patent lifters), *Manor House*
Paine James, *Dingley Farm*
Paine William, *Hermitage Farm*

Schilling George
Wartnaby Thomas West
Wiles John, *Dob Hall*

BRIGSTOCK PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Benefield on the east, by Weldon on the north, Geddington on the west, and by Sudborough on the south. It contains 5900 acres; its population in 1801 was 903; in 1831, 1167; in 1841, 1262; in 1851, 1232; in 1861, 1159; and in 1871, 1061 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £8003, 12s.; and the gross estimated rental £9115, 14s. The land varies from a stiff clay to a light gravelly soil; the greater part of the lordship is in pasture and woodland, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyveden (lord of the manor), and the Dukes of Buccleuch and Cleveland, are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Bricstoc contained 3 hides of land, and was in the hands of the Crown at the time of the Norman survey. There was a mill, of the annual value of 5s., 7 acres of meadow, and a wood, 15 furlongs in length and a mile in breadth, and the whole, including the members of Slepe, which contained 1 hide, Geitentone, 1 hide, and Stanere, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, was valued at £20. In the previous reign it was rated at £15. In the reign of Henry II. this manor was still in the hands of the king, and in the twelfth of Edward II. (1318) the tenants of the manor agreed to an annual rent of £46, which continued till the reign of Edward III., when an abatement was made of it, and in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. (1448) it was leased out at a yearly rent of £40 a year. The manor tenants, as holding of the Crown in ancient demesne, are free from all payment of toll. The late lessee of the Crown was Robert Vernon Vernon (first Lord) Lyveden, eldest son of the late R. P. Smith, Esq., by Caroline, daughter of R. Vernon, Esq., born in 1800, married 1823, Emma Mary, daughter of third Earl of Upper Ossory (extinct), educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1822; was a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Northampton, Secretary of the Board of Control in 1835, Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1839, and Secretary at War in 1852; President of Board of Control, 1855-58; M.P.

for Tralee, 1829, 1831; and for Northampton, 1831, 1859; died in 1873, and succeeded by his son Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon, born 1824; married, 1853, Albretha Elizabeth, daughter of third Earl Fitz-William. Residences—Farming Woods, Thrapston; Laundimer House, Oundle; Reform and Brooks' Clubs, S.W.; and 20 Saville Row, W. In the fifth of James I. (1607) a grant was made to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, of the manor and rectory of Brigstock; and in the same year, in consideration of £230, the king granted to Roger Montagu, Esq., and his heirs, for ever, 125 acres of pasture, meadow, and arable land, in Brigstock, at an annual rent of 40s. 6d., and these lands have descended lineally to the Duke of Buccleuch, the present proprietor. "Within Brigstock Manor," says Bridges, "are these customs. If a man die seized of copyhold lands or tenements, which come to him by descent in fee, his youngest son shall be heir. The reason assigned, is that the father, if he pleased, might sell the land. But if he die seized of lands and tenements by him purchased, the eldest shall inherit; and in case such eldest son die without issue, the youngest brother or sister shall be next heir, provided no surrender appears to the contrary. If lands be entailed they descend according to the limitation of the estate tail; by the same custom, if a man shall purchase half a yard-land, and Cossicles, in Brigstock, and at his decease leave two sons, the younger shall have the Cossicles, and the elder the land. By Cossicle is meant houses without land." The *Manor House*, now a farmhouse, is an ancient building.

The *Village* of Brigstock, which is large and important, is about six miles N.W. from Thrapston, and eight miles N.E. from Kettering. In the sixth of Edward IV. (1466) the grant of a weekly market on Saturday was made to Brigstock; it was afterwards changed to Thursday, but it has now fallen into disuse. Fairs are still held on the 25th of April, the 4th of September, and 22nd of November. The ancient market cross, erected in 1586 and bearing Queen Elizabeth's arms, still adorns the centre of the village.

The *Church*, dedicated to St Andrew, is an ancient structure, at the S.E. end of the village; it is in four different styles of architecture, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, and consists of nave and chancel, north and south aisle, Lady chapel, south porch, tower and spire containing five bells, and a peculiar round tower adjoining the steeple. The living is a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Stanion annexed, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £11, 7s. 3½d., and now worth about £300 per annum. The Duke of Cleveland is the patron, and the Rev. J. P. Sandlands, M.A., incumbent. The tithes of Brigstock and Stanion were commuted for land in 1795.

The *Independents* and *Primitive Methodists* have each a chapel in the village.

Latham's Charity School, founded in 1620, is endowed with £30 per annum, and in it the children are taught free. It is supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, who also maintains an Infant School attached to it; and there is another school supported by the Right Hon. Lord Lyveden. The Ladies Fitzpatrick left £1000 some years since, the interest to be distributed yearly to the poor; they also built and endowed an Infant School. (For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.)

Hale, a manor, formerly a hamlet, in this parish, is now in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. Here was anciently a church or chapel, dedicated to St Nicholas, which on the depopulation of the hamlet was suffered to go to ruin. The *Manor House*, now a farmhouse, and occupied by Mr William P. Bradshaw, is supposed to be a part of St Nicholas' Church; the doors, windows, &c., have an ecclesiastical appearance.

Brigstock Park, within the limits of the forest of Rockingham, formerly belonged to the Duke of Montagu, but is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

Farming Woods, or *Farming Woods Hall*, also part of the forest, formerly the seat of the Rt. Hon. the Ladies Fitzpatrick, and now the splendid mansion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyveden, is situate about one mile eastward of the church. The mansion, which stands in a fine park well stocked with deer, is surrounded

by masses of old woods, the demesne being a portion of the ancient forest; part of the house has been the Old Forest Lodge, to which several additions have been made by the Earl of Upper Ossory and the late noble owner.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Letters arrive from Thrapston at 7.5 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 6 P.M. Joseph John Ireson, postmaster.

Lyveden The Right Hon. Lord,

Farming Woods

Allen Edward, sawyer
Arnsby Miss Hannah, beerho.
Attenborough Jno. Gowram, agt.
to Ld. Lyveden, tanner, currier, brickmkr. & limeburner
Bailey Joseph, tailor
Beale Eusby, cottager
Bellamy Jacob, shoemaker
Bellamy Mrs Rebecca M. mlnr.
Bellamy Mrs Sarah, shoemkr.
Bradshaw Wm. Philip, jun. mlnr.
Bredin Miss Mary Ann, mistress of Infant school
Cheney Thomas, farm bailiff
Clark Fred. & John, blkmths.
Clark William, butcher
Colyer Wm. grocer and draper
Dixon Geo. beerho. *Golden Lion*
Elliot James, wheelwright
Freeman Frederick, gardener,
Farming Woods
Freeman Septimus, baker
Gadsby Wm. Knight, gr. & dpr.
Goodacre John, baker
Gray Peter, plumb. and glazier
Gray William, hawker

Hight James, hairdresser
Hill Hayden, vict. *Angel*
Humphrey John, baker
Humphrey John, shoemaker
Ireson Jph. John, schoolmaster
Johnson William, wheelwright
Loveday James, saddler
Loveday William C. cottager
Loweth Jas. vict. *Lord Nelson*
Lucas William, grocer
Mace Isaac, carptr. and joiner
Mace John Thos. carp. and jar.
Mace Wm. joiner and builder
Merry John, vict. *Old Three Cocks*
Pettit John, gamekeeper
Plowright Mrs Cath. shopkpr.
Rawson Wm. vict. *Black Horse*
Richards Luke, tailr. & wln. dpr.
Richards Mrs Maria, cottager
Russell James, hurdle-maker
Russell John, butchr. & shpk.
Sandlands Rev. John Poole, M.A. vicar
Shaw Edward, shopkeeper
Shrive George, mail contractor
Slawson Robert, shoemaker
Smith Henry, master Latham's school, and chem. and drug.

Smith William, shoemaker
Spencer Charles, hurdle-maker
Spencer Thomas, hurdle-maker
Steward James, vict. *Rox*
Sturges Abrm. vict. *Nes Inn*
Sturges John, shopkeeper
Vickers George, butcher
Wade William Rowlett, blacksmith and grocer
Watson Mr John, *Manor House*
Wise Jos. vict. *Green Dragon*

Farmers and Graziers.

Attenborough John Gowram
Bradshaw William Philip
Brett Thomas Edward
Charlton John (and bailiff to the Duke of Cleveland)
Dixon George
Hall Matthew Henry Barning
Keach Thomas
Loak John
Loweth James
Merry John
Monck James
Wrighton Thomas, *Lodge*

Carriers.—Abraham Sturges to Thrapston on *Tuesday*, to Wellingborough on *Wednesday*, and Kettering on *Friday*; and Lucy Woodhams to Oundle on *Thursday*, and Kettering on *Tuesday* and *Friday*.

BULWICK PARISH

Is bounded by Glapthorn on the east, Blatherwyck on the north, Deene and Laxton on the west, and Benefield on the south. Bulwick Short Leys, formerly extra-parochial, was annexed to Southwick in 1869, but is now included in this parish. It contains 2067 acres; the rateable value is £2081; the gross estimated rental is £3296; and the population of the parish in 1801 was 389; in 1831, 482; in 1841, 467; in 1851, 441; in 1861, 426; and in 1871, 357 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light loam; and Lieut.-Colonel Tryon (the lord of the manor), and Lord Carbery, are the principal proprietors. Several Roman coins have been found in this parish, near Kirby House, and in a field called Blacklands, where Roman pottery has also been discovered. The late rector (Rev. F. Tryon) had in his possession more than 100 coins, extending down from the period of Julius Cæsar; besides more than that number of Saxon and monastic coins, found in the parish, as well as a seal of Pope Urbanus V., which he found in one of the rectorial fields, and which is supposed to have been appended to some document belonging to one of the neighbouring monasteries. This parish being contiguous to the great forest of Rockingham, was in all probability a favourite station both for Romans, Saxons, and monks, the forest at that time being so well stocked with venison.

Manor.—Bulwick is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, but in the account of hides taken in the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be two in Bulwick and one in Henwick, in the hands of Vitalis Lovet. In the reign of King John this manor was held by William de Courtney, and from him it descended to his successors. In the twenty-sixth of Henry III. (1241), William Cantilupe and Vitalis Engayne made partition of the lands, which descended to them as heirs of Wm. de Courtney. Vitalis Engayne left issue, William his successor, and Thomas, bishop of Hereford, who, in 1305, was canonised, and

whose festival is celebrated by the Catholic Church on the 3d of October. This manor afterward passed into the possession of the family of La Zouche; and Millisent La Zouche or De Montalt, in the twenty-second of Edward I. (1293), obtained a grant of a weekly market, on Thursday, and a fair for three days, beginning on the eve of St Matthew. In the twenty-fourth of this reign, Millisent de Montalt and John de Engaine held the township of Bulwick of the King, *in capite* by the service of half a knight's fee. On the decease of Millisent in the twenty-seventh of the same reign, William la Zouche, her son, succeeded to this manor; and in the first of Henry VII. (1485), John la Zouche, having espoused the cause of Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field, was attainted of high treason, and his estates became forfeited to the Crown. In 1487, Bulwick was granted to John Viscount Welles, but it was afterwards restored and continued with the family of Zouche till after James I.'s time, when it passed into the family of Foxley. Abraham Tryon, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, purchased it of the Foxleys, and with his descendants it still continues.

The Village of Bulwick, which is very small, stands on the Kettering and Stamford road, about 12 miles N.E. of Kettering, and 7 S.W. from Oundle; the Willybrook or Willowbrook rivulet crosses the village and divides the part called Henwick from Bulwick.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower, surmounted by a spire containing five bells, the proportions of which are very beautiful. The chancel was re-roofed, &c., in 1863 by the rector, and in 1865 the present handsome clock was placed in the tower. A handsome window of stained glass, the gift of Mrs Tryon, was placed in the east end of the south aisle in 1871, and another in memory of her son, who was killed at Sebastopol, was inserted in the west end of the same aisle. The church was restored at a cost of about £800 in 1870, when it was furnished with open oak sittings, and newly floored; and a new pulpit of carved oak on a base of Ketton stone, a carved oak lectern and reading-desk, chancel stalls, altar rails, and reredos of alabaster and marble, were erected. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £18, 10s. 1d., and now valued at £460 per annum. Lieut.-Col. Tryon is the patron, and the Rev. John Henry Holdich, M.A., is the incumbent. The rectory consists of 304 acres of land, and a rent-charge of £34 per annum. *The Rectory House* is an ancient and commodious residence, N.E. of the village. It has been restored by the present rector.

A Chantry, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St Anne, was founded in the churchyard—one chapel by Geoffrey Cappe, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, and William Lord Zouche, for two priests, the profits of which, to each of them, were valued in 1535, at £5, 6s. 8d. Here was also a guild in honour of St Anne.

Bulwick Park or Hall, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tryon, is a handsome building, situated on an eminence, in a well-wooded park, a little south-west of the village.

Charities.—Charles Tryon, Esq., in 1705, bequeathed £200 to the poor of Bulwick, and the legacy, with £40, being an accumulation of interest, was laid out in 1805, in the purchase of £400 3 per cent. consols; and the rest of the poor's land, consisting of about 16 acres, is expended on the school and poor. The late rector, Rev. John Thomas Tryon, in 1861, left £100, the interest of which is given to the poor and the school.

The School, which is well attended, is supported principally by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tryon, and the children's pence.

Post-Office.—Joseph Howe, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Wansford at 7.40 A.M., and are despatched at 6.15 P.M.

Baker Mrs Ann

Barratt Mrs Ann, baker & shopr.

Barratt James Hodge, brick

and tilemaker, and farmer

Bletsoe Jno. Miller, baker & farm.

Castor William, carpenter

Cave Thomas, tailor

Elger Wm. vict. *Queen's Head*

Elliott Thos. baker & shopkpr.

Greenberry Mrs M.A. schoolmrs.

Hays Chas. vict. *Carbery Arms*

Holdich Rev. John Henry, M.A.

rector

Howe Joseph Francis, tailor,

beer retailer, post-office

Nichols Mrs Frances
Nichols Misses Ann, Mary, and
Elizabeth
Plowright James, shoemaker
Sturges Daniel, shoemaker
Tryon Lieut.-Col. Thos. J.P.
Bulwick Park

Waterfield John, blacksmith
Whitehead Thos. Henry, farm
bailiff

Farmers and Graziers.

Barratt James Hodge

Bletsoe John, *Bulwick Mill*
Hunt Wm. *Hollowbottom Lodge*
Hays Charles
Ivens William, *New Lodge*
Sculthorpe Richd. (& butcher)
Stokes Edw. (& cattle dealer)
Wright John, *Fairhill Lodge*

CARLTON EAST PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Middleton on the east, by the river Welland on the north, which divides it from Leicestershire, by Wilbarston and Ashley on the west, and on the south by Pipwell. It contains 1598 acres, of the rateable value of £3127; and the gross estimated rental is £3354, 10s. The population in 1801 was 82; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 68; in 1851, 64; in 1861, 70; and in 1871, 89 souls. The soil is mixed, and varies from a strong clay to a rich grass land, and Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the parish.

Manor.—At the time of the general survey, Humphrey held 3 virgates of land in Carlinton, of the Earl of Morton; and Roger de Juri held 10 hides of Hugh de Grentemaisnil. The former was valued at 20s., and the latter at £10. This manor became subdivided, and was in the hands of several persons; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John Hotot, Peter Prilly, Walter de Honby, and Margery de Oseville, were lords of Carlton. Two manors in Carlton were called East Hall and West Hall manors. East Hall was in the possession of the family of Warde, in the reign of Edward III., and from them it passed in marriage to William Palmer, Esq., with whose descendants it still continues. Geoffrey Palmer, Esq., who succeeded his father, Thomas, who died in the fifth of Charles I. (1628), was bred to the law, chosen burgess of Stamford in Lincolnshire, in 1640, and was a manager of the evidence against the Earl of Stafford. In 1655 he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, as an adherent of the king, and after the restoration in 1660, he was appointed attorney-general, and about the same time, Chief-Justice of Chester; he also received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards by letters patent, dated 7th of June 1560, was created a baronet. The manor of Westhall subsequently became his property, and both are now in the possession of the lineal descendant of the family, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, the eighth Baronet, who was born in 1809, succeeded in 1865; educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford B.A. 1830; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1838; is a J.P. for the counties of Leicester and Northampton, was High Sheriff in 1871, and late captain of the Leicestershire Yeomanry. Heir-presumptive, his brother the Rev. Lewis Henry, born in 1818. Residence, Carlton Hall, Rockingham.

The Village of Carlton East, which is very small, is about 3 miles south-west by west of Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, was rebuilt in 1788, and is a neat structure in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, north and south transepts, and square tower containing six bells. The south transept is used as the mortuary chapel, and contains some fine monuments to the Palmer family. The east window is filled with stained glass, erected to the memory of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., and the Honble. Mary Grace Palmer his wife, by the surviving members of the family; and on the south side of the nave are two stained windows to the Rev. Richard Thomas, and Arthur Watson, sons of Sir John Henry Palmer, seventh Baronet. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £12, 16s. 3d., and now worth about £300 per annum. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., is the patron; and the Rev. Lewis Henry Palmer, M.A., is the incumbent, and Rev. Thomas Owen Hall, B.A., curate in charge. *The Rectory House* was built in 1873 by the present patron, in exchange for the old Rectory House.

Carlton Park or Hall, formerly called East Hall, is the seat of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart.; it is situated on an eminence a little east of the village, in a

beautiful park, well stocked with deer. The park, hall, and gardens cover 90 acres, and there are in the parish about 200 acres of woodland and coppices. Bridges tells us that "upon steps within the park, is the stump of a cross," and that "near the church was a mansion, now ruined, pertaining to West Hall manor." The hall was restored and enlarged in 1870, when a handsome front in the Italian style, composed of brick with stone-dressings, was added.

Charities.—Here is an hospital or almshouses, for five poor persons, founded in 1668 by Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., and endowed by him, with the rents of certain lands, amounting to the sum of £46 per annum. In addition to this, Thomas Hurst, in 1734, left a rent-charge of £5 per annum to the poor inmates, and a further sum of £1 to purchase Bibles, prayer-books, &c., for the poor. Sir Thomas Palmer, in 1765, and Mrs Catherine Palmer, left £100 each to the hospital, which sums were expended in the purchase of £266, 13s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols, and the dividends are divided among the inmates. The sum of £51, 1s. 7d. 3 per cent. consols was also purchased with £35, which arose from the sale of a walnut tree, which stood in the hospital close. Lady Mary Palmer in 1711 gave £200, to which was added £80, made up of unapplied interest and of benefactions given by John Knight and others, for which land was purchased, now consisting of nearly 26 acres, the rent of which is expended on the poor, and the apprenticing of poor children.

Post Office—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Rockingham at about 9.15 A.M., and are despatched at 4.10 P.M. on week days only.

Brown George, bailiff and
manager, *Carlton Park*
Cursley William, parish clerk
Hall Rev. Thomas Owen, M.A.
curate in charge

Kayson Thomas, gamekeeper
Palmer Sir Geoffrey, Bart.,
Carlton Park

Farmers and Graziers.

Carriass John
Greaves Richard Thomas
Northen William

CORBY PARISH

Is bounded by Weldon on the east, Stanion and Little Oakley on the south, Great Oakley and Cottingham on the west, and by Rockingham, Gretton, and Deene on the north. It contains 2596 acres; its population in 1801 was 611; in 1831, 684; in 1841, 791; in 1851, 860; in 1861, 797; and in 1871, 699 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3563, and the gross estimated rental £3972. The soil is principally a strong cold clay, except near the woodlands, where it is a light black soil, and near the road to Weldon, a light land on a redstone bottom. The principal landowners are the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre (the lady of the manor), Mrs Elizabeth Hales, Messrs Thomas Meadows, Richard Gray, Watson Bradshaw, and George Chapman.

Beanfield Lawns, formerly returned as part of this parish, was constituted a separate parish for Poor Law purposes in 1863, by an order of the Poor Law Board.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Corbei contained 1½ hide of land, which was in the hands of the Crown. In the seventh of King John (1205), the manor and hundred of Corby were granted to Robert Braibroc, to hold in fee farm, "at the ancient rent of £8, and an improved rent of 40s. paid into the exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas." Henry, his son and successor, in the eleventh of Henry III. (1226), had a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs here. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Alice de Latimer and Thomas Latimer were lords of Corby. In the fourth of Edward VI. (1550), John, Lord Latimer, conveyed this manor and hundred to William, Marquis of Northampton, who having joined the interest of Lady Jane Grey, his lands were forfeited to the Crown. In the first of Queen Mary (1553), they were granted to Edward Gryffyn, who then levied a fine of them; by inquisition taken at this gentleman's death, it was certified that he had held the hundred, manor, and advowson of the church of Corby, of the Crown, in fee farm, by the yearly payment of £10. From his son, Edward Gryffyn, they appear to have passed to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England, and from one of his successors to the

Brudenell family, with which they still continue, the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre being the present lady of the manor. The custom of this manor is similar to that of Brigstock.

The Village of Corby, which is large and well-watered, two excellent rivulets running through it, is situate about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. of Rockingham, and eight miles north of Kettering. By a curious charter, granted twenty-second of Charles II. (1682), a fair is held here every twenty-one years, and by which the inhabitants of this parish are exempt from all bridge and town tolls at fairs and markets throughout the kingdom, and from serving in the militia and on juries.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is principally in the Early English style, and consists of nave, with clerestory, chancel, south aisle, south porch, and a square tower, surmounted by a spire, containing four bells. In the chancel are the piscina and sedilia, and on the north side is the "Latimer" Arch, in which a doorway was opened some years ago; and there is also the piscina in the south aisle, all in good preservation. The south porch, with stone groined roof, is of some interest, as is also the ancient font. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £13, 16s. 3d., and now worth £390 net per annum, in the patronage of the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, and incumbency of the Rev. B. E. W. Bennett, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1829 for 232a. 17p., excepting the forest lands, and 46a. 38p. of glebe. *The Rectory House* stands north of the church.

The Independent Chapel, a plain building, was much improved soon after the British School was erected, at the expense of William Rowlatt, who left at the same time an endowment of £500 in Government securities, the interest to be applied towards the support of the minister. Here is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel* built in 1847.

The Endowed British School for both sexes is a good stone building, with a house for the teachers. It was erected in 1834 by William Rowlatt, and subsequently endowed by him. It was afterwards transferred by deed of gift to the British and Foreign School Society, and the present income is £110 per annum. There is also the Church Sunday School in the village, built by the late Earl of Cardigan in 1858.

Charities.—The church land, 2a. 33p., now lets for £10, 6s. 6d. per annum. In 1714, Francis Clifton left a house and outbuildings. The house, &c., have since been made into six cottages, and 2a. 1r. 1p. to the poor of the parish, which let for £25, 16s. per annum. In 1627, Richard Gray left £100 in the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents., the interest to be distributed, in clothing, to the poor on New Year's Day by the rector and churchwardens; and in 1862 Thomas White left £500 after the death of his sister, which took place in 1867, vested in land yielding $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the interest to be distributed in money to the poor of the parish at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers.

Post-Office.—Samuel Barratt, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 8.30 A.M. and are despatched thereto at 3.20 P.M.; on Sundays, at 10.25 A.M.

Almond Thomas, tailor
Barratt Sl. gror. & drpr. P.-O.
Bell John, cottager
Bennett Rev. Barwell Ewins
Worthington, M.A. rector
Binley John, blacksmith
Bradshaw Miss Sarah, cottager
Burgess John, cottager
Burgess Mr Thomas
Butterworth Mr Edmund
Butterworth John, plumber,
glazier, and painter
Chapman Edward, butcher and
cattle dealer
Chapman Joseph, grocer and
tallow chandler
Chapman Robert, blacksmith

Chapman Wm. wheelwright, &c.
Clifford Mrs Ann, vict. *Old
White Horse*
Clow Thomas, slater and vict.
White Hart
Corbett Mrs Emma, baker
Dixon Mrs Elizabeth, cottager
Dixon George, stonemason
Dixon Joseph, stonemason and
vict. *Black Horse*
Errington William, parish clerk
Gibson Isaac, grocer, baker,
butcher, & vict. *Nag's Head*
Glithero Miss Ann, cottager
Glithero John, cottager
Gray Mr John
Hales Mrs Elizabeth

Houghton James Monk, vict.
Cardigan Arms
Latimer George, cottager
Meadows Mr Thomas
Mills James, stonemason
Osborn James, gamekeeper
Padmore Samuel, shoemaker
Payne John, shoemaker
Payne Robert, shoemaker
Redhead Michael, hawker
Robinson John, wood-dealer
Robinson Jeremiah, wood-dealer
Robinson Joseph, higgler
Robinson Mrs Mary
Robinson William, higgler
Sarrington William, miller,
baker, and grocer
Simons Mr Leonard

Snoddy James Smylie, master of British School	Farmers and Graziers. Barratt Charles	Freeman William, <i>Lodge</i>
Streather Robert, stonemason	Bradshaw Watson (yeoman)	Gray Richard (yeoman)
Taylor Miss Elisabeth, dressmkr.	Cheney Henry Willis	King John Walter
White Joseph, shoemaker	Clifford James	King John Walter, junior
White Thomas, stonemason	Clifford John (yeoman)	Moore John
Webster William, cottager	Dixon Austin	Perkins Charles William, <i>Lodge</i>
		Stokes Thos. jun. <i>Corby Cottage</i>

Carriers.—Daniel Ralph and John Moore to Kettering on Friday.

COTTINGHAM PARISH.

This parish includes the hamlet or township of Middleton, and is bounded on the east by Rockingham, on the north by the river Welland, on the west by Carlton, and on the south by Oakley Great. It contains with the hamlet 3206 acres, and their united population in 1801 was 882; in 1831, 903; in 1841, 1033; in 1851, 1080; in 1861, 1139; and in 1871, 1041 souls. The rateable value of the whole, including Middleton township, is £6643, 11s. 7d., and the gross estimated rental, £7323, 5s. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light strong soil, on a limestone bottom; near the woodland it is a black loam, and there is some good meadow land near the river. The principal landowners are the Hon. Mrs Pery, George Lewis Watson, Esq., Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., and Mr Henry Burgess. The land is copyhold, and the copyholders are lords of the manor, and hold a court annually on the first Thursday after 11th of October.

Manor.—There were 7 hides of land in Cotingeham, at the time of the general survey, which were held of the abbey of Burgh. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 40d., 12a. of meadow, and a wood 1 mile long and half a mile broad, and the whole was valued at £3. These possessions were the gift of Prince Alfer to the abbey. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the abbot of Peterborough held Cotingham and Middleton of the Crown *in capite*, by an unknown service; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of both townships. At the dissolution of the abbey, its possessions fell to the Crown, and Cotingham was granted to William, Marquis of Northampton. Sir Christopher Hatton possessed it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the same reign, several persons were seized jointly and separately of the manor of Cotingham. There was also a manor called Hill, in Middleton, of which a fine was levied by Bartholomew Brokesby, in the second of Henry VI. (1423), and in the fourth of Edward IV. (1464), it passed to the possession of William Palmer, Esq., of Carlton, with whose lineal descendant, Sir Geoffrey H. Palmer, Bart., it still continues.

The Village of Cotingham stands partly on a declivity, about 2 miles south-west of Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is partly in the Early English and partly in the Decorated styles; it is situate on an eminence at the south end of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower and spire, the former containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £23, 7s. 3½d., and now worth about £713 per annum. The principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, are patrons, and the Rev. William Yates, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1844 for £631, and there is also about 60 acres of glebe. *The Rectory House*, pleasantly situated, a little west of the church, has been enlarged and partly rebuilt by the present rector. Here is a small *Methodist Chapel*, built in 1808.

The Infant School was erected in 1871, and is attended by about 60 children. The villagers are supplied with pure spring water, conveyed through iron pipes from fountains in the parish. The main pipes were laid at the expense of the copyholders. The curious and probably ancient custom of distributing or scattering apples to the village children, after the afternoon service on Christmas-day, and which were formerly thrown from the windows of the belfry, is now done away with.

Post-Office.—John Chamberlain, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Rockingham at 8.45 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M. on week days only.

Binley Thos. wheelwright, &c.
Bonser Jas. brick & tilemaker,
h. *Market Harborough*
Buswell Mrs Madeline
Butter Hy. Vincent, saddler
Chamberlain Jno. Neville, shoe
manufacturer
Chamberlain Jno. grocer, and
dealer in British wines, P.O.
Claypole John, blacksmith
Coles Jno. threshing machine
owner and farmer
Craford Thomas, tailor & vict.
Three Horse Shoes
Cross William, grocer
Curtis Chas. shoemaker
Gibbins George, joiner

Goodwin Mrs Rebec. vict. *Crown*
Gutteridge Thos. corn factor
Hack Thomas, joiner
Hobbs John, cottager
Humphrey Mrs Elizabeth
Ingram Jesse, tailor & draper
Jones Samuel, shoemaker
Minns John, tailor
Oliver Thomas, blacksmith
Pery Hon. Mrs
Rayson Mrs Rebecca, baker,
grocer, and draper
Reynolds Peake, vict. *Spread*
Eagle
Reynolds Saml. butcher, & vict.
Royal George
Shaw Jno. vict. *King's Head*

Simpson Thos. gardr. & seeds
Simpson Wm. stonemason
Spriggs Edw. butcher & shpr.
Sturman John, shoemaker
West Wm. jun. flour, &c. dlr.
Yates Rev. Wm. M.A. rector

Farmers and Graziers.

Aldwinckle Thomas
Aldwinckle Wm. (& maltster)
Bradshaw Thomas
Chamberlain John
Cooke William Tyler
Hobbs William
Reynolds Thomas
Spriggs Mrs Mary
Woodcock Lewis

Carrier.—Arthur Stretton to Market Harborough on *Tues.* and *Sat.*; to Kettering on *Frid.*

MIDDLETON is a village and township in this parish, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Welland. It contains 1542 acres, of the rateable value of £3019; its gross estimated rental is £3333; and its population in 1841 was 411; and in 1871, 354 souls. Here is an *Independent Chapel*, a good stone building, erected in 1844.

The School, which is endowed with £11 per annum, was rebuilt in 1856, and enlarged in 1869. (For the Charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.)

Post-Office.—Wall Box. Letters arrive from Rockingham at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4.30 P.M., on week days only.

Aldwinckle Bartholomew, millr.
Cox Geo. maltr. & vict. *Red Lion*
Dexter Henry & Chas. rope &
twine mrs. & victs. *Exeter Arms*
Gibbins Geo. joiner & carptr.
Freeman Jas. baker & grocer
Ingram Jas. drpr. tlr. hatr. & agt.
for Queen & Accidental Death
Main Thomas, blacksmith
Nichols William, shoemaker

Rayson Henry, vict. *Woolpack*
Richards Edw. mr. of Nat. sch.
Sculthope Bryan S. cottager
Stafford Joseph, wheelwright
Thorpe Wm. shoemkr. & shpr.
Tilley Thomas, timber mercht.
West William, shopkeeper
Farmers and Graziers.
(Marked * are Yeomen.)
Aldwinckle Jno. Henry (& bkr.)

Berry Charles
Burditt Thomas
* Burgess Henry
* Carter John
Cox Wm. & James, *Lodge*
Hercock John
Peake William Henry
Tilley William
West William

Carrier.—George West, to Market Harborough on *Tuesday*, to Uppingham on *Wednesday*, and Kettering on *Friday*.

DEENE PARISH.

Deene or *Deane* parish, includes the hamlet of Denethorpe, and is situated on the confines of Rockingham Forest; its boundaries are formed by Laxton on the east, by Harringworth on the north, Kirby on the west, and on the south by Weldon. It contains, exclusive of the hamlet, 1569 acres, and the entire parish contains 2990 acres, of the rateable value of £2235; the gross estimated rental is £2669; and the population of the whole in 1801 was 221; in 1831, 228; in 1841, 516; in 1851, 504; in 1861, 540; and in 1871, 488 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light stony surface, and it is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre is lady of the manor, and principal owner of the land.

Manor.—There were 2½ hides of land in Deene in the possession of the monks of St Peter's Abbey at Westminster at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II. they were in the hands of Ralph Fitz-Nigel, who held them of the fee of Westminster. In the sixteenth of King John (1214), Ivo de Dene levied a fine of this manor, to be held of the Abbot of Westminster, by certain services, and an annual payment of £18; and in the

ninth of Edward II. (1315), Henry de Dene was lord of the manor. From this family it passed to the Tyndales; and in the first of Richard III. (1483), William Tyndale sold it for £300, together with his lands in Denthorpe and Kirby, to Henry Collet, alderman of London. It subsequently came into the possession of the Littons, from whom it passed, in the sixth of Henry VIII. (1514), to the Brudenells. Edmund Brudenell, by will dated 21st of June 1425, gave to St John's Hospital, in Aynho, his missal, and a chalice, for celebrating a *requiem* mass on the anniversary of his death. In the twentieth of Henry VII. (1504), Robert Brudenell, who was bred to the law, was made a king's serjeant; in the first of Henry VIII. (1509), he was appointed a justice of the common pleas; and in the twelfth of the same reign, chief justice of that court. He was succeeded in the twenty-second of this reign by Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knight, his eldest son, who in 1543 was sheriff of the county. On the 29th of June, 1611, Thomas Brudenell was raised by King James to the degree of baronet, then instituted; on the 26th of April, in the third of Charles I. (1627), he was raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Brudenell, of Stanton Wyville, in Leicestershire. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and suffered a long imprisonment in the Tower, and on the restoration of Charles II., by letters patent dated 20th of April in the thirteenth of that reign (1661), he was created Earl of Cardigan.

James Thomas Brudenell, the late possessor of this manor, was the seventh Earl of Cardigan; he was born in 1797; married in 1826 the eldest daughter of Admiral Tollemache (her previous marriage with C. F. C. A. J. Johnstone, Esq., having been dissolved). He succeeded his father (the sixth earl) in 1837; was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Hussars; became a colonel in the army in 1846; represented Marlborough in Parliament from 1818 to 1830, Fowey from 1830 to 1831, and the northern division of Northampton from 1831 to 1837. He died 27th March 1868, by a fall from his horse. Residences—43 Portman-square, London, and Deene Park, Northamptonshire. The Right Hon. Adeline Louisa Maria, Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, only daughter of Spencer Horsey de Horsey, Esq., second wife of the late Earl, is the present possessor of this manor. Her ladyship married, August 28th 1873, the Count de Lancastre Saldaña.

The Village of Deene, pleasantly situated on a slight eminence, and completely enveloped in trees, is six miles W.N.W. from Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles and chapels, and a square tower, containing five bells, and surmounted by a handsome spire 110 feet high. The church was magnificently restored in 1869 by the present Countess, at a cost of over £7000, when the nave was enlarged by one bay, the chancel extended, and the two chapels added. That on the south side, called the Brudenell chapel, contains all the family monuments, which previous to the restoration were dispersed in various parts of the edifice, and that on the north side contains a priests' vestry, choristers' vestry, and organ chamber. The clerestory was rebuilt, and the old ugly elliptical-headed windows were replaced by new ones with label mouldings round the arches, and the roof was replaced by a high-pitched hammered-beamed one of deal, stained and varnished, with pierced tracery in the spandrels, and having carved wall-pieces resting on stone corbels. A new window in the north aisle was rendered necessary in consequence of the extension of the nave; and, in taking down the chancel wall, a window in character with the others in the aisle was found built up, and has been made use of. The chancel, paved with Maw's tiles, is exceedingly handsome, and in which is the new east window representing twelve scenes in the life of our Lord, by Lavers, Barrand, and Westlake, of London, to the memory of the late Earl. The old stained glass window has been removed to the south recess of the Brudenell chapel. In the south chancel aisle is a triple sedilia and a piscina, and on the north side of the aisle is a credence table. The chancel is divided from the nave by a dwarf stone wall with iron rails. The altar cross—

very massive and set with crystals—is the gift of Mr T. Watson, of Victoria, New South Wales, in memory of his late wife. The embroidery of the altar frontals, &c., were kindly undertaken by the ladies of the parish and neighbourhood, and the magnificent point-lace which covers the super-frontal was the special gift of Lady Cardigan. At the end of the new chapel is a very curious and handsome reredos of unique character of the date 1635, which was formerly in the chancel. It is divided into three circular panels, the centre representing the flaming heart pierced with nails, and at the top in Hebrew is the word Jehovah; that on the south side has a sheaf of wheat bending over a paten, with four loaves in the shape of a cross, and on the south side panel is a vine with grapes leaning over a chalice. On one side of the centre shield is a rose, and on the other a lily. In the centre of this chapel is also a very handsome marble monument to the memory of the late Earl of Cardigan. On the top are effigies of the late Earl and present Countess by Joseph Erasmus Boehm, Esq., and on the two ends are bas-reliefs in bronze representing the charge of Balacava and other incidents of the battle; on the sides are various shields, coats of arms, &c., and on the angles are bronze sea-horses and the Brudenell crest. The earliest remaining portion of the church is the tower and spire, which has not been touched, and dates from the beginning of the twelfth century. The old high pews have been replaced by handsome wainscot oak open seats. The pulpit is an exceedingly handsome one of alabaster with a base of Portland and Caen stone. The church is heated by Haden's apparatus from the vault underneath the priest's vestry. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £24, 3s. 6½d., and now worth £600 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for a rent-charge of £497, 11s., and there are 94 acres of glebe. The Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre is patroness, and the Rev. Edward Thomas Sylvester is the incumbent. There is a daily choral service in the church, and the choir, a large surpliced one, maintains a high character for its efficiency. *The Rectory House*, which was much altered and improved in 1873 by the present rector, is a good stone mansion a little north-east of the church, built about the year 1811, by the Rev. Edward Levett.

"Bishop Tanner," writes Bridges, "from the authority of Leland, and an imperfect consideration of Domesday survey, supposeth there was an ancient priory here, a cell to the Abbey of Westminster, but that soon after the conquest it was suppressed by the convent, who, instead of the revenues, accepted of a yearly rent. There appears no just grounds for this supposition. The manor of Deene was amongst the earliest possessions of this abbey, and the mansion, supposed to have been a cell, was a grange or farm-house, to which the abbot resorted occasionally."

Deene Park, the beautiful seat of the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village. The mansion is an irregular stone structure, with embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, and the windows contain the arms of the noble families of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their alliances, &c. The library contains a collection of manuscripts, relating to this county, by Thomas, first Earl of Cardigan; and in the principal rooms are several excellent family portraits. The scenery of the magnificent park is diversified; the pleasure grounds and fish-ponds are extensive, and laid down with great taste; and the majestic oak and stately elm trees cannot be surpassed. The park is well stocked with deer. A tablet attached to a handsome oak tree, in the pleasure grounds, informs us, that this tree was produced from an acorn found in a large piece of oak in Woolwich Dockyard, and planted in 1757 by Lady Elizabeth Montagu, afterwards Duchess of Buccleuch.

The *School* for both sexes was rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of nearly £400. The children are also clothed by the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre.

In the park are several of those cavities, which in the north of England are called *swallows*, but in the south and west *swallet-holes*, through which the land-flood waters flow and disappear. These, which are found in every part of

the globe, are supposed by some writers to be a kind of inland gulf, that swallowed up the waters of the deluge; and by means of which that immense liquid body returned to the centre of the earth; and where it has ever since formed a grand subterraneous abyss. It is not the least singular circumstance attending these swallows, that they are generally found upon the tops of mountains, or, as in the present case, upon very high land. These, like most that have been discovered, are nearly circular holes of various diameters, some having a perpendicular and others an oblique descent, opening beneath the apertures into large spaces, that contain several smaller caves, or conduits, through which the waters are evidently conveyed to some distant reservoir.

Charities.—The poor's money of Deene is £40, and Deenthorpe £70, the interest of which is distributed to the poor. In addition, the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre allows from 2s. to 5s. per week to some of the greatest objects of charity.

DEENTHORPE is a hamlet in this parish, containing 1421 acres, of the rateable value of £1896; gross estimated rental, £2197; and a population in 1841 of 250; in 1861, 259; and in 1871, 248 souls. *The Manor* of Deenthorpe was given in the reign of King John to Nicholas de Dene, and from this family it passed to the Tyndales, from whom it descended to the Hattons. (See *Deene*.)

The Village, which is small, stands about one mile south by east of Deene.

Post-office.—Joseph Spendlove, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Wansford at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M.

Allesio F. band-master
Beeley James, blacksmith
Cardigan and de Lancastre the
Right Hon. the Countess of,
Deene Park
Chappell Francis, slater
Clarke Thomas, baker
Gentry Alfred, coachman
Long Valentine, watchman
Morgan James, stud groom

Parker Richard, head gard.*Hall*
Plumb Jno. stonemsn. & bricklr.
Plumb Miss Sarah, schoolmstr.
Spendlove Jph. shoemkr. P. O.
Sylvester Rev. Ed. Thos. rector
Taylor Albert, schoolmaster,
shopkeeper, and parish clerk
Winward Samuel, vict. *Sea*
Horse, and farmer

Wright Geo. bailiff to Countess
Wright Matthew, head gamekr.

Farmers and Graziers.

Davis John, *Deene Park Lodge*
Daykin John
Hudson Robert, *Deene Lodge* |
Lynn Robert

DEENTHORPE HAMLET.

Barwell William, shoemaker
Elliott Thomas, wheelwright
Gilbert Miss Eliz. ladies' sem.
Lovett William, gatekeeper
Stubbs Mrs Mary

Tomlin John, gamekeeper
Farmers and Graziers.
Berry Edmund
Hickling Wm. & vict. *Cardigan*
Arms

Martin John
Percival William, *Deenthorpe*
Grange
Stubbs Joseph, *Kirby Lodge*
Wright John, *Deenthorpe Lodge*

DINGLEY PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Brampton, on the north by Sutton, on the west by the river Welland, and on the south by Braybrooke and Little Bowden. It contains 1317 acres, of the rateable value of £2539; the gross estimated rental is £2855, 10s.; and its population in 1801 was 143; in 1831, 160; in 1841, 144; in 1851, 141; in 1861, 101; and in 1871, 110 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality; the greater part of the parish is grazing land, and Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

Manor.—The Earls of Morton, to whom Humphrey was under-tenant, had 1½ hide here at the time of the Domesday survey; Ildwin held 1 hide of Robert de Toden, and Robert de Bruce held the greater part of a hide at the same time. The value of the whole was £2, 18s. 4d., though in the preceding reign it was only rated at 30s. A part of these possessions was given in the reign of King Stephen to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, who established a preceptory here. In the reign of Henry II. Alured held 2 hides and 1 virgate, and Richard Basset 1 hide and 1 great virgate in Dingle. After the time of Edward I. there were two manors in this parish, one of which was held by the family of Dingley, and the other by the Knights Hospitallers. Dingley's manor passed from them to the family of Holt, who were succeeded by that of

Norwich, and from whom it passed in the 5th of Mary (1557) to Edward Griffin, Esq., second son of Sir Nicholas Griffin of Braybrooke, who was Solicitor-General to Henry VIII., and Attorney-General to Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and who left it to his posterity. At the suppression of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the other manor fell to the Crown, and was afterwards purchased by the Griffin family.

The Village of Dingley, which is very small, is situate on high ground, and about 3 miles east of Market Harborough, commanding extensive prospects.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, in good repair, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and square tower. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £9, 4s. 4½d., and now worth about £500 per annum. Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. J. B. Cobham, M.A., rector. *The Rectory House*, a good stone building, stands north-east of the church.

Dingley Hall, the seat of H. V. F. Hungerford, Esq., is a handsome mansion, built upon the site of the ancient preceptory, a portion of which is still standing. The porch, which is a piece of architecture, with pillars of the Corinthian and other orders, was built in 1558, by Edward Griffin, the Attorney-General. Opposite to this, and leading to the great hall, is another porch, built in the reign of Philip and Mary. The date upon the gateway, or porter's ward, is 1560. The south front was erected in 1684 by Sir Edward Griffin, and the eastern tower and wing were probably a part of the preceptory, the latter being the chapel. The mansion is delightfully situated on an eminence a little east of the church.

A Sunday School, founded in 1792 by John P. Hungerford, Esq., is now supported by H. V. F. Hungerford, Esq.

Charities.—Mrs Mary Allen, in 1657, left £8, and an unknown donor left £14, the interest to be given to the poor at Christmas. Miss Mary Griffin, in 1868, left £50 3 per cent. consols, the interest to be devoted to the repairs and cleaning of the monuments and brasses to the Griffin family in the chancel, the balance to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish at Christmas.

Letters are received here through Market Harborough.

Bland Thos. Hardwicke, farmer,
Grange
Cobham Rev. Jonathan Blen-
man, M.A. rector

Hayes Wm. Sam. grazier & vict.
Horse & Jockey
Hungerford Henry Vere Fores-
ter, Esq., Dingley Hall

Miller John, grazier
Smith David, head gardener

FINESHADE PARISH.

Fineshade, or Fineshed, contains 840 acres, of the rateable value of £726; the gross estimated rental is £837; and the population in 1801 was 75; in 1831, 68; in 1841, 55; in 1851, 64; in 1861, 73; and in 1871, 64 souls. It is situate in a valley between two hills, about 7 miles west from Wansford, and 8 N.N.W. from Oundle. "Here was originally a castle," says Bridges, "named Castle-Hymel, in Laxton parish, demolished in the reign of King John. Upon the ruins of it was afterwards erected a priory of black canons, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It was first called the priory of St Mary, Castle Hymel. In later records, it is named Finesheved, or Fineshed priory, which name it still retains." Castle Hymel stood on high ground, within a moat or ditch, and after the demolition of the castle Richard Engayne the elder founded a priory of Augustinian friars, commonly called black canons, and endowed it with the demesnes of the castle and lands in several neighbouring lordships. He died in 1208, and his successors and descendants were also benefactors to the priory. By the survey of the possessions of this establishment, in 1535, the annual income was valued at £62, 16s. After the dissolution, the site, with its demesnes, and lands here, and in Blatherwyke, Laxton, and Doddington, were granted to John lord Russell, in exchange for lands in Devonshire. It soon after passed to the family of Kirkham, and is now the property of E. H. C. Monckton, Esq.

Here was formerly a chapel, built by the Kirkhams of Stowe, from the ruins of Fotheringhay castle. The living was a donative. Iron works were very anciently erected here. The site of the abbey and castle contained about seven acres. The present fine mansion, the seat of Edward Henry Cradock Monckton, Esq., is built partly on the site and foundation of the priory; and the grounds are very beautiful.

Letters are received through the King's Cliffe post-office.

Harker William, gamekeeper
Jones William, land agent and steward

Monckton Edward Henry Cradock, Esq. *Fine-shade Abbey*

GEDDINGTON PARISH

Is bounded by Grafton on the east, by Brigstock and Little Oakley on the north, by Newton on the west, and Weekley on the south. It contains 2220 acres; its population in 1801 was 663; in 1831, 795; in 1841, 833; in 1851, 887; in 1861, 888; and in 1871, 882 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3824; and the gross estimated rental £4332. The soil is various, and the land is principally arable. The Duke of Buccleuch (the lord of the manor), and Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., are the principal landowners. At Geddington was formerly a royal seat, which stood in the castle or hall close, north-east of the church. Here, in 1188, was held a council, or parliament, by Henry II., to raise money for an expedition to the Holy Land. Six years later, Richard I. of England, and William, king of Scotland, were here together on a Good Friday, and proceeded the next day to Northampton. In the castle was a free chapel. The existence of this royal seat accounts for the fact that the corpse of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., rested here on its way from Harby to its last resting-place. One of the splendid crosses reared by her husband to her memory still stands in the centre of the village. It is a richly ornamented stone structure, and said to be in better preservation than either of the two which yet stand; being less injured by time than the one at Waltham, and not altered by modern additions like that at Northampton. It is pretty similar in style to the cross at Northampton, which see at page 264. It is about 40 feet high, and has the coats of arms of Castile, Leon, and county of Ponthieu, which in right of the Queen was annexed to England. At the top are three figures representing three queens in lamentation. Similar crosses were erected at Hardingstone (Northampton), Grantham, Stamford, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St Albans, Waltham, and Westminster (Charing Cross). Geddington Chase, formerly a part of Rockingham Forest, was granted to the noble family of Montagu. It originally consisted of a wood, seven miles in compass.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Gadintone contained 2 hides and 1 virgate; 1 hide belonged to the King's manor at Brigstock, and the other to St Edmund's abbey. In the nineteenth of Henry II. (1162), Geddington was in the King's hands, and so continued. Mention is made in a survey of the sixth of Richard II. (1382), of a market and fair here, which at that time had been discontinued for 20 years. At what time Geddington manor was granted by the Crown is not known, but in the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1538), John Tresham, Esq., died seized of it. From this family it passed through several intermediate possessors to the Duke of Montagu, whose lineal descendant, the Duke of Buccleuch, is its present lord. Upon the suppression of the religious houses, the manor belonging to St Edmund's abbey was granted to Sir Edward Montagu, from whom it descended, through the Duke of Montagu, to the present proprietor. Here is also another estate (Priory House), the property of Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., and residence of Mrs Louisa Wetherall.

The Village of Geddington, which is rather large, is seated on low ground, on the river Ise, which runs through it, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. by N. of Rothwell, and 3 N.E. of Kettering.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, is a handsome ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, south chapel, chancel, tower and spire, contain-

ing a peal of bells. In the chancel are three sedilia, a piscina, and a stone reredos over the altar; and the east window is of the Early Decorated period, and contains some handsome stained glass windows by Clayton and Bell. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £5, 11s. 0½d., returned at £100, 4s. 6d., and now worth about £200 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is the patron, and the Rev. T. C. B. Cornwell, M.A., is the vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1807. A handsome *Vicarage House*, in the Elizabethan style, was erected, at the expense of the patron, at the west end of the village, about 27 years since. There is an *Independent Chapel* in the village, and the *Schools* for boys, girls, and infants were erected in 1849 by the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom it is entirely supported; it is attended by upwards of 100 pupils.

Charities.—Sir Robert Dallington, in 1636, left £300 to the poor, the interest to be divided among 24 poor persons until land could be purchased. This purchase was effected, and the charity is now worth £86 per annum. Samuel Lee, ranger of Geddington Chase, in 1717, left £100 to the poor, also vested in land, yielding £24 per annum. Nathaniel Collis, in 1813, left £300, the interest to be applied for dissenting purposes. Mrs Cave, in 1846, left £100 in deposit 4 per cents. to pay supplies at the chapel; Mr Pack, in 1870, left £100 4 per cents. for the same purpose.

Post-Office.—Humphrey Panther, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Kettering at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M.

Abbott Samuel, carpr. & joiner
Baines Mrs Ann
Baines Mrs Char. beer retailer
Barratt Richard, wood-dealer
Barratt Robert, shopkeeper
Binley William, wheelwright
Channon Thomas, schoolmstr.
Chapman Charles, blacksmith
Collyer Wm. draper & grocer
Cooper Mrs Elizabeth, baker
Cooper John, shopkeeper
Cornwell Rev. Thomas Charles
Brand, M.A. vicar
Craxford Miss Eliz. dressmkr.
Croot Frederick, vict. *Star*
Dainty John Alex. Hames, baker
Flavell Samuel, vict. *White Hart*
Flint Mr Stephen
Freeman Charles, wood-turner
Freestone James, clerk
Hipwell Ashton, carpenter

Hipwell John, shopkeeper
Holding Geo. rake-mkr. & turnr.
Hughes Samuel, shoemaker
Jones Francis, gardener
Jones Samuel, vict. *Royal Oak*
Knowles David Haines, shopkr.
Laundon Jno. sadlr. & tharn. mkr.
March John, rake-mkr. & turner
Nichols John, shoemaker
Norton Thomas, shopkeeper & dealer in wood
Panther Edmund, shoemaker
Panther George, shoemaker
Panther Humphr. shoem. P.-O.
Patrick Edw. mason & builder
Potter Arthur, rake mkr. & turnr.
Potter Henry, carpenter
Potter Wm. wheelwrt. & smith
Rippin Amos & Joseph, carriers
Rippin Jno. wood-dlr. & grazier
Ruffy Mrs Elizabeth
Smith Isaac, butcher & farmer

Stevens Mrs Lydia
Sykes Robt. butcher, & maltster
Tebbutt John, beer retailer
Thompson Lewis, dlr. in wood
Tilley Mrs Mary, shopkeeper
Walpole Wm. vict. *White Lion*
Wetherall Captain John William, *Priory House*
Wetherall Mrs Louisa, *Priory House*

Farmers and Graziers.

Baines Mrs Charlotte
Bell Mrs Ann
Brown John
Dainty Mrs Mary
Rippin John
Rippin Robert
Sheffield Joseph, *Grange*
Smith Isaac
Sykes Robert

Carrier.—Levi Clipston to Kettering daily.

GRETTON PARISH

Is bounded by Harringworth on the east; by the river Welland on the north; by Rockingham on the west; and by Deene and Corby on the south. It contains 3792 acres; its population in 1801 was 675; in 1831, 762; in 1841, 859; in 1851, 934; in 1861, 909; in 1891, 871 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £7376, and the gross estimated rental £8187. The soil varies from a strong clay to a black loam; and the principal landowners are the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham (the lord of the manor); Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tryon, and George Lewis Watson, Esq.

Manor.—Gretone contained 3 hides and 3 virgates, and was in the hands of the Crown at the time of the general survey. There was a mill, worth 3s. yearly, 20 acres of meadow, and a wood 1 mile in length and half a mile in breadth; and the whole was valued as before at £20. In the sixth of King John (1204) this manor was granted to Walter de Preston and his heirs, at the annual rent of

£25, and the service of half a knight's fee. With this family it continued till the eighth of Henry VI. (1429), when Wymer de Preston, Esq., conveyed it to William Lord Zouch and St Maur. From the family of Zouch it passed to the Catesbys, and from Sir Wm. Catesby to Sir Christopher Hatton, who in the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth (1581) levied a fine of it, and from him it descended to his posterity. George James Finch Hatton, tenth Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham (the present lord of the manor), is eldest son of the ninth Earl by his first wife Charlotte, daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, born in 1815, succeeded in 1858, married in 1846, Constance Henrietta, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1835), was M.P. for North-Northamptonshire from 1837 to 1841. Residences—Eastwell, Ashford, Kent, Carlton Club, and 91 Victoria Street, S.W. Heir, his son, Viscount Maidstone.

The Village of Gretton is pleasantly seated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects, and distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to St James, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and chapels, and a square tower, in which are five bells, which were rehung in 1871. In the chancel are some monuments to the family of the Viscounts Hatton of Gretton, and underneath the chancel is a vault containing large stone coffins, enclosing the remains of Christopher Viscount Hatton and other members of the family. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £19, 6s. 8d., and now worth £510 per annum. The Bishop of Peterborough is the patron; and the Rev. Arthur White, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Vicarage House*, a substantial building which stands at the north-west end of the village, was erected in 1850.

The Baptist Chapel, a small brick building, was erected in 1824; and *The National School*, erected by a former Countess of Winchelsea, has been recently enlarged, and an *Infant School* added.

Kirby Hall (now in ruins), the property of the Earl of Winchelsea, was a spacious rectangular mansion, erected or rebuilt by Sir Christopher Hatton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (see page 322). The hall was built about 1572, but the date of 1590 appears in the stables, so that it probably occupied eighteen years in its erection. The mansion consisted of two courts, each displaying much grandeur in the architecture of the several fronts, although in different styles, it having received additions in 1638 of a superb character, by Inigo Jones, the leading architect in the reign of Charles I. On the eastern side of the second or inner court was the great hall, 46 feet by 22, with an ancient oak roof. This splendid pile occupied low ground, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south east of the village.

The Manor of Kirby forms part of the parishes of Gretton and Bulwick, the N. and N.W. parts of the house belonging to the former; and the S. and S.E. to the latter parish. Bridges tells us that in his time "the gardens were stocked with a great variety of exotic plants, and adorned with a wilderness composed of almost the whole variety of English trees, and ranged in elegant order. Where the mount now is," continues he, "a cart-load of bones was dug up twenty years since." The same learned historian tells us that the house was originally built by the Stafford family, from their crest, a boar's head out of a ducal coronet, and Humfre Stafford on several parts of it. At all events it is certain that if it was not entirely built by Sir Christopher Hatton, it was very much enlarged and ornamented by him. In the Domesday survey the manor is called Churchberie, but was afterwards changed to Kirkby, and since to Kirby. A great portion of the lands here were given by Joane Engayne, in 1297, to the Abbey of Fineshade, and after the suppression of that house, in the reign of Henry VIII., were granted to John Lord Russell. In the eighteenth of Elizabeth (1575) it passed from John Stafford, Esq. to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knt., and lineally descended through his adopted heir to the Earl of Winchelsea, the present proprietor.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Uppingham at 9.20 A.M., and are despatched at 2.45 P.M.—3.45 during summer months.

Barwell Thomas, slater
 Barwell William, shoemaker
 Chambers Mr John
 Colwell Robert, grocer
 Eastland Miss Eliza, schoolmrs.
 Essam Mr Francis
 Forster Rev. Maynard Shaw,
 B. A. curate
 Goode Jacob, wood-dealer
 Gregory Mrs Sarah, postmrs.
 Hilton Rev. Edward (Baptist)
 Ireland Hannah, baker
 Ireson Mrs Betsey, shopkeeper
 Lenton Mr Henry
 Lloyd George Thos. netmaker
 Loveday Matthew, collar and
 harness maker
 Marsh Mrs Mary Jane
 Morris Samuel, shopkeeper
 Myers Thomas, fellmonger &
 parchment-maker
 Preston Jno. vict. *Hutton's Arms*
 Pridmore Robt. & Wm. masons
 Pruden John, beerhouse

Richmond Danl. wheelwt. &c.
 Readyhoof, Robert, tailor
 Rooke Thos. land agent to the
 Earl of Winchelsea
 Satchell Wm. maltstr & btchr.
 Shawley James, shoemaker
 Smith Josiah & Son, blkamths.
 Sneath Jonath. vict. *White Hart*
 Spendlove John Bamford, shoe-
 maker
 Spendlove Jph. grcr. & btchr.
 Spriggs Sam. whlwrt. & crpntr.
 Streather Jas. mason & par. clk.
 Warner Chas. Enos, tailor and
 shopkeeper
 Warner Thomas, shoemaker
 White Rev. Arthur, M. A.
 vicar, surrogate
 Whitmee, Samuel, vict. *Talbot*
 Whitworth Gaius, bkr. & beerh.
 Whitworth John, miller
 Woodcock Wm. baker & drpr.
 Wootton William, blacksmith
 Wootton William, beerhouse

Wright Joseph, butcher
Farmers and Graziers.
*(Marked * are Yeomen.)*
 Addison Jeremiah, *Brookfield*
 Bamford William
 Chapman Thomas
 Clarke Mrs
 Heard William
 Ireland Miss Hannah
 Layton William
 *Myers Thomas
 Roach John
 Rooke Samuel Rigg
 Satchell Thomas
 Satchell William
 Satchell William, jun.
 *Sculthorpe James
 Spencer John
 Spendlove James
 Spendlove Jonathan
 Stubbs Joseph
 Tee Thomas
 *Wolston Thomas

HARRINGWORTH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Laxton on the east, by the river Welland, which divides it from Rutlandshire, on the north, by Gretton on the west, and by Kirby and Deene on the south. It contains 3307 acres; its population in 1801 was 404; in 1831, 358; in 1841, 358; in 1851, 368; in 1861, 360; and in 1871, 365 souls. The rateable value is £5692; and the gross estimated rental £6414. The soil is principally of a light description, and the grazing and meadow land is excellent. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tryon of Bulwick Hall is lord of the manor, and owner of very nearly the whole of the land. There are about 250 acres of woodland in the parish.

Manor.—The Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, held 5 hides of land here at the time of the Norman survey, which were then rated at £10. In the Confessor's reign they were the freehold of Turchil. In the reign of Henry II. Harringworde was held of the fee of David, King of Scotland. In Henry III.'s time this manor was in the possession of the family of Cantilupe, from which it passed to the La Zouches, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William la Zouche was lord of Harringworth, which he held of the Honor of Huntingdon. Sir William la Zouche, knight, in the tenth of Richard II. (1386), obtained a licence to enclose and make a castle of his manor-house here, with the liberty of holding an annual fair for three days, beginning on the eve of St John Baptist (23d of June), and a weekly market on Tuesday. In the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth (1586), Edward Lord Zouche was one of those who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay Castle. The male issue of the family failing in the reign of James I., this manor was sold to the family of Foxley, of whom it was soon after purchased by Abraham Tryon, Esq., whose lineal descendant, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Tryon, is the present possessor. The ancient manor-house, now a farm-house, stands a little north-east of the church.

The Village of Harringworth, which is large and scattered, is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Welland, about 5½ miles east by north of Rockingham. The centre of the village forms an open square, in which stands the ancient market cross, in a good state of preservation.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and tower, surmounted by a spire, containing five bells. It is in a state of good repair; the interior was reseeded some few years ago, and the chancel is divided from the nave by a neat wooden screen. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £11, 15s., returned at £133, 8s., and now worth about £174 per annum. The

dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford, are the patrons, and the Rev. Fred. Henry M. Blaydes, M.A., is the incumbent. There are several very fine monuments in this church, belonging to the Tryon family.

A *Chantry* was founded and endowed here for two priests, "who should daily celebrate divine service in the chapel of All Saints at Harringworth," by William La Zouche, in the thirty-third of Edward I. (1304). This was a free chapel, we presume, attached to the manorial residence, in which several of the ancient lords of Harringworth were buried. *The Vicarage House*, a good building, stands north of the church.

The School, which is chiefly supported by funds from the charity estates and children's pence, was built by the late Mr Tryon of Bulwick, who expended £50 received from the School Building Society of London to aid him in its erection, and in the purchase of books for the school. The *Charity Estates* of the parish consist of 51a. 14p. of land purchased with the several bequests of James Tryon, Esq. (£100), Charles Tryon, Esq. (£200), Mrs Eliz. Gardiner, and the Rev. John Palmer. The rents amount to about £104, 10s. per annum, £45 of which is paid to the schoolmaster, and the balance is appropriated to the poor and the apprenticing of poor boys belonging to the parish.

In the village is a small *Congregational Chapel*, erected in 1867.

Letters are received through Uppingham at 9.30 A.M., and the Letter-box is cleared at 4.40 P.M.

Andrew Thomas, shoemaker	Johnson Robert, carpenter	Cant Griffin
Barker Wm. schoolm. & par. clk.	Johnson Thomas, carpenter	Cant John Thomas
Blaydes Rev. Frederick Henry	Martin Osmond, gamekeeper	Cant Robert
Marvel, M.A. vicar	Munton Jno. Boughton, butcher	Dams John
Bradshaw Mrs Sarah, blacksm.	and grazier	Dickens William, <i>Park Lodge</i>
& shopkeeper	Ripplin Robert, baker	Drake John Thomas
Cooke Mrs R. draper & grocer	Sneath Thos. vict. <i>Swan</i>	Green Benjamin
Dams William, stonemason	Taylor John, carpenter	Hodges William
Drake Miss Charlotte	Farmers and Graziers.	Measures Charles, <i>Lodge</i>
Harris George, baker, grocer,	Bradshaw Wm. <i>Manor House</i>	Ward Robert
maltster, and beer retailer	Buzzard John	Wyman Griffin Cant

LAXTON PARISH,

Within the limits of Rockingham Forest, is bounded on the north and west by Wakerley, Harringworth, and Deene, and on the south and east by Bulwick and Fineshade. It contains 1279 acres, of the rateable value of £1255; the gross estimated rental is £1430; and its population in 1801 was 204; in 1831, 188; in 1841, 136; in 1851, 143; in 1861, 119; and in 1871, 103 souls. The soil is various, and Lord Carbery is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole. In Domesday book this parish is called Lastone, and in the account of hides, in the reign of Henry II., Lexington.

Manor.—This lordship consisted of 1½ hide of land, which was held of the Crown by William de Engayne, at the time of the general survey. In the preceding reign it was the freehold of Turulf, and rated at 10s., but it was now advanced to 30s. In the reign of Henry II., Vitalis Engayne held this estate, and from henceforth the capital manor descended to the family of Engayne. From the Engaynes it was carried in marriage to the family of Cheyne, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheyne, carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Vaux, baron of Harrowdon. It was afterwards in the hands of the Stafford family, and is now in the possession of George Patrick Percy Evans Freke, seventh baron Carbery, eldest son of the late P. Evans Freke, Esq., by Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Dr Harvey, and nephew of the sixth Lord, born 1801; succeeded his uncle in 1845; married in 1852 Harriet, daughter of Lieut-General Shuldharn; is J.P. for Co. Cork. *Seats*—Castle Freke, Ross Carbery, County Cork, Ireland, and Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire. *Heir Presumptive*—his brother the Hon. Fenton John, raised to the rank of a Baron's son by Royal warrant in 1845.

The Village of Laxton, which is small, is distant 8½ miles N.W. of Oundle.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints (supposed to stand on the highest

ground in the county), is a handsome structure, partly in the Early English and partly in the Perpendicular styles, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and square tower surmounted by a spire, containing one bell. The old church, which was in a dilapidated state, was thoroughly restored, with the exception of the tower, in 1867, at the sole expense of Lord Carbery and his family, at a cost of £1600. It was fitted up with handsome carved open oak sittings, together with a handsome pulpit of carved oak lined with crimson cloth, a reading desk, chancel stalls, and altar rails of carved oak, and a neat font, of Caen stone, was placed at the west end of the south aisle. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, rated at £20 and returned at £100. The patronage is vested in Lord Carbery, and the Rev. William John Pattinson, LL.B., is the incumbent. *The Vicarage House*, near the church, has been much improved by the present vicar. All the children of the poor are educated and clothed at the Free School by Lady Carbery.

Laxton Hall, the seat of Lord Carbery, stands near the village, and was built from a design by J. H. Repton; it has a fine portico of the Ionic order; the vestibule, erected from a design by Dance, is nearly square, but rises in a spherical ceiling, terminated by a circular lantern. The hall contains a good collection of pictures, chiefly by the old masters.

Post-Office.—Samuel Wooton, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Uppingham at 9.45 A.M., and are despatched per messenger at 3.45 P.M.

Armstrong Mrs Mary
Carbery The Rt. Hon. Lord,
Laxton Hall, & Castle Freke,
Ross Carbery, Ireland
Hercock George, farm bailiff

Hercock Stephen, gamekeeper
Pattinson Rev. Wm. Jno. LL.B.
vicar
Royce Wm. farmer & grazier

Sewell Jno. Jackson, far. & gr.
Sharman Thos. gardener, *Hall*
Templer Mrs Martha, vict.
Stafford Knot
Wootton Sam. blacksmith, P.O.

NEWTON PARISH.

Newton, or *Newton-in-the-Willows*, is bounded on the east and south by Geddington and Weekley, on the west by Rushton, and on the north by Little Oakley. It contains 1153 acres, of the rateable value of £1899, 3s., and the gross estimated rental is £2040. The population in 1801 was 104; in 1831, 111; in 1841, 103; in 1851, 97; in 1861, 84; and in 1871, 70 souls. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor and principal owner. This lordship was enclosed by the family of Tresham, in the reign of James I., when by tradition there was a tumultuous riot of the country people, and many lives lost. Here were formerly two adjacent villages, called Great and Little Newton, the latter of which, with its church, has long since been demolished.

Manor.—Gunfrid de Gioches held 3 virgates, 1½ bovate; Eustachius held 3 hides, and the Countess Judith 6 virgates and 2 bovates of land here, at the time of the general survey. The whole was valued at 62s. Newton, for several reigns, was in the hands of various possessors, without being considered an independent manor. In the reign of Richard II. it passed from the Colpepers to the family of Mulso, who held it for several generations, and from whom it passed to the Treshams. In the thirtieth of Henry VIII. (1538), John Tresham, Esq., died seized of the manors of Great and Little Newton, and from this family they passed by purchase to Sir John Langham, Bart. In 1715, Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., sold them to the Duke of Montagu, whose lineal descendant, the Duke of Buccleuch, is the present possessor.

The Village of Newton is extremely small, and situate about 3½ miles north by east of Kettering. There were formerly two chapels here, one appropriated to each township, and supplied by two chaplains; but in 1449 they were united, and one chaplain appointed to officiate in each alternately. These were originally members of Geddington Church, and part of the possessions of Pipwell Abbey.

The Church, dedicated to St Faith, is a stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, south porch, and a square tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing

one bell. It was not originally the parish church of Newton, but the private family chapel of the Treshams, whose residence was in the field adjoining, close to where the dovecote now stands. The church was restored in 1858, and enlarged by the addition of the chancel; the nave was roofed and entirely restored by the Duke of Buccleuch; the chancel, which was built by the late incumbent, contains five stained glass windows by Clayton & Bell. The brass at the chancel steps, bearing date 1400, is in memory of John Mulsho, of Buckinghamshire, gentleman, who married into the Tresham family; the alabaster tomb is in memory of Richard Tresham, and his wife Isabel, date 1433. The living is a donative united to Little Oakley, value £40 per annum, in the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch, and incumbency of the Rev. Vaughan Charles Turner, who resides at Little Oakley.

Bagshaw farmer	Levi : Boughton,	Bell William and Samuel, farmers	Walpole Mrs Susannah, farmer and miller, <i>Newton Mill</i>
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OAKLEY GREAT PARISH

Is bounded on the south by Newton, on the east by Little Oakley, on the west by Pipwell, and on the north by Carlton. It contains 2413 acres; its population in 1801 was 189; in 1831, 204; in 1841, 225; in 1851, 123; in 1861, 195; and in 1871, 200 souls. The rateable value is £2930; and the gross estimated rental £3197. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light gravelly land, and the principal proprietor is Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., who is also the lord of the manor. Harper's Brook, a boundary of Rockingham Forest, runs through the lordship. Part of Pipwell is in this parish.

Manor.—The Countess Judith had 1½ hide and half a virgate of land here, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the Confessor's time, it was the freehold of Bondi, and valued at 20s., but was now advanced to 30s. In the reign of Henry II., there were 2½ hides here and in Newton, of the fee of King David of Scotland. This manor was subsequently held in moieties by various possessors. In the eleventh of Charles I. (1635), Sir Thomas Brooke, Knight, was lord of Great Oakley. Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., the present proprietor, is the son of Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart. He was born in 1801; succeeded in 1858; married in 1829 Catherine, youngest daughter of the second Lord Sondes of Rockingham Castle; educated at Rugby and Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., 1822; M.A., 1835; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1826; is a justice of the peace for the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and was high sheriff of Rutland in 1852. The first baronet, Sir Richard Brooke Supple, assumed the name of Brooke, in accordance with his uncle's will, and adopted the name of De Capell, in lieu of Supple, by royal licence. *Seats*—*Oakley Hall*, Northamptonshire; the Elms, Market Harborough; and Ahadoe, Roxborough, County Cork, Ireland. *Heir*—his son Richard Lewis, M.A., born 1831; married in 1867 Mary Grace, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Trollope, brother of Lord Kesteven.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, is an ancient edifice, partly covered with ivy, consisting of chancel, nave, south porch, and square tower containing three bells. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Weldon, returned at £30. The lord of the manor is the patron, and the Rev. Arthur Charles Tomblin, B.A., is the incumbent. In the church are several monuments to the Brooke family; the old rood screen, and several of the original open oak seats still remain.

Great Oakley Hall, the property of Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bart., and now occupied by Captain A. W. de Capell Brooke, is a little north of the village. It was erected in 1555, and is a fine square pile, nearly covered with ivy. In front of the building is a fish-pond.

Letters are received through Kettering at about 10.15 A.M., and the Letter-box closes at 3.15 P.M.

Brooke Captain Arthur W. de
Capell, *Great Oakley Hall*
Ballard Wm. tailor and shpkr.
Dawkins John, gardener, *Hall*
Lygo Wm. vict. *Spread Eagle*
Pain James, miller
Patrick John, gamekeeper
Riddle Thomas, carpenter
Tebbot William, vet. surgeon

Tebbot William, blacksmith
Tomblin Rev. Arthur Charles,
B.A. vicar
Woolston John, parish clerk
Woolston John, jun. shoemkr.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bagshaw Thomas

Bagshaw William, *Grange*
Browett John
Coales William
Colyer Thomas, *Lodge*
Lygo William, *Oakley Hay*
Moore Jonathan
Sheffield Mrs. Eliz., *Snatchill Lodge*
Sheffield Jas. *Lyceden Lodge*

OAKLEY LITTLE PARISH.

Oakley Little or Parva, so named to distinguish it from Great Oakley, is a small parish, adjoining the latter on the east. It is situated on low ground, and contains 723 acres, of the rateable value of £770, 10s.; gross estimated rental £876. The population in 1801 was 113; in 1831, 128; in 1841, 139; in 1851, 123; in 1861, 126; and in 1871, 131 souls. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish.

Manor.—This lordship was included with Great Oakley, in the Domesday survey, and in the reign of Henry II. there were 3 virgates here, of the fee of Montacute, in the hands of William Fitz-Alured. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Alicide Kirkeby or de Prilly was lady of this manor, and with her descendants it continued for several generations. From the Prillys it was carried in marriage to the family of Maver, from which it passed to the Caves. Edward Gate, Esq., became possessed of it in 1571, and sold it to William Montagu, Esq., fifth son of Sir Edward Montagu, lord chief-justice of the king's bench, who levied a fine of it in the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth (1581). With the lineal descendant of the noble family of Montagu it still continues. The *Manor House* stands near the church.

The Village of Little Oakley, which is very small, is about 5½ miles N.N.E. of Kettering.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is an ancient edifice in the Early English style, consisting of nave, clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and square tower containing one bell. It was restored in 1867 at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, at a cost of £1600. The chancel was rebuilt, the church partly reroofed, and reseatd with carved oak sittings, a handsome pulpit of Caen stone, and carved oak lectern and reading-desk. In the chancel are handsome monuments to the Montagu family. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, annexed to Newton-in-the-Willows, rated in the king's books at £7, 7s. 6d., and now worth £120 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is patron, and the Rev. V. C. Turner, incumbent. The east window, which is filled with stained glass, was given by Mrs Knibb, in memory of her husband, who died in 1866. *The Rectory House* was built near the site of the former one, by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1872-3, at a cost of upwards of £2000. It is a large substantial building of stone in the Elizabethan style. Here is a free Church of England *School* built in 1852, and entirely supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, and is attended by about 40 children.

The Misses Small, in 1813, left £10, the interest of which is given away in bread to the poor on Christmas-day.

Letters are received through Kettering at 9.30 A.M., and the Wall Box is cleared at 4.10 A.M.

Austin James, cottager
Chapman Edward, fellmonger
Latimer Mrs Hannah, shopkpr.
Murdin Mrs Ann, beerhouse

Norton Daniel, hurdle-maker
Patrick Mrs Mary Ann, schmrs.
Turner Rev. Vaughan Charles,
rector

Farmers and Graziers.
Bell George
Knibb Mrs Susan, *Manor House*
Panther George Sidney
Veasy Darcy (& road surveyor)

ROCKINGHAM PARISH.

This parish, famous for its castle and forest, is bounded on the N.W. by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire; on the N.E. by Gretton; and on the S. by Cottingham. Its area is 908 acres, of the rateable value of

£1728, and the gross estimated rental is £2002. Its population in 1801 was 213; in 1831, 296; in 1841, 219; in 1851, 261; in 1861, 211; and in 1871, 249 souls, being an increase of only 36 in seventy years. The soil is generally fertile, and George Lewis Watson, Esq., is lord of the manor, and the entire owner of the parish. The following sketch of its history is compiled from various sources, but chiefly abridged from an interesting paper entitled, "Historical and Architectural Notices of Rockingham Castle," by the Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A., the present rector.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Rockingham was in the hands of the Crown, and was returned as consisting of 1 hide; the arable land being 3 carucates and 5 villeins; six cottagers had three carucates. It had been held by Bovi, with sac and soc. In the Confessor's time it lay waste; but William ordered a castle to be built. The demesne was then valued at 26s. This hide continued in the hands of the Crown for several years; or, as Bridges says, "in those who held it by grant from the Crown." The first grant of the manor, with the fair distinct from the Castle, was made to Alianora (Eleanor of Guienne), grandmother to Henry III., in 1224. In the same year we find from an entry in the "Close Rolls," that the profits arising from fairs and markets in those days must have been very considerable; for William de Insula (de Lisle), who was then Constable of the Castle, was directed to reserve the proceeds of the fair held on the exaltation of the cross in the preceding years for the use of the King's mother, Isabella of France. In 1271, the manor was in the hands of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of Germany, who then obtained the grant of a market to be held here every Friday. The manor was possessed by Edward II. in 1315, when there was another grant for a market on Saturday; and this grant was confirmed by Edward III. to his mother Isabella, in 1329. The same king, in 1346, granted to his Queen Philippa, for her life, a certain spot in Rockingham Forest, containing sixty acres, in aid of the repairs of the castle, described as being then in a ruinous state. Subsequently, the castle, domain, and manor, with all their privileges, were confirmed to Queen Margaret, wife of Henry VI. In 1396 the custody of the lordship was granted to William Brancepath, for the term of twelve years, at the annual rent of £4, 2s. 1d.

In 1464, the fourth year of his reign, Edward IV. settled the manor of Rockingham on Elizabeth his queen. In 1485, Henry VII. confirmed to John Lord Welles the office of constable and steward of the castle, lordship, and manor of Rockingham, and the office of master forester, and of all the parks within the forest. In 1551 the manor was conferred on Edward Lord Clinton; and in 1598 it was given by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Lord Burleigh. In the thirteenth of James I. (1616) the manor came into the possession of Edward Watson, who married the daughter of Everard Digby of Stoke Dry; and in the seventeenth of the same reign (1619), the park was granted to George Marquis of Buckingham, who passed it in the same year to Lewis Watson, Esq., who, on the 23d of June 1621, was created a baronet. In the fourteenth of Charles I. (1639), this Sir Lewis had the manor conferred upon him, and being a zealous royalist, garrisoned the castle for the service of the king, who in consideration of his loyalty, created him on June 1st, 1645, Baron Rockingham of Rockingham Castle. (The inscription on his tomb in the chancel of the church gives 1644 as the date of the creation.) His only son Edward married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, and had issue, Lewis, created by George I., in 1714, Viscount Sondes and Earl of Rockingham. The titles devolved in 1745 upon his brother Thomas, who, dying in the following year, the earldom became extinct, but the barony came to his cousin, Thomas Watson Wentworth, created Marquis of Rockingham, April 19, 1746. He died in 1750, and was succeeded in the estates by Lewis, son of Lord Monson and Margaret, daughter of the first Earl of Rockingham, assumed the name and arms of Watson, and was created Lord Sondes on the 20th of May 1760. From the time of Lewis, the first Lord Rockingham, this manor has been vested in the

Watson family, whose descendant, George Lewis Watson, Esq., is the present possessor.

Rockingham Forest and Castle.—On the verge of one of those ancient forests which originally covered a great portion of the northern parts of Northamptonshire, and on a lofty eminence overlooking the green vale of the Welland, stands the formerly Royal Castle of Rockingham. Its position was equally well chosen as a place of retirement and defence, being sheltered on the south-east side by deep and nearly impenetrable woods, and in the contrary direction protected by the natural acclivity of the tongue of land on which the fortress was built. This ridge, jutting out like a peninsula, from the long line of escarpments, commands a distant view up and down the valley, and a still more extensive one over the verdant and undulating heights which form its opposite horizon. The forest is said to have been anciently one of the largest in the kingdom. In the fourteenth of Edward I. (1286), it is described as extending from the town of Northampton to Stamford bridge, a distance of thirty miles; and its medium breadth, from the river Nene on the south-east to the rivers Welland and Malsell on the north-west, was about eight miles; but those limits were greatly contracted by the reduction of many new afforestations which had been made after the accession of Henry the Second.

It is very probable that the contiguity of the place to the royal demesnes originally induced the Conqueror to erect, on the confines of the forest, a castle to which he and his successors might retire, when, disencumbered of the burdens of the state, they wished to enjoy the sports of the field. And here our English sovereigns, from William I. to the last of the Plantagenets, were accustomed to repair, for the sake of following with less interrupted ardour the pleasures of the chase. It is stated by some authorities that William built this castle for the protection of the extensive iron smelting works which were then carried on in the adjacent woodlands; whilst others maintain that it was an early seat of the Britons, and had a royal residence, as its name indicates. "*Rex, Roy, and Righ* (Latin, French, and Gaelic), point to the first syllable *rock*; so that according to this etymology, Rockingham would signify the king's home." Mr Bigge, however, prefers the derivation which Mr Earle, Anglo-Saxon Professor at Oxford, has given of similar names, viz.—*Rock* (on a bed of which it stands), *ing* a meadow near water, and *ham* the dwelling place." Mr Bloxam, an antiquarian of deep research, seems to favour this opinion. He supposes that Rockingham, like many other mediæval castles, was erected on the site of an ancient British fastness, whose works are more apparent on the north side where the slope of the hill is terraced. The partiality of King John and his successors for the pleasures of the hunting field are well known; the former more especially seems to have delighted to resort here. He visited the castle once and sometimes twice and thrice every year of his reign; and besides these royal visits, Henry III. and the three first Edwards frequently resorted to Rockingham Castle. Edward III. attested more than twenty writs here between 1334 and 1354, and here, too, on the 24th August 1375, the truce concluded at Bruges, between this monarch and Charles V. of France, was duly ratified. The castle was placed, during the absence of the king, in the custody of constables, officially appointed, and who usually held the office for three years, generally during the king's pleasure, and sometimes for life. This privilege was considered so honourable, that it was only confided to persons of high rank and military renown. In 1214, preparatory to his annual visit to this castle, King John, according to his usual custom of having wine sent before him, ordered five casks of the best that could be found in London to be despatched into Northants for his use; and in the ninth of Henry III. (1224), the sheriff of Northampton is charged to pay for the transit of ten casks to Northampton, ten to Rockingham, three to Gedding-ton, and two to Cliffe, for the royal table. By command of King John (April 30, 1215), two cross-bow men, Peter de Barr and Nicholas de Hugesvill, were placed in the Castle of Rockingham for its defence, and allowed each sixpence a day for their services. Permission to hunt in the royal forest was seldom

granted to a subject, and was so highly valued that even when the Crown granted a manor to one of its vassals, the king reserved this privilege to himself; and with such strictness was this forest preserved, and its laws enforced, that in 1256 four men are returned as being confined in the castle and fined two marks for trespassing; and in 1218 one Richard Trussell was fined for merely taking his dogs through the forest.

The castle contains an interesting collection of fire-arms and swords, with many interesting objects of art, and numerous family and other pictures; and in the old hall, among other relics, are two ancient coffers or treasure chests; one of the date of King John, which has never left the castle since the days when it was his favourite hunting-seat; the other is of the date of Henry V.

Leland, writing in 1545, thus describes the castle as it existed in his time. "The castle of Rockingham standith on the toppe of an hille, right stately, and hath a mighty diche. The kepe is exceeding fair and strong, and on the waulles be certain strong towers. The lodgings that were within the area of the castelle be discovered (*i.e.* uncovered), and faul to rune. One thing in the waulles of the castle is much to be noted; that they be embattled on booth, so that, if the area of the castelle were won by coming in at either of the two greate gates of the castelle, yet the keepers of the waulles might defend the castelle. I marked that there is a strong touere in the area of the castelle, and from it, over the dungeon dike, is a drawbridge to the dungeon touere." The present aspect of the castle is very different from what it was in Leland's day; but it still recalls, especially in its entrance gates, the idea of the military defences of the middle ages. The archway, flanked by two bastion towers, with its long-extending curtain walls on either side, retains all the features of the period of its original erection in the reign of Edward I.; and some Norman carving worked into the walls carries back its historical associations to a yet earlier period. The great court or entrance, originally the outer bailey, and partly of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, is now inhabited. The entrance doorway, with its equilateral arch, and deep mouldings and shafts, the opposite door communicating with an inner court, and the massive chimney, which is buttressed out from the present hall, and which no doubt was the ancient one, together with the existence of two windows of the same period, lately discovered, all tend to indicate that the whole of the great hall of the castle is of the same date. At the extreme end of an old enclosure is the mound on which originally rose the massive keep, strengthened with double embattled walls and numerous towers (alluded to by Leland, as standing in his day), but with the exception of the steps leading to it on both sides. There are no traces of it discernible. The whole of this enclosure, containing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is bounded by the old wall once nearly nine feet thick, some portions of which still remain; and beyond this is what was once the tilting ground, bounded on the south by a moat, and further on by a second moat, and surrounded by trees, a fine avenue of which (limes) still remains.

The first notice of payments from the Crown towards expenses at Rockingham Castle occurs on the Great Pipe Roll in the second of Henry II. (1156), when there is an entry of £4, 11s. 3d. for fixed payments for the porter and two watchmen; and there are also other entries for keeping the vineyard at Rockingham, and a charge for procuring vines in the thirty-first of Henry I. (1130). By an inquisition in the ninth of Henry V. (1440), the vineyard was worth 4s. per annum. Whenever the monarch visited this place during his sojourn, his horses had right of herbage in the pastures bordering on the river Welland, and the constable of the castle shared the same privilege. But we learn from the Hundred Rolls, that the Abbot of Peterborough gradually deprived the Crown of these rights, so that at the inquisition held, fourth of Edward I. (1266), they had become lost. The same authority tells us that a priest was appointed to the chapel of St Leonard, within the castle, to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the souls of the deceased monarchs, for which duty the sheriff of the county was charged to pay him 40s. a year. An important council was assembled here

by William Rufus, son and successor of the Conqueror, consisting of the abbots, bishops, and nobility of England, to settle the misunderstanding then in agitation between him and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the right of investiture. The council sat on Midlent Sunday, March 11th 1095, in the chapel within the castle. The bishops, it is said, advised Anselm not to insist on any reservation of his rights on the ground of spiritual authority; but on his still refusing to compromise the freedom of the church by yielding a higher allegiance, in spiritual matters, to the king than to Pope Urban II., they renounced him as their archbishop.

The Village of Rockingham is situated on the declivity of a hill in the midst of the forest, and near the junction of the three counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland. It is distant 9 miles north from Kettering, and about 20 north by north-east from Northampton. The market, originally established here in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., as stated above, has long been discontinued, but a portion of the old market-cross is still standing, and now used as a water-tank. There is a yearly fair held on the 25th of September for the sale of live stock, clothes, and general merchandise.

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, stands on an elevated position, close to the castle walls. It is in the Decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south mortuary chapel, and a square tower, with octagonal top, containing one bell. In 1845, through the munificence of the Hon. Richard Watson, the interior of the church was refitted with open seats. The windows were replaced by pointed ones of the Late Decorated character, and the tower added. The church suffered severely, the tower being entirely destroyed, during the Civil War, whilst the castle was being bombarded by the parliamentary troops under Fairfax. The chancel was restored in 1863 by the rector, when the roof was replaced by one of a high pitch, covered with Colly Weston slate, and panelled internally. In the same year the mortuary chapel was added by the patron, G. L. Watson, Esq. It is entered by an arch from the chancel, and the monuments belonging to the Rockingham family have been transferred here from the floor and walls of the chancel; the removal of a large monument on the north side gave place to the insertion of two arches and piers, of Early Decorated character; and the north aisle was opened to the chancel. A new east window was inserted in place of the one formerly in that position; and this was removed into the newly-erected chapel, together with the memorial window of the "Ascension," in stained glass inserted, in 1853, to the memory of the Hon. Richard Watson, by his widow. The new east window is also filled with stained glass, and is the gift of Mr and Mrs Watson; the centre light contains "the Crucifixion," that on the left "the Agony," the one on the right "the Women at the Tomb;" and beneath are smaller panels, the subjects being "the Nativity," "Baptism," and "First Miracle of our Lord." There is a handsome altar cloth of velvet, in embroidery and gold, the gift and work of the Hon. Mrs Watson in 1853. At the same time a handsome brass communion desk was presented by Mr Watson. The chapel contains all the monuments formerly in the chancel, with the exception of two of large dimensions; that on the south side is to the memory of Lewis, first Earl of Rockingham, who died in 1723, and Katharine Lady Rockingham, who died in 1695. On the opposite side is the monument of Anna Baroness Rockingham, and daughter of Lord Strafford, wife of the second Baron Rockingham, who died in 1695. The monuments in the chapel commence with the recumbent figures in alabaster of Edward Watson and his wife, the daughter of Kenelm Digby of Stoke Dry. On the floor immediately behind is the full-sized figure in white marble of Arabella Oxenden, who died in 1734, second daughter of Edward, second Baron Rockingham; on the south the centre monument is to the memory of Margaret Watson, who died in 1713, fourth daughter of the second Lord Rockingham, and was erected by the above Arabella Oxenden to the memory of her sister; the figure is of full size, under a canopy pointing to a skull at her feet, round which a serpent is entwining itself. The remaining are mural tablets, in

white and black or grey marble of different sizes, including those to the memory of the first, second, and third Lords Sondes, together with that of Grace Pelham, wife of the second Lord Sondes, and Elizabeth Milles, wife of the third Lord Sondes. The vault in which the remains of most of the above are deposited is now approached from the outside, the entrance from the chancel being closed.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £10, 2s. 3½d., and now worth £150. It is endowed with £200 private benefactions, and £200 royal bounty; is in the patronage of George Lewis Watson, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A. Rev. J. F. Mercer, M.A., is the curate.

Here is a *National School* for both sexes, erected by the Hon. R. Watson in 1842, and a house for the master and mistress, erected by George Lewis Watson, Esq., in 1858.

For the charities belonging to this parish, see the table prefixed to the hundred.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank—Josiah Smith, sub-postmaster. Letters from Leicester at 7.30 A.M., despatched at 5.35 P.M.

Bigge Rev. Harry John, M.A. rector and rural dean	Jones Mrs M. vict. <i>Sondes Arms</i> Mercer Rev. J. F. M.A. curate	Watson George Lewis, Esq. J.P. <i>Rockingham Castle</i>
Brown John, bailiff, &c. to G. L. Watson, Esq.	Miller Charles, blacksmith Redshaw Miss Adel. dressmkr.	Farmers and Graziers. Baines John Laxton (& baker)
Jerrom Jabez, schoolmaster	Porter William, carpenter	Branson, John
Jones Frederick, butcher	Sharpe Edw. mnger. gas-works Smith Josiah, grocer, P.-O.	Jones Mrs Mary Marchant William

Carrier.—John Wright, to Kettering on *Friday*, and Uppingham *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

STANION PARISH.

Stanion, or Stanien, is bounded on the east and south by Brigstock, on the west by Little Oakley, and on the north by Corby and Weldon. It contains 1550 acres; its population in 1801 was 248; in 1831, 313; in 1841, 334; in 1851, 365; in 1861, 351; and in 1871, 340 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2336, and the gross estimated rental £2568. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light gravelly land, and the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre (lady of the manor), and the Duke of Buccleuch are the principal land-owners. Here are some good stone quarries for building purposes. In Willow Spring Close, near the village, were found some Roman pavements some years since.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Bishop of Constance had 1½ virgate of land here, which Edwin held of him. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 32d., and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 10s. There was likewise 1½ virgate here, a member of Brigstock, at the same time. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Henry de Dene was lord of the manor. From the family of Dene it passed to the Tindales and Littons. In the sixth of Henry VIII. (1514), William Litton sold it to Sir Robert Brudenell, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, from whom it lineally descended to the late Earl of Cardigan. The Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre is the present possessor.

The Village of Stanion, which is small, stands on the road from Brigstock to Kettering, about 6 miles S.E. from the latter town.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, consists of a nave and side aisles, south porch, chancel, and a square tower, surmounted by a very fine spire, containing four bells. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brigstock, and in the deanery of Weldon. The patronage is vested in the Duke of Cleveland, and the Rev. J. P. Sandilands, B.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure.

Here is a *National School*, built by the late Earl of Cardigan, who subscribed £20 per annum towards its support, and which sum is contributed by the Countess, the vicar adding £5; the Duke of Buccleuch gives £10, and a few of the inhabitants £8 per annum. There is a *clothing club* in the village, from

which each subscriber of 8s. 8d. receives goods of the value of 15s. 6d., the difference being added by the Countess of Cardigan and de Lancastre, who is a great benefactress to the poor of this parish.

Letters are received here through the Thrapston Post-Office at 8.15 A.M., and the Wall-Box is cleared at 4 P.M.

Bell Charles, vict. <i>Cardigan Arms</i> , and farmer	Binder Edward, grocer & baker	Vickers William, carpenter
Bell Henry, hurdle-maker	Drage George, grocer & baker	Farmers and Grainers.
Bell Henry, cottager	Hector Nathaniel, carpenter	Abbott William
Bell Henry, jun. hurdle-maker	Jinks Henry, butcher and vict.	Bell William (and corn merchant and maltster)
Bell Mr Robert	<i>Lord Nelson</i>	Berry Francis John
Bell Thomas, timber merchant and charcoal burner	Jinks Mr Robert	Boraden John
Bell Thomas, hurdle-maker	Meadows & Co. tanners & curriers	Brampton Wm. <i>Manor House</i>
Bell William, miller, <i>Stanton Mill</i> (and farmer)	Moors William, schoolmaster	Harres George, h. <i>Brewood, Staffordshire</i>
	Stanger Matthew, gamekeeper	
	Tirrell Adam, farm bailiff	
	Vickers James, carpenter	

STOKE ALBANY PARISH.

This parish formerly gave name to the hundred of Stoke, now a part of Corby hundred, and the addition of Albany is from the family of Albini, the ancient possessors. Its boundaries are formed by Wilbarston on the east, Desborough on the south, Brampton on the west, and Ashley on the north. It contains 1656 acres. Its population in 1801 was 377; in 1831, 339; in 1841, 362; in 1851, 319; in 1861, 344; and in 1871, 347 souls. The gross estimated rental is £3028, and the rateable value £2853. The soil varies from a strong cold clay to a light clayey and stony land, on a substratum of limestone. George Lewis Watson, Esq. (lord of the manor), Rowland Hunt, Esq., Mrs Davies, Mrs Scott, and Mr John C. Lefevre, are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—Robert de Toden, a noble Norman, to whom the Conqueror gave several lordships, in this and other counties, held 3 hides of land here, at the time of the general survey. There was a mill of the annual rent of 12d., and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 40s. William de Albini, his grandson, held this manor in the reign of Henry II., and from his descendants it passed in marriage to Robert de Roos, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Roos was lord of Stoke. It subsequently passed through the families of Hastings, Griffin, and others, and through the Earls of Rockingham to the present possessor.

The Village of Stoke Albany is seated on high ground, about five miles S.W. from Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to St Alban, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and square tower, containing five bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1872, at a cost of £1600, raised by subscription, and a fund saved from the town estate. The chancel and south aisle were newly roofed, and the chancel floored with Minton's tiles, and furnished with open seats; a carved oak pulpit on a base of Bath-stone, and a carved oak lectern were also added. The church is heated on Porritt's system, with hot air. In the chancel are a sedilia and a fine piscina. The living is a rectory annexed to Wilbarston, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s., and now worth £300 per annum, or £580 including Wilbarston. George Lewis Watson, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. William R. P. Waudby, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1798 for land. *The Rectory House*, a substantial stone building situated near the church, was erected in 1871 at a cost of £2500, by the rector, and a grant from Queen Anne's bounty.

The School, a good stone building, with Bath-stone dressings, and a teacher's residence attached, was erected in 1871, by Mrs Davies, to the memory of her father, the late Richard Buckby Humfrey, Esq.

The Manor House, now a farmhouse, has some windows in it of an Early

English character, and is supposed to be a part of a Catholic church or chapel. In front of the house is a font, found by workmen engaged in digging foundations for farm buildings.

Stoke Albany House, the property of Mrs Davies, and at present occupied by General Cotton, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1838. It is delightfully situated, about a quarter of a mile S.E. of the village, and surrounded by plantations and pleasure grounds.

Charities.—The Town Estate, consisting of 12 acres, lets for £56, 7s. 5d per annum. Fras. Parker, in 1783, left 10s. per annum to the poor of Stoke.

Letters through Market Harborough. Pillar-box cleared at 4.10 P.M.

Adkins John, stonemason	Phillips Geo. vict. <i>White Hart</i>	Broughton William
Barlow Saml. stonemason and vict. <i>White Horse</i>	Slatter Miss Emily Sarah	Clarke William
Crane Edw. butch. & vict. <i>Talbot</i>	Swingler William, woodman	Fox Joseph
Cotton General Corbet	Waudby Rev. William R. P. M.A. rector	Harding John
Deacon Josiah, carptr. & wheelw.	Farmers and Graziers.	Platt Thomas
Franklin Miss Frances, schlmis.	Blockley James, <i>Manor House</i>	Rowlatt John, <i>Lodge</i>
Harding Wm. carptr. & wheelw.		Scott Mrs Mary Ann
Jarvis James, shopkeeper		Smith John, <i>Lodge</i>

SUTTON BASSET PARISH.

Sutton Basset, formerly a hamlet in Weston by Welland, is bounded on the east by Ashley, on the south by Dingley, and on the west and north by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire. It contains 724a. 2r. 32p. of land, of the rateable value of £1454, and its gross estimated rental is £1628. The population in 1801 was 189; in 1831, 139; in 1841, 179; in 1851, 129; in 1861, 147; and in 1871, 161 souls. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the greater part of the parish is in grass. The principal owners are William Parker, Esq., Rev. — Allington, Rev. Samuel Danby, Mr John Sedgley, Messrs Wm. and James Tebbatt, and Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

Manor.—Robert de Buci held 1½ hide at the time of the general survey. Before the Conquest it was rated at 15s., but it was then advanced to 21s. 4d. In the reign of Henry II., Richard Basset was possessed of this and the neighbouring manors of Weston and Little Weldon, and it continued afterwards with the owners of Weston. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was in the hands of the Griffin family.

The Village of Sutton Basset is small, and stands on low ground, about three miles N.E. from Market Harborough.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave, chancel, and bell turret, in which is one bell. The building, which is small, was formerly a chapel of ease to Weston. It was restored in 1861, all the main features of its original Norman architecture having been carefully preserved; and new open oak sittings, pulpit, reading-desk, lectern, altar rails, and handsome font of Caen stone were added. The living is a vicarage annexed to that of Weston by Welland, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Samuel Danby, B.D. There are 31a. 2r. 24p. of glebe land, but the living is worth only £70 per annum.

Letters are received through Market Harborough.

Barron Wm. vict. <i>Queen's Head</i>	Farmers and Graziers.	Sedgley John (and maltster)
Faulkner William, carpenter	Ashwell —	Sedgley William Clark
Pitts Henry, shoemaker		Tebbatt Wm. & Jas. (yeomen)

WAKERLEY PARISH

Is bounded by Duddington on the east, by Kingscliffe and Fineshade on the south, Harringworth on the west, and by the river Welland on the north. It contains 1797 acres; its population in 1801 was 194; in 1831, 218; in 1841,

216; in 1851, 232; in 1861, 223; and in 1871, 209 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1990; and the gross estimated rental £2272. The soil is various, about half the parish is arable, and there are 484 acres of woodland. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole.

Manor.—At the time of the Norman survey, Eudo Fitz-Hubert had 2½ hides of land in Wacherlei, which, with a mill, a wood, and 12 acres of meadow, was valued at £5. In the tenth of Richard I. (1198), William de Lanvalley was lord of Wakerley; and in the forty-eighth of Henry III. (1263), John de Burgh obtained a grant of a three days fair here, beginning on the Eve of St John the Baptist. From the De Burghs this manor was carried in marriage to the De Grellys, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de la Warre was lord of it. With the de la Warres it continued till the failure of male issue in the fifth of Henry VI. (1426), when it devolved on Reginald West, who was succeeded by his son Richard, Lord de la Warre. In the fifteenth of Henry VII. (1499), it passed by fine to the Conyers' family, and in the next reign was in the possession of Richard Cecil, Esq., second son of Thomas Earl of Exeter, and in this family it still continues.

The Village of Wakerley, which is small, stands on the extreme edge of the county, on the banks of the Welland, about 7½ miles N.E. from Stamford.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is partly in the Early English and Decorated Styles, and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles, north porch, tower and spire containing three bells. One arch between the chancel and the nave is Early Norman. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £11, 12s. 6d.; returned in 1831 at the net value of £100; in the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Holmes, B.A. The *Rectory House* stands about the centre of the village.

A small bequest by the Rev. Matthew Snow, of the annual value of £3, is applied to the purchase of Bibles, prayer-books, and books for the library.

Letters are received here through the Stamford Post-Office.

Hill William, blacksmith
Holmes Rev. Edw. B.A. rector
Johnson William, wheelwright
Munton Isaac, gamekeeper
Pepper John Barron, butcher

Pepper Wm. vict. *Exeter Arms*
Skinner Henry, stonemason
Wadkin Robert, parish clerk
Wilson Daniel Wade, baker
and shopkeeper

Farmers and Graziers.
Bradshaw Mrs Mary and Henry
Clarke John Anthony Pepper
Dawson Richard
Gill William

WEEKLEY PARISH

Is bounded by Brigstock and Grafton on the east, by Warkton and Kettering on the south and west, and by Geddington on the north. It contains 1540 acres of the rateable value of £2693; and the gross estimated rental is £2935. Its population in 1801 was 253; in 1831, 273; in 1841, 271; in 1851, 265; in 1861, 268; and in 1871, 245 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay, but there is some good arable and grazing land in the parish, and the Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor and principal proprietor. Weekley, or as it was anciently called Wikele, or Wicklei, is so named from its situation on the river Ise. Wike and Wickey denoting a reach or bend of a river, and Lee a place.

Manor.—There were 2½ hides of land here, in the hands of the Crown, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. There was a mill of the yearly rent of 44d., and the whole was rated at £6. In the reign of Richard I. Roger de Duston held this manor, and from this family it passed in marriage to the Vavasours, who held it of the Crown by knight's service. From the Vavasours it was carried in marriage to the Langefields, and from this family it passed to St Bernard Brocus, jun., Kt. Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII., purchased this estate in 1528. His grandson, Sir Edward, was K.B. at the coronation of James I., by whom he was created Lord Montagu of Boughton,

29th June 1621, which title became extinct, in 1790, on the death of the last Duke of Montagu, whose only daughter Elizabeth married Henry Duke of Buccleuch. Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., the fifth Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and present proprietor of this and other neighbouring lordships, is Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Baron Douglas, Baron Scott of Buccleuch, Baron Scott of Witchester and Eskdale, Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, by which last two titles he holds his seat in the House of Lords. He is son of the fourth Duke, by the youngest daughter of the first Viscount Sidney. He was born in 1806, and married in 1829 the youngest daughter of the second Marquis of Bath; succeeded his father in 1819; is Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and of Roxburghshire, Colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, and Captain General of the Queen's Body Guards in Scotland. This family traces its descent through a long line of distinguished chieftains and powerful nobles, from Sir Richard le Scott, of the reign of Alexander III. of Scotland, who, as a feudal lord, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Among their ancestors is Sir Walter Scott, of Branxholme and Buccleuch, on whose deeds the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*" is founded. *Seats*—Montagu House, London; Boughton House, Northamptonshire; Forest Lodge, Perthshire; Dalkeith East Park and Smeaton, near Edinburgh; Melrose, Roxburghshire; Langholme and Drumlanrig Castles, Dumfriesshire; and Richmond, Surrey. His Grace's son and heir is William Henry Walter, Earl of Dalkeith, born in 1831, married in 1859 Louisa Jane, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn.

The Village of Weekley, which is very small, is pleasantly situated about 1½ mile east of Kettering. Near the village are vestiges of a moat, called the Hall Close, within which the ancient manor house is said to have stood.

At Castle-hedges several pavements and foundations have been turned up by the plough, and Mr William Blott, farmer, has several Roman and Saxon coins found by the late Mr Thomas Blott whilst ploughing. Weekley is well supplied with springs, in one of which, in a field near the village, stands a piece of old statuary, said to represent Moses smiting the rock.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave and side aisles, chancel, and low tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing five bells. The interior contains the monument of Lord Chief Justice Montagu, dated 1512, and other monuments to his descendants. The church was thoroughly restored, and a new *Vicarage House* erected in 1873 at a cost of about £2000 by the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Oundle, rated in the king's books at £9, os. 5d., and now worth £146 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is the patron, and the Rev. H. H. N. Howard, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes, &c., were commuted in 1807.

Charities.—Montagu's Hospital, near the church, was founded and endowed, in 1614, by Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, for the maintenance of seven poor people to be called the Master and Brethren of Weekley Hospital. These poor aged men receive 4s. per week each; and meat of the value of 13s. 9d. per week, together with fuel, is divided amongst them. Each poor man is also provided with a small garden, to which an orchard is attached. Two nurses receive 1s. 6d. each per week, and £6, 13s. 4d. is divided between them annually, but they do not reside in the hospital. The income of the charity is £131, 6s. 8d. per annum.

The Free School, endowed by the Rev. N. Latham, of Barnwell, in 1619, is further supported by the Duke of Buccleuch. Here is also an *Infant School* supported by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The other charities are—the Church land, about two acres; and three doles to the poor, amounting to £2, 18s. 10d. per annum.

Boughton is a distinct manor in this parish. "In levelling the ground for a bowling green," says Bridges, "there was found a coin of the Emperor Ves-

pasian; foundation stones of buildings, and human bones were also dug up. There is a tradition that a chapel formerly stood here." In the twentieth of Henry VIII. (1528), Robert Burdon, and Johanna his wife, conveyed this manor to Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice, and with his descendants it still continues.

Boughton House, one of the princely seats of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., stands in an extensive park well stocked with deer. The mansion was originally erected by Ralph Duke of Montagu. King William honoured the Duke with a visit at this seat on the 24th of October 1695, when his Majesty and the whole court were entertained with the greatest magnificence. Traces of the original grandeur of Boughton House are yet to be found in the noble terrace, on the principal front; but a great part of the mansion was rebuilt by John, second Duke of Montagu. It contains a fine collection of paintings, and two cartoons, said to be Raphael's, the subjects being the Holy Family and Ezekiel's vision. From the park avenues of trees branch forth, and are intersected by similar ones at different distances, and in all directions, so that the house is thus surrounded by a circumference of sixty miles of a net-work of fine shady rides. Here is also a canal nearly a mile in length. The gardens are said to have occupied above a hundred acres, and were formerly ornamented by large basins with fountains, aviaries, wildernesses, terraces, &c., and diversified by numerous statutes, vases, and other ornaments, both of marble and metal.

Archer Geo. baker & post-office
Archer Jno. vict. *Montagu Arms*
Buccleuch Duke of, K.G. P.C.
D.C.L. *Boughton House*
Eden Frederick Morton, Esq.
land agent to the Duke of
Buccleuch, *Boughton House*
Howard Rev. Henry Howard
Nimmo, M.A. vicar

Parker John, cattle dealer
Parker Stephen, shoemaker
Potter Miss Elizabeth, mistress,
Infant School
Potter Samuel, park-keeper
Shrive James, shopkeeper
Ward Charles, corn miller,
Weekley Mill
Watkins William, farm bailiff

Whitelaw John Alex. estate bñ
Wise Chas. master Free School

Farmers and Graziers.

Blott William
Chettle Griffith Roberts
Potter Richard
Smith Jonathan
Ward Charles, *Weekley Mill*

WELDON GREAT PARISH.

Weldon, or Weldon-in-the-Woods, includes the hamlet of Little Weldon, and is bounded on the east by Benefield, on the south by Stanion, on the west by Corby, and on the north by Deene. It contains, exclusive of Little Weldon, 2496 acres; its population in 1801 was 364; in 1831, 338; in 1841, 339; in 1851 (with Little Weldon), 816; in 1861, 301; and in 1871, 302 souls. Its rateable value is £2954, and the gross estimated rental £3406. Little Weldon contains 1167 acres, of the rateable value of £2451; and the gross estimated rental is £2893. Its population in 1841 was 473; in 1861, 514; and in 1871, 492 souls. Weldon consists of two separate manors, and townships, divided from each other by a little brook, and distinguished by Great and Little Weldon. This distinction occurs as early as the reign of the Conqueror. There are famous quarries of freestone in this parish. "Here," says Bridges, "are very ancient stone quarries, of so hard a texture as to admit a polish almost equal to Italian marble. Many slabs and chimney-pieces in some of the principal houses in the county are made of this stone. And if we may credit the tradition of the place, founded on the report of skilful workmen, who know the grain of this stone, Old St Paul's Cathedral, before the fire of London, was built with Weldon stone." This parish is well supplied with excellent springs. In Chapel Field, near the village, a Roman tessellated pavement, 96 feet in length and 10 in breadth, within a kind of gallery, 100 Roman feet long in front, sided by several rooms about 30 feet square, in which were similar pavements: the whole structure was a double square 100 feet by 50. There were also a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, besides some of Constantine the Great, Constans Magnentius, discovered here at the same time.

Manor.—Great Weldon contained at the time of the Domesday survey, one hide and three virgates, which were held of the Crown by Robert de Buci, and valued at 30s., and Little Weldon half a hide, rated at 20s. Hugh de Irvi held the latter lordship. The family of Basset were amongst the earliest possessors of Great Weldon, and from them it passed in marriage, in the tenth of Henry IV. (1408), to Sir Thomas Aylesbury and Sir John Knyvet. In the eighteenth of Edward IV. (1478), Henry Colet, alderman of London, levied a fine of it, and dying in the twenty-first of Henry VII. (1505), was succeeded by his son John Colet, dean of St Paul's, and the celebrated founder of St Paul's school. From this gentleman's mother it reverted to the Knyvet family, with which it continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it passed into the hands of Sir Christopher Hatton, Knt. The manor of Little Weldon came also into the possession of the Hattons, and the Earl of Winchelsea, their representative, is the present lord of both manors, and proprietor of nearly the whole parish. Here was also another manor called Griffin's manor, in Weldon, which in the reign of Charles I. was in the possession of Lord Brudenell.

The Village of Weldon, with that of Little Weldon which joins it, forms a large, straggling, but an exceedingly pleasant and picturesque village, about 4 miles E.S.E. of Rockingham, and 8 miles west from Oundle. Weldon has a charter for a market on Wednesday, now fallen into disuse; and charters for four fairs, in February, May, July, and November, one only of which is now held, viz., on the Thursday following the second Sunday in July. Here was formerly a handsome market-house, over which were the sessions chambers, supported by columns of the Tuscan order. This building was erected of the best stone, of the excellent quarry in the vicinity, by Lord Viscount Hatton. The sweet notes of the nightingale are nightly heard here.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands on a slight eminence at the north west side of the village, is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, chancel aisles or chapels, south porch, and square tower containing a peal of six bells. The north chancel aisle was added, and the north aisle was lengthened a bay at the west end at the time of the restoration, July 1862. The south aisle was lengthened about half a bay at the west end, at the expense of the Rev. R. Mence, then curate. The aisles are separated from the nave by three plain pointed arches on either side, which are supported by clustered columns. The clerestory is lighted by three two-light windows on each side, and the chancel arch is filled with screen-work of carved oak. The founder's arch is in the south aisle, and there is a sedilia and piscina in the south chapel and chancel, which are in a state of good preservation. All the walls, with the exception of the tower, are embattled. The church was thoroughly restored and newly seated with carved oak in 1852, at a cost of about £1700, £500 of which was expended on the chancel, at the expense of the late rector. The east window was filled with stained glass, at the expense of the late Dr Clark. The centre window of the south aisle was also filled with stained glass, by the parishioners, to the memory of their late rector. A new organ by Holdich stands in the north chancel aisle. The churchyard was enlarged in 1870, by the addition of about 3 roods. The living is a rectory in the deanery to which the parish gives name, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., now worth about £400 per annum. The Earl of Winchelsea is patron, and the Rev. W. R. Finch Hatton, B.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted for 405 acres of land in 1792. *The Rectory House* stands a little south-east of the church.

The Independent Chapel, situated in Little Weldon, was erected in 1792. The dissenting interest commenced here about the year 1706, when Edward Nutt, a stonemason, licensed his dwelling-house for religious worship for Protestant dissenters, and subsequently fitted up a more commodious building in 1738, on the site of which the present chapel stands. In 1861 there was a Sunday school built at a cost of £90, to accommodate about 60, and in 1874 the

minister's house was rebuilt at a further cost of £200. The Rev. T. B. Hookey is the minister.

The School, which was enlarged in 1871, is supported by voluntary contributions, Government grant, and children's pence.

Charities.—Charles Henry Pratt, in 1597, left 20s. yearly to the poor of this parish; James Cooper, in 1727, left £3 per annum, to be distributed in bread to the poor; a customary payment of 52s. a year is made by the Earl of Winchester, to provide bread for the poor; and Thomas Dash, of Kettering, left in 1341 £4 a year, to be expended on bread for the poor the first Thursday in November; and £6 a year to be expended on meat for the poor, and distributed in the Independent chapel the first week in March. Richard Grey, in 1853, left £100, the interest to be expended in fuel and clothing for the poor of Little Weldon. John Clark, in 1863, left £500, the interest to be expended on bread and meat, and given to the poor on Christmas Eve, by the rector and churchwardens.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Benjamin Wadsworth, postmaster. Letters arrive from Wansford, per mail cart, at 8'48 A.M., and are despatched at 4'50 P.M. No despatch on Sunday.

Barlow Geo. V. stne&marb.msn.
Beebey George, baker
Bell William, cottager
Blackwell Joseph, postman
Brampton Robert, butcher
Burton Mrs Sarah, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Chambers John, baker
Chapman Robert, shoemaker
Chapman Rev. Wm. Herbert, M.A. curate
Clark Mr Samuel
Coles Robert, parish clerk
Eales Jno. mr. of church sch.
Ewart Thos. grocer, draper, and clothier, & agt. for W. & A. Gilbey, wine & spirit mchts.
Fox William, general dealer
Gilby Rd. vict. *Woolpack*
Githero Thomas, stonemason
Gostick Heneage, grocer, ironmonger, and corndealer
Greaves Edward, surgeon
Green Henry, tailor
Hales Mr Thomas
Hatton Rev. William Robert Finch, B.A. rector
Hookey Rev. Thos. Phillips (Independent)

Horspool Mrs Mary
Hunt John, miller
Jinks Mrs Eliz. vict. *Nag's Hd.*
Killingier Mrs Mary
Lammie Geo. travelling draper
Lancum Fred. S. butcher, & agt. for United Temperance (life), Royal (fire & life), and Accidental insurance offices.
Lee Mrs Mary, millr. & dressmkr.
Maddocks Edwin, vict. *White Hart*; h. Kettering
Mehew Thos. sadl. & harnessmkr.
Melbourn Bros. victs. *George*, Jno. Hackney, manager
Milley Mr John
Page Amos, baker & carrier
Pollard Joshua, gamekeeper
Poole Mrs Jane, grocer
Pratt Mrs Jane
Preston Jno. vict. *King's Arms*
Pywell Mr John
Pywell Misses Mary Ann, and Rebecca
Richardson Edward, carpenter
Richardson Thomas, carpenter
Rowlatt Wm. rope-maker
Shaw Jno. plumber & glazier
Singleton Henry, blacksmith

Smith Robert, blacksmith
Spendlove Mrs Eliz.
Spendlove James, grocer, &c.
Spendlove Thos. whlwr. & carp.
Stirgoes Mrs Eliza
Turner Wm. whitesmith
Wade Thos. wheelwr. & carp.
Wadsworth Benj. draper, registrar of births and deaths, agt. for Sun (fire & life) office
White Thos. shoemaker
White Thos. jun. shoemaker
Wright Mr John
Yates Miss Eliza, mistress Infant school

Farmers and Graziers.

Branson William Charles
Chambers John
Compton James (grazier)
Goodey Wm. (& maltster)
Jinks Charles (grazier)
Jinks George
Parsons Wm. *Park Lodge*
Preston Jno. (& vict. *King's Arms*)
Rooke John, *Weldon Grange*
Singlehurst John
Wright Thomas, *Lodge*

Carriers.—Mrs Elizabeth Jinks, to Oundle on *Tues. Thurs. and Sat.*, and to Kettering on *Fri.*; John Spencer, to Uppingham on *Wed.*, Kettering on *Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.*, and Stamford on *Fri.*; Benjamin March, to Kettering on *Tues. and Fri.*; and Amos Page, to Stamford on *Tues. and Fri.* and to Oundle on *Thurs.*

WESTON BY WELLAND PARISH,

So called to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name, is bounded on the east by Ashley, on the south by Sutton Basset, and on the west and north by the river Welland, which here divides it from Leicestershire. It contains 985 acres, of the rateable value of £2084, 3s.; and the gross estimated rental is £2335. The population of the parish in 1801 was 229; in 1831, 208; in 1841, 199; in 1851, 199; in 1861, 204; and in 1871, 209 souls. The soil is a strong clay, two-thirds of it is in grass, and the principal proprietors are W. W. Tailby, Esq., Messrs Thomas and William Rowlatt, and John William Kendall.

Manor.—Westone, at the time of the Domesday survey, contained two hides and two parts of a hide, which were held by Robert de Buci, and valued at 42s. 8d. In the reign of Henry II. this manor was in the possession of the family of Basset, with whom it continued till the tenth of Henry IV. (1408), when it fell to Sir John Aylesbury, Kt., and John Knyvet. In the twelfth of Elizabeth (1569), Edward Griffin died seized of the whole of Weston manor, when it descended to his successors. Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is the present lord.

The Village of Weston is pleasantly situated about four miles N.E. of Market Harborough.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome structure in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, and square tower, in which are five bells. It has been entirely rebuilt in 1863, at a cost of about £3000, of which sum the parishioners contributed £200. It is a very good specimen of the Early English style, and is internally decorated with great taste; the whole of the windows are filled with stained glass, and the seats are open and of carved oak. The living is a vicarage, with that of Sutton Basset, in the deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £11, 17s. 1d., and now valued at about £400 per annum. The Rev. Samuel Danby, B.D., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, 1642. 2r. 10p., in 1802. The *Vicarage House*, a good stone building, stands near the church.

The School, under the auspices of the vicar, is a commodious building, with master's house attached, capable of holding 100 children, erected in 1871 by subscription. And here is also a small bread charity, given away on Sunday to three poor widows belonging to the parish.

Letters are received through Market Harborough. Wall-box cleared at 4.30 P.M.

Danby Rev. Saml. B.D. vicar
Gibbs George, baker
Gilbert Joseph, joinr. & buildr.
Guilford Thos. vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Hartshorn John, blacksmith
Johnson Rev. Arthr. M.A. curate

Scott Robert, wheelwright
Smith John, rate collector
Smith Joseph, fruiterer, &c.
Stafford William, shopkeeper
Tilley Wm. miller, bkr. & grocer
Walter George, vict. *Wheel and Compass*

Warbrick Jno. mr. of Nat. schl.
Farmers and Graziers.
Dexter Mrs Mary
Kendall Jno. Wm. (yeoman)
Pick William
Rowlatt William
Smith Mrs Sarah

WILBARSTON PARISH.

This parish, which includes part of the hamlet of Pipwell, is bounded on the east by Carlton, on the south by Pipwell and Rushton, and on the west and north by Stoke Albany and Ashley. It contains 2782 acres, its rateable value is £4342; the gross estimated rental, £4886. Its population in 1801 was 755; in 1831, 681; in 1841, 684; in 1851, 754; in 1861, 721; and in 1871, 581 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red soil, on a blue limestone bottom; and the principal proprietors are George Lewis Watson, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., Mr William Edward Burditt, and Mr John Charles Lefevre. The lordship is well supplied with springs.

Manor.—Robert de Toden held three hides and one virgate in Wilberdestone, and the Crown three virgates, at the time of the Norman survey. From Robert de Toden the manor passed to his descendant William de Albini, and from this family Stoke and Wilberstone passed in marriage into the family of Roos, with which they continued for several generations. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Roos was lord of this manor, which he held of the king *in capite*. Thomas, Lord Roos, being attainted in Parliament in the fourth of Edward IV. (1464), this manor was granted to Sir William Hastings, Knt., who was afterwards suddenly seized at the council table, by order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and beheaded in the Tower. The lordship was then resumed by the Crown and restored to the family of Roos, from which it passed by fine to Edward Griffin, Esq., attorney-general, in the second of Philip and Mary

(1554); from the Griffins it passed to the Rockingham family, and is now in the possession of its representative, George Lewis Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle.

The Village of Wilbarston, which is rather large, stands on high ground commanding extensive prospects, about six miles east of Market Harborough, and four miles S.W. from Rockingham.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, side aisles, tower and spire containing four bells. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Stoke Albany, in the Deanery of Weldon, rated in the king's books at £7, 17s. 1d., and now worth about £280 per annum. George Lewis Watson, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. W. R. P. Waudby, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1798; and the tithes of Pipwell for £20 per annum. Here is a small *Independent Chapel*. *The National School*, rebuilt in 1846, is supported by subscription.

For charities of Wilbarston, see the table prefixed to this hundred. For *Pipwell Hamlet* and *Abbey*, see Rothwell hundred.

Post-Office.—Edward Wignell, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive, per messenger, from Market Harborough at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 3.55 P.M.

Almond Mrs Ann, schoolmistress.	Jannels Mr William	Woodcock Marshall, blacksmith.
Barlow Joseph, stonemason	King Samuel, butcher & grocer	Farmers and Graziers.
Barlow William, stonemason,	Markham Charles, bricklayer	Aldwinckle Barthlmew. <i>Lodge,</i>
and vict. <i>King's Head</i>	Markham Thomas, limeburner,	<i>Pipwell</i>
Bland Mat. saddle & harness mkr.	and vict. <i>Fox</i>	Burditt George
Cannam Wm. cooper & parish cl.	Mawson John, shoemaker	Burditt Miss Martha
Chapman Mrs Elizabeth, grocer	Meadows Jno. plumber, painter,	Burditt Wm. Edw. (yeoman)
and tallow chandler	and glazier	Burditt William, junr.
Coyte Rev. Walter Beeston, B.A.	Mugleton Roger, higgler	Burnaby Thos. <i>Upper Lodge,</i>
Driver Dan. beerho. & millwrt.	Peake Edwd. vict. <i>Queen's Hd.</i>	<i>Pipwell</i>
Fox William, shoemaker	Platt John, butcher	King Samuel (yeoman)
Gulliver Thomas, baker	Pridmore Samuel, hurdle-mkr.	Lefevre John Charles (yeoman)
Harding David, hurdle-maker	Stroud Wm. Natl. schoolmaster	Marsh Thomas
Harding John, baker	Swingler William, carpenter &	Platt Edward
Harding Jeph. junr. hurdle-mkr.	wheelwright	Platt John
Ingram Thomas and Benjamin,	Wignell Mrs Emma, grocer, P.-O.	
tailors, drapers, and hatters		

Carrier.—Joseph Harding, to Market Harborough, on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

ROTHWELL HUNDRED

Is bounded by Huxloe and Corby hundreds on the east and north, on the north-west by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire, on the west by Guilsborough hundred, and on the south by the hundred of Orlingbury. Its length from east to west is about 16 miles, its greatest breadth from north to south about 9 miles, and it covers an area of 43,640 statute acres. When the Domesday survey was made, Rothwell was divided into two distinct hundreds, viz., Stotfald, comprising the western, and Rodewelle the eastern part of it. Each of these divisions contained in Henry II.'s reign thirteen townships, and in the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the whole occurs under the name of Rothwell hundred. In the thirty-fifth of the same reign (1307), Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died seized of this hundred, which he had held of the king *in capite*, by an unknown service. His son Gilbert was the next heir, after whose decease, without male issue, in the seventh of Edward II. (1314), this hundred was assigned to his second daughter Margaret, who carried it in marriage to Piers de Gaveston; and afterwards by a second marriage to Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester. From this nobleman it passed with his daughter in marriage to

Ralph, Earl of Stafford, in whose family it continued till the time of Henry VIII. ; and in the thirteenth year of this reign, it was forfeited to the crown, upon the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

Rothwell hundred contains 23 parishes, 4 hamlets, and 1 chapelry. The following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres according to the rate books, together with the number of houses, population, rateable value, and gross estimated rental of each parish in 1871 :—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Arthingworth.....	1695	52	—	—	105	108	213	£ 3013	£ 3383
Barford.....	396	3	—	—	7	10	17	2651	2977
Bowden, Little.....	1866	122	3	7	258	294	552	6316	7320
Oxendam, Little ham }									
Braybrooke.....	2787	90	8	—	180	185	365	6940	8187
Clipston.....	2844	190	5	—	419	463	882	5083	5725
Desborough.....	2300	315	15	—	727	709	1436	7069	8256
Draughton.....	1500	37	—	—	94	85	179	2302	2686
Farnon East.....	1485	57	—	2	99	123	222	3325	3726
Glendon.....	770	10	—	—	26	39	65	1763	2015
Harrington.....	2502	47	1	—	112	103	215	4223	4360
Hazelbeech.....	1650	34	1	—	73	79	152	2583	3000
Kelmarsh.....	2751	35	—	—	100	91	191	4520	5270
Loddington.....	1206	58	3	—	130	148	278	2711	3458
Maidwell.....	1767	51	1	—	130	139	269	2462	2831
Marston Trussell.....	1317	49	2	—	104	115	219	2561	2873
Oxendon, Great.....	1299	52	—	—	100	120	220	3057	3438
Orton, Chapelry.....	3460	535	35	—	1197	1160	2357	9596	10,210
Rothwell.....	941	17	2	—	37	36	73	1588	1720
Thorpe Underwood, &c.	610	4	—	—	9	9	18	1220	1550
Rushton, All-Sts. & St Pet.	3109	84	1	—	174	171	345	6550	7718
Pipewell, (part of) ham.									
Sibbertoft.....	2011	93	3	—	156	172	328	3606	4071
Sulby.....	1566	13	—	—	39	42	81	2910	3251
Thedingworth (Leicestr.) }	1320	63	—	—	134	134	268	2640	3080
Hothorpe, hamlet..... }	932	7	—	—	13	19	32	1700	2100
Thorpe, Lubenham.....	352	3	—	—	9	11	20	883	1030
Thorpe, Malsor.....	896	51	2	—	103	96	199	1882	2072
	43,332	2009	82	9	4401	4527	8928	93,154	106,297

CHARITIES OF ROTHWELL HUNDRED, as abstracted from the last Parliamentary report of Public Charities.

Date.	Donor and nature of gift.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1733.	Wm. Marriott (23a. 3r. 27p.).....	Arthingworth parish, school ...	£ 50 0 0
1600.	Thomas Langham (£50).....	Ditto, poor	2 2 0
	Town Land	Little Bowden parish.....	83 0 0
1630.	Christopher Coniers (£10)		
1722.	Rev. Samuel Hawes (£50).....	Braybrook parish, school	20 9 8
1684.	Rev. J. Mapletoft (£50).....		
1864.	Rev. John Field £220 Consols (stk.)	Ditto, ditto	6 12 0
	Church and Constable's land (5a.) ..	Braybrook parish	24 0 0
1667.	Sir Geo. Buswell (lands, &c.).....	{ Clipston parish, free grammar	
		school and almshouse ...	350 0 0
1781.	Mrs Fras. Horton (£200)	with which £688, 3 per	
	Euse Horton, Esq. (£100)	cent. were purchased } do. do.	20 0 0
1762.	Rev. Joseph Peppin (£20).....	Ditto, lost	
1871.	Lady Ann B. Wilmot, Horton (£100)	Free gramr. school & almshos....	3 0 0
	Church and Poor's Land (19a. 3r.)..	Desborough parish	24 0 0
1695.	James Sewell (£20).....	Ditto, poor widows.....	1 0 0
1742.	Lewis East (£20)	Ditto, bread to poor	1 0 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1763.	William Cave (£10)	Deaborough parish, poor	0 10 0
	Ann Craddock (£5)	Ditto, ditto	0 5 0
	William Buckby (£10)	Ditto, 10 poor widows.....	0 6 0
1820.	William Cave (£100)	Ditto, poor	5 0 0
1826.	Mrs Mary Chapman (£50).....	Draughton parish, bread to poor	1 10 0
1866.	Rev. Thomas Holdich	Ditto, ditto	1 10 0
	Church Land (11a.)	East Farndon parish.....	16 0 0
	Randolph Middlemore (£40).....	Ditto, poor	7 10 0
1640.	Mgt. Haldford (£50) laid out on land	Ditto, apprenticing children	12 0 0
	Thomas Lee (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor, lost	
1732.	Grace, Countess of Dysart (£100)...	Harrington parish, poor, lost	
	Church Charity.....	Ditto	5 0 0
	Lord of the manor (a cust. paymt.)..	Haslebeach parish, bread to poor	3 0 0
1704.	Mrs Judith Bathurst.....	Hothorpe, poor.....	6 12 0
	Poor's Land (10a.)	Loddington parish.....	20 0 0
1684.	Frances Syers (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor.....	2 12 0
1705.	Sarah Wykes	Ditto, school	2 10 0
1866.	Rev. Thomas Holdich	Maidwell parish, poor	3 0 0
	Benefaction Fund (£48, 6s.)	Marston Trussell parish, poor...	2 10 6
1697.	Richard Turner (rent)	Ditto, poor	0 4 0
	Eliz. and Simon Barwell (£100) ...	Ditto, ditto	4 0 0
1671.	Wm. Quarles (£50) 3 p. ct. consols	Rushton parish, ditto	1 15 2
1809.	Hon. W. Cockayne (£100) now 3 } per cent. consols	Ditto, ditto	3 3 6
1726.	Mrs Mary Maunsell (£5).....	Thorpe Malsor parish, ditto	0 5 0
	Ditto	Rothwell parish, school	29 4 0
1590.	Owen Ragsdale.....	Ditto, Jesus' hospital.....	450 0 0
	Hunt's Charity	Ditto, poor.....	37 13 6
1728.	Agnes Hill (£700)	Ditto, six poor widows.....	29 10 0
1727.	— Cooper (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor.....	3 0 0
	Rev. Joseph Bentham	Ditto, ditto, lost	
	Poor's Land	Ditto, ditto	8 0 0
1714.	T. Ponder (cottages and land)	Ditto, 6 poor widows.....	5 0 0
1730.	Sampel Tebbutt (rent)	Ditto, 6 Bibles to poor children.	1 10 0
1653.	Rd. Andrews, Esq. (£160).....	Ditto, poor, lost	
Total			£1248 4 4

ARTHINGWORTH PARISH.

In Domesday book this parish is called Arningworde, Arniworde, and in later records, Aringworth. It is bounded on the east by Desborough, by Braybrook and Oxendon on the north, and by Kelmarsh and Harringworth on the west and south-west. The parish comprises 1694a. 2r. 32p., of the rateable value of £3012, 10s.; the gross estimated rental is £3383. Its population in 1801 was 207; in 1831, 225; in 1841, 242; in 1851, 250; in 1861, 273; and in 1871, 215 souls. The land varies in quality from a deep clay to a light soil; and the principal proprietors are the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, B.A. (lord of the manor), Captain the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, Richard C. Naylor, Esq., and Henry O. Nethercote, Esq.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Earl of Morton held 2 hides here which were valued at 20s., and there was half a virgate pertaining to the manor of Rothwell at the same time. This lordship at an early period was divided amongst several possessors, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Alice Raboz, and the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem, were proprietors of the manor. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the family of Catesby held a manor here, which formerly belonged to the Hospitallers, and from the Catesbys it passed to the Stanhopes. From the family of Stanhope it passed into the hands of the Langhams, and was carried in marriage to Mr Benjamin Rokeby, a Spanish merchant, from whom it descended lineally to the present proprietor.

The Village of Arthingworth, which is small, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by E. of Market Harborough, 8 miles N.W. from Kettering, 14 from Northampton, and 1 mile from Kelmarsh Station, on the Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London & North-Western Railway.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch, and a tower containing five bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1872, at a cost of about £2000, subscribed by the rector, his friends, and the inhabitants, when it was newly roofed, and resealed with carved oak sittings. A handsome lectern, reading-desk, and communion rails of carved oak, were also added, and the flooring laid with encaustic tiles, those within the communion rails being of an ornamental character. A handsome reredos of Bath stone, with columns of Devonshire marble, inlaid with alabaster, a pulpit of Eden stone, and a fine font of the same material, placed on an upright shaft of Devonshire marble, were erected. The south aisle and south porch were rebuilt, and a fine three-light window of stained glass was placed at the east end of the chancel, to the memory of Langham and Henry Rokeby, Esqrs., who died, the former in 1844, and the latter in 1870. The centre light is a representation of the crucifixion, and the side lights bear figures of the Blessed Virgin, St John, and St Joseph. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £12, 2s. 8½d., but now worth about £380 per annum. The Rev. H. R. Rokeby, B.A., is both patron and incumbent.

The National School is endowed with £50 a year, arising from land left by William Marriott, in 1733.

Arthingworth House, the seat of Captain the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, J.P., is a fine substantial and pleasantly situated mansion.

Arthingworth Manor, the property and residence of the Rev. Henry Ralph Rokeby, B.A., is a good mansion, in the Tudor style of Architecture.

Letters via Northampton. The nearest Money-Order Office is Clipston.

Cust Capt. the Hon. Chas. Henry.
J.P. *Arthingworth House*
Rokeby Rev. Henry. Ralph, B.A.
rector, *Arthingworth Manor*
Amies John, carpenter
Anster Alfred, blacksmith
Cook Benjamin, parish clerk

Gosling Miss Eliz. schoolmistr.
Hughes Fred. station-master,
Kelmah Station
Perkins George, gardener
Sheen Saml. coal dlr. & beerh.
Smalley Joseph, shopkeeper
Wilson Benjamin, shoemaker

Farmers & Graziers.

Aldwinckle Bartholomew
Horspool, John
Linnell Wm. *Arthingworth Lodge*
Siddons George
Smalley William
Wilson Jph. (& vict. *Bull's Head*)
Yeomans Thomas

BARFORD PARISH.

Barford, formerly an extra parochial district, was constituted an independent parish in 1859. It contains only 396 acres of land, and 17 inhabitants in 1871. The soil is loamy, subsoil ironstone. Richard Booth, Esq. (lord of the manor), and William Capel Clarke Thornhill, Esq., are the principal owners. The Glendon "Iron Ore Company" (Messrs Fisher and Checkland), have works here, and employ about 100 hands. The rateable value of the land and property of the parish is £2651; and the gross estimated rental £2977. It is situate about three quarters of a mile from Glendon. There is only one farm house in the parish, viz. *Barford Lodge*, now occupied by Mr William Franklin.

Letters are received through the Kettering Post-Office.

BOWDEN (LITTLE) PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Little Oxendon, is bounded on the E. by Dingley, on the W. and S. by East Farndon, and on the N. by the river Welland, which separates it from Leicestershire. It contains, with its hamlet, 1866 acres. Its population in 1801 was 327; in 1831, 346; in 1841, 439; in 1851, 200; in 1861, 486; and in 1871, 552 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6316, 6s; and the gross estimated rental £7319, 10s. The greater part of the parish is grazing land, of excellent quality, and the arable land produces fine crops of wheat and beans. Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is the lord of the manor, and the principal proprietors are T. B. Saunt, Esq., Messrs William West, Richard Walker, and the Rev. George Barlow.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held 2 hides and 1½ virgate here, at the time of the Domesday survey. There was a mill of the annual rent of 16d., and

8 acres of meadow, and the whole was valued at 30s. In the reign of Henry II. this estate was in the hands of Robert Fitz-Hugh, who held it of the fee of Berkhamstede. David, king of Scotland, held 1 hide and 1½ virgate here, at the same time; and between the successors and descendants of these possessors, the lordship was henceforth divided. One manor was afterwards in the hands of the family of Latimer, from which it passed to the Griffins, who held it for several generations; and the other, in the reign of Edward IV., was in the possession of John Beaumont, and descended to his posterity. The manor of Little Bowden subsequently came into the hands of Thomas Halford, gentleman, who died in 1684, and the widow of whose son sold it to the Griffin family. "The lands here are divided amongst several freeholders," says Bridges, "but the lord of the manor hath the privilege enjoyed by his predecessors of keeping a bull and brawn upon the river as far as Stamford."

The Village of Little Bowden, or Bowden Parva, so called to distinguish it from Great Bowden (a neighbouring village in Leicestershire), is seated in the valley of the river Welland, and the cottages are scattered so as to divide it. It is distant 1 mile S.W. of Market Harborough, and 11 N.W. of Kettering. The parish consists of the consolidated parishes of St Mary and St Nicholas.

The Church of St Nicholas, that in which divine service is performed, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and north aisle, south porch and chancel, and a wooden tower in which are three bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £15, 4s. 2d., and now worth about £370 per annum. The Rev. Thomas Wotton Barlow, M.A., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas W. Barlow, M.A., junior, is the present rector. The tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, were commuted in 1779 for 146 acres of land.

The Church of St Mary's, in Arden, is in the county of Leicester, but its endowment, 85 acres of land, inappropriate to Christ Church, Oxford, is in this parish. No service, except the burial service, is performed in it.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a brick building with Sunday school attached, erected here in 1871.

The Police Station, a substantial brick building with stone dressings, was erected in 1863. It has accommodation for an inspector, two constables, and three cells for prisoners, together with a room for magisterial purposes, and a witness room. The magistrates meet once a fortnight; George Ashby Esq., is the chairman.

The most important *Charity* in the parish is the *Town Estate*, consisting of about 20 acres of land and 14 cottages, half the rents and profits of which are expended in apprenticing poor children, and the other half in providing fuel, medical relief, &c., for the poor not receiving parochial relief. The Rev. Robert Atkins, who was minister of this parish, left a piece of land, the rent from which, 25s., together with 16s. left by John Parsons, and 15s. left by Mr Conyers of Blaston, is given away at Christmas in bread to the poor.

Little Oxenden is a hamlet in this parish, 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, containing 1 farm of 740 acres, the property of Thomas Tertius Paget, Esq. There is a modus of 4s. per annum upon this division of the parish. Here was formerly a chapel, built about the year 1398.

Barber Henry Herbert, vict.

Greyhound

Barnes Mrs Ann

Basset Geo. bldr. & contrctr.

Biddles & Watson, corn factors

Biddles Jacob, corn & coal mercht.

(West, Biddles, & Co).

Bird John, baker & grazier

Brake Mr John

Butcher Wm. Hy. coml. trvlr.

Cave Mrs Elizabeth

Eady Jph. Chamberlain, brewer,
&c. (Nunneley & Eady)

Emery George, draper

Everard Geo. mgr. steam mills

Falkner Edw. farmer & grazier

Fisher Edward, land agent

Flavell Mrs Catherine

Foster Henry, auctioneer, wine

and spirit merchant

Garfield William, grazier

Gilbert William, solicitor

(Wartuaby & Gilbert)

Guest Miss Sarah, shopkeeper

Harris George, vict. *Cherry Tree*

Hefford Mrs Mary, carpenter

Iliff Henry, higgler

Jerwood Rev. Thomas Fredk.

curate in charge

Lester Jno. clk. to bd. of grdn.

Lester Jno. jun. sec. to gas coy.

Macklin Jas. inland revn. officer

Mee Mrs Mary

Nunneley & Eady, brewers,

maltsters, and spirit merchts.

Nunneley John Alex. grocer

&c. (Nunneley & Ashton)

Nunneley Mrs Sarah

Pigott Robt. Jackson, B.A. second master, grammar sch.	Symington Wm. & Co. coffee roasters, &c.	Watson John, corn factor
Reid Mr Thomas	Symington Sam. comml. trvlr.	West Jno. coal mercht. (West, Biddles, & Co.) <i>Manor House</i>
Roughton Jas. commrl. trvlr.	Symington Sam. jun. (Wm. & Co.)	West Wm. & Son (Wm. jun.), timber merchts. & yeomen
Smith Mr William	Tebbutt James, grazier	White John, grazier
Smith William, jun. assistant- overseer and clerk	Tebbutt Wm. coal merchant	White Phil. grazier, <i>The Grange</i>
Spencer Daniel, wheelwright	Toller Mrs Mary	Wood James, B.A. head master
Stanyon Mrs. Eliz. grazier	Tye Wm. Clarke, insper. polioe	Market Harboro. Grammar School, <i>Bowden House</i>
	Watson James Edward, clerk	

BRAYBROOK PARISH

Is bounded by Desborough on the east, Dingley and Brampton on the north, Oxenden on the west, and Arthingworth on the south. It contains 2787 acres of the rateable value of £6940; the gross estimated rental £8177. The population in 1801 was 378; in 1831, 366; in 1841, 420; in 1851, 420; in 1861, 458; and in 1871, 365 souls. The soil is clayey; and the principal proprietors are the Rev. John Marriott (the lord of the manor), E. C. Rudge, Esq., Lord Overstone, Mrs Chater, Mr Nathaniel Gurney, H. V. F. Hungerford, Esq., H. C. Wise, Esq., and the Rev. J. W. Field, the rector. Eastward of the town stood an ancient castle, built, according to Camden, by Robert de Braybroc, in the reign of King John; it stood in a low situation, and was encompassed with a double ditch.

Manor.—Robert de Veci had 1 hide, Hugh half a hide of Robert de Buci; the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, 2 hides; Chetelbert 1 hide and 1 virgate, of the Countess Judith; and St Edmund's Bury Abbey half a virgate, at the general survey; the 2 hides which were held of the abbey of Grestein passed afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, who possessed them in the reign of Henry II., at the same time Wydo Cook had 1 hide, Peverel a third part of a hide, Ivo 2 hides and 2 virgates of Peverel's land, with half a virgate of the fee of St Edmund. At an early period the family of de Braybrooke had large possessions here, which passed to the Latimers. In the seventh of Edward IV. (1467), Edward Latimer settled the castle and manors of Braybrook on himself and his wife, and dying without issue in the twelfth of the same reign, this estate descended to John Griffyn, grandson of his sister, wife to Sir Thomas Griffyn; this castle and estate continued with the Griffyns for many generations. Sir John Griffyn, K.B., Lord Howard of Walden, was created Lord Braybrook on the 5th of September 1788; he was a descendant of Edward, Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, which title became extinct in 1742. The castle above-mentioned was the principal seat of this family. The abbey of Pipwell had large possessions here, which afterwards came to the Griffins.

The Village of Braybrook is seated in a valley about 3 miles S.E. of Market Harborough, 8 from Kettering, and 83 from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine edifice, partly in the Early English and partly in the Decorated style. It consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south chantry and chapel, vestry and south porch, and a square tower surmounted by a spire and containing four bells. There is in the chapel a fine monument to Sir Nicholas Griffin, *ob.* 1509, and a full-sized effigy of a cross-legged knight in a recumbent position, with the feet resting on a dog, and bearing a shield on the left arm. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £23, 6s. 10d., but now worth £600 per annum; the Rev. James William Field, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1778. Bridges tells us that it was customary here to strew the church with straw for three weeks at St Thomas's day; and for the rector to give 90 eggs, and the clerk 30 eggs, on Good Friday, to the parishioners. Here was formerly a chapel on the green, called the Chapel of Westhall, or of the Blessed Virgin, in which was a chantry founded and endowed by Peter de Rales. *The Rectory House*, a large substantial building, has been much im-

proved by the present and late rector. Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, rebuilt in 1815; and a *National School*, endowed with £18 per annum, arising from £110 left by the parties named in the table, and £6, 12s. arising from £220 consols (stock) left by the Rev. John Field in 1864.

Worthy.—Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London in 1381, and afterwards for six months Lord Chancellor of England, was born in this village. He died in 1404, was buried in St Paul's Cathedral, and on pulling down the stonework after the fire in 1666, his body was found whole and incorrupt.

Letters arrive through Market Harborough, which is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Atkins Wm. carptr. & wheelwt.
Bindley Wm. carptr. & wheelwt.
Craft William, shoemaker
Everett Mrs Sarah
Field Rev. Jas. Wm. M.A. rector
Fowler Mr Thomas
Holloway William, auctioneer
Kendall Francis Burdett, shoemaker and vict. *Sun*
Moss Matthew, baker

Pain Robert, basketmaker
Phillips Alfred, higgler
Simpkins George, shopkeeper
Simpkins Robert, parish clerk
Tebbutt John, vict. *Swan*.

Farmers and Graziers.

Cooper George
Harding David
Kendall James

Kilborn Robert
Loake John
Marriott John, jun.
Norman Charles William
Payne Thomas, h. 22 *Langham*
place, Northampton
Ringrose George
Turner William Lovett, jun.
Underwood Joseph
Underwood Samuel

CLIPSTON PARISH.

Clipston is bounded on the north by Farndon and Marston Trussell, on the west by Naseby and Hazlebeech, and on the south and east by Kelmarsh. It contains 2844 acres; its population in 1801 was 731; in 1831, 807; in 1841, 859; in 1851, 500; in 1861, 877; and in 1871, 882 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £5082, 11s. 6d., and the gross estimated rental £5724, 14s. The soil is chiefly clay, with an admixture of gravel, and the principal proprietors are Thomas Caldecott, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., Lord Overstone, William H. Harrison, Esq., William Wartnaby, Esq., John R. Wartnaby, Esq., and Messrs David M. Brown and Thomas Goodill.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, this lordship was divided amongst several possessors. Wachelin held half a hide and three parts of a virgate of the Bishop of Constance; the convent of St Edmund's Bury had 2½ virgates, and in a part of the lordship, then called Calme, but since Comb, half a hide of the soke. Besides these estates, William Peverel held 3½ hides in Clipstone; and there was 1½ virgate pertaining to the manor of Rothwell. In the reign of Henry II. there were 3½ hides of the fee of Peverel, half a hide and three small virgates of the fee of David, King of Scotland, in the hands of Adam de Clipston; five small virgates of the socage of Geytington; ten small virgates of the fee of St Edmund; and one small virgate of the socage of Rowell. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Roger Pedwardyne was lord of Clipston, and from him the manor descended to his posterity. The next possessor of this manor was James Deens, Esq., who died seized of it in the twelfth of Henry VII. (1469), and it was afterwards divided amongst several possessors. In the first of Queen Elizabeth (1558), Sir Thomas Tresham, late lord prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem, died seized of two parts of the manor of Clipston, which were held of Lord Vaux, as of his manor of Harrowden. John Tresham, his grandson, was his successor. The other lands passed through numerous possessors, and about a century since, Sir Justinian Isham was lord of Clipston manor. It was afterwards in possession of the Walkins family, from which it passed by purchase to present possessor.

The Village of Clipston is large and respectable, situate about 4½ miles S.S.W. of Market Harborough, 14 miles north from Northampton, and 86 from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, tower, and spire, containing five bells. A church existed here in the eleventh century, of which

there remains only one Norman doorway in the south wall. The present edifice was entirely rebuilt in the middle of the thirteenth century, when it consisted of nave, chancel, two narrow aisles and western tower; the arcades, north aisle tower, and font are of this date. The south aisle was enlarged in the fourteenth century. A chantry, chapel, and clerestory windows were built in the fifteenth century, and the chancel was rebuilt, the church re-roofed, and a spire added at a later date. It was again repaired in 1847, and within the last four years nearly £1000 more have been expended in rebuilding the tower and spire, &c., and further restorations are contemplated, at an additional cost of £1000. The church contains some fine monuments to the Buswell family. The living is a rectory in three portions, in the deanery of Rothwell; two of the portions are valued in the king's books at £11, 12s. 8d., and the third at £6; it is now worth about £800 per annum; the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, are the patrons, and the Rev. Edmund Thompson, M.A., is the incumbent. Allotments in lieu of tithes were set out at the enclosure in 1777; the land apportioned to the living is free from church rates, the rector repairing and keeping the chancel at his own expense. Within this church was a chantry in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded and endowed by Agnes, daughter of Adam de Clapston.

The Baptist Chapel was rebuilt in 1803 and enlarged in 1864, when a handsome frontage was added, and in 1870 the burial ground was enlarged. The chapel will seat about 800 hearers. Rev. John Nickalls is the minister.

A Free Grammar School and an Hospital were founded here in 1667, by Sir George Buswell. The school is open for the admission, free of charge, of the children of six parishes—viz., Clipston, Kelmarsh, Oxendon Great, Marston-Trussell, Hazlebeech, and East Farndon. The schoolmaster, according to the will of the donor, is to be a graduate in one of the universities, and of the Church of England; and the children are to be instructed to read and write, and in the grammar and Latin tongue when capable, and catechised and instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the common prayer is to be read morning and evening in the school. The scholars receive a sound commercial education, together with Latin if required. *The Hospital* or almshouses attached to the foundation for the reception of twelve poor aged persons, each of whom receives 6s. a week and a suit of clothes annually, together with firing and a portion of garden ground. If fit objects cannot be found in Clipston, they are eligible from any of the other five parishes. The Rev. William Frederick Boyd, M.A., is master of the school and chaplain. The endowment consists of about 120 acres of land at Lilbourne and 70 acres at Hazlebeech, which now let for about £350 per annum, £150 of which is applied to the purposes of the school; and £688, 13s. 4d. three per cent consolidated annuities, which stock was purchased with a legacy of £200, given by Mrs. Fras. Horton, in 1781; £100 bequeathed by Eusebius Horton, the late patron, and dividends accruing from the former legacy, to which stock has lately been added from a legacy of £100, given by the late Lady Ann Beatrix Wilmot-Horton. The owner of the Clipston and Newbold estate, formerly possessed by the founder of this charity, is the patron, and appoints the masters upon the nomination of the trustees. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., is the present patron. Besides building the school and hospital, the founder erected a gallery in the church for the twelve almshouses.

A Girls' and Infants' School, in connection with the church, was built in 1862, at a cost of £300. It is supported by subscription, government grant, and school pence. The Baptists also have a school here.

Clipston House, a substantial and commodious building, near the centre of the village, is the property of Henry Harrison, Esq., and residence of John Bass Hanbury, Esq.

NEWBOLD, or NOBOLD, is a hamlet and manor in this parish, adjoining the west end of Clipston. About half a mile westward is old Newbold, where, according to probable tradition, stood anciently a town and church. Every

indication of a destroyed village is here, and foundations, hearthstones, &c., have been frequently turned up; and part of the manor house is said to have been built out of the ruins of the church. In the reign of Philip and Mary, this manor was in the possession of the family of Buswell, one of which, Sir George Buswell, founded the grammar school and hospital at Clipston. From the Buswells it passed to the Hortons.

Post, Money-Order, Savings' Bank, and Telegraph Office, at Mrs Ann Wilford's. Letters arrive *via* Northampton at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.29 P.M.

Asher William, higgler
 Bollard William, tailor & draper,
 and agent for Scottish Union
 Fire and Life Office
 Boyd Rev. Wm. Frederick,
 M.A. chaplain of the hospital
 Brown Matthew, baker & grocer
 Bull Mrs Mary Eleanor
 Burditt Mr John
 Buswell Alfred, shoemaker
 Buswell Jas. plumber, painter,
 glazier, & vict. *Old Red Lion*
 Buswell Mr Nath. *Rose Villa*
 Buswell Mrs Char. miller & baker
 Carvell John, grocer & draper
 Clarke William, coaldealer
 Co-operative Stores, John Jar-
 man, manager
 Foster Thomas, farm bailiff
 Fox Mrs Elizth. vict. *Bull's Head*
 Fox George, saddler

Freestone William, wheelwright
 Hanbury John Bass, Esq. *Clip-
 ston House*
 Hunt Charles, butcher
 Lillie Samuel, tailor
 Newcomb John, newsagent
 Newcomb Thomas, shoemaker
 Nickalls Rev. John (Baptist)
 Palmer Charles, butcher
 Palmer Mr John
 Patrick Edw. baker & beer retail.
 Perkins William, blacksmith
 Randall Arthur, blacksmith
 Sharman Arthur, painter,
 plumber, and glazier
 Smeeton Benjamin, grocer and
 seedaman, ale & porter mercht.
 Smith Samuel, baker
 Thompson Rev. Edmund, M.A.
 rector
 Wartnaby John R. Esq.

White James, cattle salesman
 Wilford Edm. boot & shoemkr.
 Wilford Job, boot & shoemkr.

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are Graziers only.)

Bassett Robert E.
 Brown Dav. Matthew (yeoman)
 Brown David
 *Burnham Job
 *Buswell Samuel
 *Buswell William
 *Carnell Job
 Foster John, *Manor House*
 Foster Joseph, *Clipston Grange*
 *Green Henry
 Haddon Thomas Joseph
 Humphrey Jph. *Hornhill House*
 Oldacre Matthew Lancelot
 Oldacre Matthew

Carrier.—William Strinson, to Northampton on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; to Market Harborough on *Tuesday*.

DESBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Brampton and Stoke Albany on the north; Braybrook, Harrington, and Pipwell on the east; and the Ise or Ise-brooke, which divides it from Rothwell, on the south. The Leicester and London (Midland) Railway runs through the parish, and has a station close to the village. It contains 2300 acres; its population in 1801 was 831; in 1831, 988; in 1841, 1388; in 1851, 1350; in 1861, 1428; and in 1871, 1436 souls, including 163 persons attending Rothwell fair. The rateable value of the parish is £7069; its gross estimated rental £8256. The soil is various, but generally very productive, and the principal proprietors are William C. Clarke Thornhill, Esq. (the lord of the manor), H. C. Wise, Esq., and D. W. H. Hambrough, Esq.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Robert de Toden, to whom Hugh was under-tenant, held half a hide of the crown, in Deisburg; Ambrose held 1 hide and 1 virgate of William Peverell; and Alan 1 virgate of the Earl of Morton, at the same time; and the whole, including a mill of the yearly rent of 2s., was valued at 65s. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315) the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem—Burdon, Nicholas Latymer, and John de Hotot, were lords of Desborough. The principal estates here continued for many generations in the families of Burdon and Latimer, and afterwards passed through the Holts to the family of Pulton. In the second of Edward VI. (1548) Giles Pulton died seized of a manor, which he held of Francis Pigot, Esq., as of his manor of Harrington. He also held the manor called Burdon's manor, of the Honor of Peverel, and several other possessions here. In Bridges' time, about a century since, the manor, with the greatest part of the lordship, was still in the Pulton family, who had inherited their estate here fourteen descents successively. It passed by marriage to the present owner in 1855.

The Village of Desborough was formerly a considerable place for the manufacture of silk plush for hats, usually employing about 300 hands, but now the sound of the loom has given place to the sound of the sewing machine. The

manufacture of shoes and stays afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, and a large number of hands are employed in "getting" iron ore which has been found here. The village is seated on an eminence, about 6 miles N.W. of Kettering, 5 S. from Market-Harborough, and 81 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Giles, is cruciform, in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, side aisles, north and south porches, north and south transepts, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire and containing five bells. Part of the spire was struck down by lightning on the 9th of August 1843, but was soon restored by the parishioners. It was struck by lightning again in the summer of 1873. It is in contemplation to erect a lightning conductor, which is much needed. It having become dilapidated, it is now undergoing restoration from a design by Mr Law of Northampton. The chancel has been partially restored at the expense of W. C. Clarke Thornhill, Esq., and the body of the church by subscriptions and donations. The cost will be about £1500. A fine belfry arch has been brought to view by the removal of an unsightly gallery, and a handsome new font of Caen stone of a quadrilateral form, having on its sides representations in alabaster of the four Evangelists, has been placed in the church. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £8, returned at £113, 16s., but the gross income is £156 per annum. Wm. C. Clarke Thornhill, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Wilson, B.A., is the incumbent. *The Vicarage House*, a substantial stone building, is pleasantly situated near the church.

A *National School*, for both sexes, was erected in the village in 1841; it is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the children's pence.

The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists have neat chapels here; the former was erected in 1844, and the two latter in 1855.

In addition to the *Charities*, (for which see the table prefixed to this hundred), Mrs Biggs, of this parish, left the sum of £238, 16s. 8d. to the church and Sunday-school, which, in 1843, was invested in the funds.

Post-Office.—Thomas Marlow, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Market-Harborough at 9 A.M. and 5.25 P.M., and are despatched at 9.35 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Arthur Lieut.-Colonel Thomas,
Manor House

Wilson Rev. Wm. B.A. vicar
Baguley Miss Dorothy, school-
mistress

Ball Wm. & Son (William, jun.)
iron ore masters, ho. *Rothwell*

Blunsom —, baker

Dankins Joseph, builder

Deacon John, carptr. & sexton
Desborough Iron Ore Co. John

Hickman, manager

Foster John, tailor

Gadsby Thomas, station-master

Hickman Mr John

Humfrey Rich. mltstr. & grnr.

Jones Daniel, carpenter

Kilborn Mr Joseph

Kilborn Mrs Mary Ann, school

Morris Francis, druggist

Symington R. & W. H. & Co.

stay manufacturers, and at

Market Harborough

Thompson Mr Frederick

Turner Laurence Lovett, cattle

dealer

Weech Robt. Wm. Henry, Esq.

Wells James, iron ore master,

ho. *Northampton*

Blacksmiths.

Ashby Robert

Yeoman Joseph

Boot and Shoemakers.

*Marked * are Manufacturers.*

*Evans Thomas, ho. *Leicester*,

John Burditt, manager

Page George

*Riley Benjamin

*Snow & Bennett, John Goode,

manager

Butchers.

Fitzhugh Bros. (John Thomas,
& Clarke)

Kilborn Herbert

Tailby George

Tailby William

Tailby William, jun.

Coal Merchants.

Aprice John, railway station

West Biddles & Co. rly. statn.

Corn Millers.

Bland Thomas Hardwick, ho.

Dingley Grange

Paine James

Farmers and Graziers.

Cheney Mrs Mary Ann

Crick Joseph

Curtis Thomas, *The Grange*

Kilborn Samuel

Liner Charles

Mitchell Richard

Sumner Mrs Elizabeth Ann

Tailby Wm. (and cattle dealer)

Turner Wm. Lovett (grazier)

Grocers, &c.

*Marked * are Drapers also.*

*Aaher Joseph

Coe Nathaniel

*Co-operative stores, John

Robinson, manager

Crick William

Dawkins John Reynolds

Ginns John (and baker)

Marlow Thos. post-office

Nursey Benjamin

Page James

Panter Mrs Ann

Wilford Mrs Ann

*Yeomans James

Inns and Taverns.

Angel, John Thos. Fitzhugh

George, Wm. Ward Jesson

King's Arms, Joseph Crick

New Inn, Thomas Bosworth

Swan, Mrs Rebecca Tailby

Talbot, Robert Foster

DRAUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded by Faxton on the east, Harrington on the north, Maidwell on the west, and Lamport on the south. It contains 1500 acres, of the rateable value of £2302; the gross estimated rental is £2686. The population in 1801 was 179; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 208; in 1851, 220; in 1861, 190; and in 1871, 179 souls. The soil is various, and belongs principally to Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., who is also the lord of the manor. This lordship is well supplied with springs, one of which, called Blackwell Spring, forms a rivulet which flows into the Nene, and separates the parishes of Draughton and Maidwell. The Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway passes through a part of the parish.

Manor.—The king had 1 hide and half a virgate in Dractone; and Malno or Mainfelin had 1 virgate. In the reign of Henry II. there was 1 hide and 1 virgate of the fee of Rowell; 1 virgate of the fee of Menfelin de Wolfington; and half a hide of the fee of David, King of Scotland. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Simon Mallore was lord of Draughton. The principal estate here subsequently came into the possession of the family of Seyton, from which it passed in the reign of Henry VIII., to John Haslewood, Esq., who levied a fine of it in 1526. From the Haslewoods it passed in marriage to Lord Hatton, who sold it to James Lord Russell, whose relict married Sir Henry Houghton, for her second husband, and from whom it passed through intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Draughton, situate on rising ground, is about 8 miles south by west of Kettering, 11 north-west from Wellingborough, 10 north from Northampton, 9 south from Market Harborough, 76 from London, and about 1 mile from the Lamport Station.

The Church, dedicated to St Catherine, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, in which are five bells. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £12, 2s. 11d., but now worth about £370 per annum. It was formerly annexed to Maidwell parish, from which it was separated in 1866. Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Murray Cookesley, M.A., is the incumbent.

The *Independents* have a small chapel here, and the *National School*, in the village, was erected in 1841 by George Holdich, Esq. It is supported by the lord of the manor, the rector, the farmers of the parish, and the children's pence.

Charity.—The sum of £1, 10s. per annum, the interest of £50 left in 1826 by Mrs Mary Chapman, is distributed in bread to the poor, on the first Sunday in Advent, and £1, 10s. per annum, the interest of £50 left by the Rev. T. Holdich in 1866, is distributed in coal to the poor at Christmas.

Letters are received here *via* Northampton. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Cookealey Rev. Thos. Murray, M.A. rector	Farmers and Graziers. Hewit Charles	Jethro Jno. Wiggins, <i>Draughton Grange</i>
Button Mrs Harriet, schoolmrs.	Horspool George	Wiggins William

FARNDON EAST PARISH

Is bounded by Oxenden Great on the east; Little Bowden and the river Welland, which divides it from Leicestershire, on the north; Marston Trussell on the west; and Clipston on the south. It contains 1485 acres, of the rateable value of £3325; the gross estimated rental is £3726. The population in 1801 was 279; in 1831, 250; in 1841, 250; in 1851, 250; in 1861, 242; and in 1871, 221 souls. The soil is various, and Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Hugh Stratford Stratford, Esq., Thomas T. Paget, Esq., the trustees of Dr Orton, the Rector, Thomas Y. Lee, Esq., John Noble, Esq., the trustees of Richard Herbert, Esq., and David Matthew Brown, Esq., are the principal proprietors. Here is a mineral well, called Caldwell

spring, and there is a copious spring in Levitt's close, which supplies the inhabitants with excellent water.

Manor.—The Abbot of St Edmund's Bury held half a hide; the Earl of Morton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates; the Countess Judith, 1 virgate; and William, one of the King's thanes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., Farndon lordship contained 1 hide of the fee of Huntingdon, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of the fee of St Edmund, in the hands of Robert Fitz-Hugh. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Ralph de Stanlowe was lord of the manor; in the eleventh of the same reign John Longeville levied a fine of it, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of James I. when it passed to the Craddocks. A little more than a century since, Mr John Griffith was lord of it, and from him it descended, through intermediate possessors, to the present proprietor.

The Village of East Farndon is distant about 2 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, 13 N.W. from Kettering, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, consists of a nave, south aisle, and porch, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. A gallery at the west end was removed in 1872, and the west arch thrown open. In the chancel are triple sedilia and a piscina in good preservation. In the north wall of the chancel are brass tablets to the memory of the Rev. Walter Saunders, rector of this parish for the long period of 57 years, who died in 1790, aged 94; and to George Vincent, who died in May 1707, aged 82 years. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 1s. 0½d., but now worth £600 per annum. The patronage is vested in the president and fellows of St John's College, Oxford, and the Rev. Alfred Wm. Wilson, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1780. *The Rectory House*, a good commodious residence, is pleasantly situated.

Farndon Hall is a handsome building, commanding a good eastern prospect. It belongs to the trustees of the late Rd. Herbert, Esq., and is occupied by Mrs S. H. Fagan.

Here is a *Parochial School*, supported by subscription. The children of this parish have the privilege of attending the free school at Clipston.

Charities.—In 1672 Miss Ann Brown left £100, the interest of which, £3, is applied to apprenticing children belonging to the parish. For the other charities, see table prefixed to this hundred.

In the field adjoining the Hall are somewhat extensive earthworks. They were examined a few years ago by Matthew H. Bloxam, Esq. of Rugby, who has come to the conclusion that they are the remains of an ancient British oppidum or frontier fortress either of the *Dobuni* or *Cateuchlani*—two of the ancient tribes of Britain, and that they were in connection with other ancient British works, viz.—those within which the Castle of Rockingham stands, and others to the westward at Sibbertoft. In a paper read some years ago by Mr Bloxam at the Philosophical Institute at Leicester, after adverting to the revolt of the *Icenii*, A.D. 50–51, he observed:—"It is possible that after the first revolt of the *Icenii* the Roman camp at Guilsborough, in Northamptonshire, was formed, cutting off the connection between Borough Hill, near Daventry, and the British posts at East Farndon and Sibbertoft, which, with the British fortress encircling Rockingham Castle, I imagine to have been frontier fortresses of the *Dobuni* south of the river Welland."

Letters are received here through Market Harborough, which is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Adkins Henry, bricklayer
Ashley Thomas, gardener
Berridge Joseph, farm bailiff,
The Grange
Eagle George, baker
Fagan Mrs S. H. *Farndon Hall*
Goodill Mr Thomas
Gregory Mrs Mary Elizabeth
Norman Miss, schoolmistress
Palmer John, bricklayer
Pollard John, shoemaker

Russell George, carpenter and
vict. *Three Horse Shoes*
Scott Henry, shoemaker
Scott Mrs Rebekah, shopkeeper
Smith Charles, miller & baker
West Thomas, shopkeeper
Whiteman William Edward,
maltster and grazier
Wilford Mrs Mary
Wilson Rev. Alfred Wm. M.A.
rector

Farmers and Graziers.

Bainbrigg Henry Boyle
Bryan Edward
Dainty Isaac
Humphrey Daniel
Lee Frederick
Lee George
Tirrell John
Warden Jno. Rich. (& vict. *Bell*)
West Richard, *Farrer House*

GLENDON PARISH.

This parish lies north of Thorpe Malsor, and joins Rothwell on the west. It contains 769a. 2r. Its population in 1801^{*} was 48; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 44; in 1851, 38; in 1861, 63; and in 1871, 33 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £1763; and the gross estimated rental £2015. The soil varies from a red loam to a black clay, and Richard Booth, Esq., is lord of the manor and the principal proprietor.

Manor.—Half a hide and a third part of a hide in Clendone pertaining to the manor of Rothwell were in the hands of the crown; and the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, held a similar quantity here at the general survey. This manor was afterwards in the possession of the family of de Clendon. In the fourth of Henry IV. (1402), Andrew de Newbottle was seized of it; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was in the possession of Edward Griffin, Esq., the attorney-general. In the reign of Edward VI., the manor of Glendon was conveyed by Edward and Elizabeth Griffin to Robert Lane, Esq., in exchange for other lands, and with the family of Lane it continued for several generations.

There is neither village or church in this parish, which is situate about 3 miles N.N.W. of Kettering. It contains only a few scattered houses.

The Church or Chapel, which stood here in Bridges' time, was dedicated to St Helen, and consisted of a body and chancel. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8, and now worth £35, in the patronage of Richard Booth, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Morton, M.A., of Rothwell.

Glendon Hall, the seat of Richard Booth, Esq., is a fine mansion, situate rather in low ground about 3 miles N.N.W. of Kettering. It contains several family portraits, and a full length one of Katherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., by Holbein.

Letters are received here through the Kettering Post-office.

The principal inhabitants are—Richard Booth, Esq., *Glendall Hall*; Charles Richards, farmer and grazer, *The Lodge*; and Charles Irvens Richards, farmer and grazier, *Upper Lodge*.

HARRINGTON PARISH.

Harrington, otherwise Hetherington, is bounded by Rothwell on the east, Arthingworth on the north, and Kelmarsh and Orton on the west and south. It contains 2502 acres, of the rateable value of £4223; and the gross estimated rental is £4360. The population of the parish in 1801 was 140; in 1831, 191; in 1841, 238; in 1851, 190; in 1861, 222, and in 1871, 215 souls. R. Naylor, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal owner. The soil, for the most part, is a rich red loam; much of the pasture land is of the most excellent description, and considerable quantities of cattle are fed for the London markets. In some few parts the surface is a stiff retentive clay. There are abundant quarries of limestone, beneath which beds of sand run to a great depth.

Manor.—Mention is made of this lordship in Domesday book, from which it appears that in Edward the Confessor's time it was valued at 30s. per annum; that at the period of the Conqueror's survey it was rated at £6 annually; and that it was then in the possession partly of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, father-in-law of Robert, earl of Morton, half-brother to the Conqueror, and partly of Grestein abbey, a Norman monastery. In Henry II.'s time, Fitz-Alured was a principal proprietor, and about the year 1209, John Montacute, or Montagu, was seized of a considerable estate in this parish. At his death, in 1231, he bequeathed his property here to the military order of St John of Jerusalem, better known in later times as the order of Malta. The family of Saunders probably owned property here at a very early period. They were certainly settled here in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and their estate, augmented in extent by every successive proprietor, seems to have descended in regular order from father to son, until the year 1602, when, on the failure of the male line of the Saunders family, it was inherited by Sir John Stanhope, as representative of one of the female branches. Sir John was created a peer by James I.,

by the title of Lord Stanhope, of Harrington. He was succeeded, in 1620, by his only son, Charles, Lord Stanhope, at whose death, in 1665, the title became extinct, but the mansion and estate of Harrington fell to his eldest sister Elizabeth, who had married Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart., of Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk. From that time the estate has continued in the hands of the Tollemaches (who subsequently became earls of Dysart) until the present day. On the death of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, in her own right, in 1840, it came, under the will of Earl Wilbraham, who died in 1821, into the possession of her youngest son, the Hon. Charles Tollemache. It was sold in 1864 by John Tollemache, Esq., the then proprietor, to Richard Christopher Naylor, Esq. of Kelmarsh Hall, who is the present owner.

Antiquities.—The site of the ancient mansion and gardens, belonging successively to the families of Saunders, of Stanhope, and of Tollemache, is evidently indicated by the remains of terraces and avenues of trees, in a meadow to the north of the village, which is now known by the name of the Falls. Another meadow of 60 acres adjoining is still designated the Park. No trace of any building, however, is now in existence. It had long ceased to be the residence of any member of the Tollemache family, and was pulled down by Lionel, Earl of Dysart, in 1745.

On the north side, separated from Harrington by the Ise brook, which flows through the lordship in an easterly direction to the Nene, lies the hamlet of Newbottle, containing at present only one farm-house; and at the north-east corner of Newbottle is Loatland wood, comprising about 59 acres. On the east side is the hamlet of Thorpe Underwood.

The Village of Harrington, which is small, stands on the brow of a hill, near the centre of the parish, and is distant 7 miles N. by W. from Kettering, 7 from Market Harborough, 12 from Northampton, and 78 from London. It is built on a limestone rock, which abounds with springs of excellent water.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, stands about a quarter of a mile N.E. of the village. It is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, south porch, and a tower, which adjoins the south transept. The nave is supported by four pairs of clustered columns, connected by pointed arches. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen, which exhibits remains of considerable elegance, though much mutilated by age. The staircase which led to the roof loft still remains. The present tower was built in 1809, by Wilbraham, Earl of Dysart, on the site of the former one, which fell down in the year 1802. At the same time he presented to the church a peal of six bells. In 1827 the old leaded roof of the church, being much decayed, was removed, and the present slated roof substituted. In 1840 a new organ was placed in the church; and in 1859 it was fitted up with open sittings, and floored with ornamental tiles, at a cost of £350. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £15, 9s. 7d. The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for a rent-charge of £530, and there are 18 acres of glebe land. The rector is the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Fras. Tollemache, B.A. Richard Christopher Naylor, Esq., is the patron.

The Rectory House (with the exception of a small part, now chiefly used as offices) was built at different periods, during the incumbency of the late rector, and is a commodious residence. It is situated at the east end of the village, and is surrounded with shrubberies and pleasure-grounds.

The Parochial School, built in 1825, is chiefly supported by the rector, with assistance from R. C. Naylor, Esq. The Sunday School is solely supported by the rector.

Charities.—Grace, Countess of Dysart, in 1732, bequeathed the sum of £100 (now lost), for apprenticing poor children of the parish. The yearly sum of £5 is paid by the lord of the manor, for the repairs of the church, in compensation for the herbage of certain headlands, now belonging to the manorial estate. The Rev. William Wilson, formerly rector of this parish, left

£50, in 1831, to the poor. The money is vested in the 3 per cent. consols, and the interest is applied to the use of the poor at Christmas.

Post-Office—Charles Turner, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive *via* Northampton at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 4 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Rothwell.

Hall Miss My. <i>Thorpe Underwood</i> .	Farmers and Graziers.	Pantler Emanuel
Kendall William, carpenter	Bates Joseph, (and threshing machine owner)	Perkins Edward (& vict. <i>Tollemache Arms</i>)
Tollemache Hon. & Rev. Hugh Francis, B. A., rector	Blyth Layton., <i>Thorpe Underwood</i>	Underwood William
Turner Charles, grocer	Plover Ezra	Watts James Ekins, <i>Harrington Lodge</i>
Turner Jno. Thos. schoolmaster		

HASELBEECH PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Maidwell and Kelmars, on the north and north-west by Clipston and Naseby, and on the south by Cottesbrook. It contains 1650 acres of the rateable value of £2583, 10s.; the gross estimated rental is £3000. The population in 1801 was 118; in 1831, 140; in 1841, 194; in 1851, 148; in 1861, 180; and in 1871, 152 souls. The soil is of a mixed nature; nine-tenths of the parish is in permanent pasture. The principal landowners are the Dowager Viscountess Milton (who is lady of the manor), Sir Charles E. Isham, Bart., the trustees of Clipston Charity, and the Winstanley executors.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton had 3 hides of land here, at the general survey, which were valued at 40s. At an early period the family of Burnell possessed this manor, and with them it continued till the eighth of Henry V. (1417), when it fell to the two daughters of Sir Edward Burnell. In the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of the Tresham family, from which it passed to John Haselwood, Esq., one of whose successors sold it to William Saunders, Esq. The family of Wykes held it more than a century since; and the late proprietor, Sir Thomas Apreece, left it with all his property, by will, to St George's Hospital, London.

The Village of Haselbeech is distant about 4½ miles from Welford, and 12½ north by west from Northampton, 12 west from Kettering, 8½ south from Market Harborough, and 79 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Michael, consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower, in which are four bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1860 at a cost of more than £1100. The old oak sittings, which are beautifully carved, were restored, and the church furnished with open sittings of a similar character. In 1869 the tower was repaired, and the bells rehung at a further cost of £210; and since then a large organ has been placed in the church, the whole being at the expense of the noble Viscountess. In 1872 a mortuary chapel, with vault underneath, was built at the north-east corner of the church, in which were placed a beautiful monument and an altar-tomb of alabaster and marble, with recumbent figures of a lady and child, to the memory of the wife and child of Cecil G. S. Foljambe, Esq., eldest son of the Dowager Viscountess Milton. The chapel is separated from the church by a handsome screen of wrought iron. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 14s. 9½d., but now worth £350 per annum, in the patronage of the Lady of the manor; and the Rev. William Bury, M.A., is the rector. *The Rectory House* is a commodious building situated a little west of the church.

A Schoolroom, capable of accommodating between 60 and 70 scholars, with a teacher's residence attached, was built in 1872 at the expense of the same noble lady, at a cost of £600.

Haselbeech Hall, the seat of the Dowager Viscountess Milton, is a stone building in various styles of architecture, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded lawn.

Post Office at John Watkins. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.45 P.M.

Bury Rev. Wm. M.A. rector	Morgan Edwin, gardener, <i>Hall</i>	Church Charles
Milton Dowager Viscountess, <i>Haselbeech Hall</i>	Ward Miss Eliza. schoolmistress.	Clifford James
Pell Albert, Esq. M.P.	Watkins John, carpenter and manager co-operative stores	Gammidge William
Elsworthy John, gamekeeper	Farmers and Graziers.	Scales Edward, <i>The Grange</i>
Liller Joseph, tailor	Andrew William	Teesdale Edward Francis

KELMARSH PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Harrington on the east, Oxenden on the north, Clipston on the west, and Maidwell on the south. It contains 2751 acres. Its population in 1801 was 131; in 1831, 159; in 1841, 163; in 1851, 162; in 1861, 167; and in 1871, 191 souls. The rateable value of the property is £4520; and the gross estimated rental of the parish £5270. The soil is various, the greater part of the parish is in grass, and Richard Christopher Naylor, Esq., is the lord of the manor, and the principal landowner.

Manor.—The crown held 2 hides, and William Peverel $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Keilmerse, at the Norman survey. In the reign of Henry II., Eudo Fitz-Haschul held the greater part of the lordship, and Adam de Kelmers the remainder. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Simon de Kelmersh was lord of the manor, and it descended to his posterity. In Edward IV.'s time, this lordship was in the hands of Richard Osborne, Esq., and in the fifth and sixth of Philip and Mary, Edward Osborne, died seized of four several manors here, Osborne's, Pulton's, Tiffeld's, and Pilington's manors. From the Osbornes the lordship appears to have passed to Sir John Hanbury, Knight. Wm. Bateman Bateman Hanbury, the second Baron Bateman, and late proprietor of this lordship, was son of the first baron by the daughter of Lord Spencer Chichester. It passed by purchase to the present proprietor in 1865.

The Village of Kelmarsh, which is small, is 5 miles south of Market Harborough, 12 north from Northampton, and 78 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Dennis or St Luke, consists of a nave, side-aisles, porch, chancel, tower surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells. It has recently been tastefully restored and fitted up, and partly rebuilt at the expense of the patron. The piers between the nave and the north aisle are of red polished granite. The old roof of the nave was replaced by one of oak in the "hammer-beam" style, and a carved panelled oak roof was added to the chancel at the same time. The church was also furnished with carved oak sittings, a fine pulpit and reading-desk of carved walnut wood, and a handsome mosaic reredos inlaid with sacred emblems; the side arcades of the chancel are also inlaid with alabaster and antique marble from Rome, the spandrels between the arches contain carved emblems of the "Passion." The east window, which is of 14th century work, was the gift of the rector. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £23, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but now valued at about £700 per annum. R. C. Naylor, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Richard Dalton, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Rectory House*, which is a commodious residence, is situated at a short distance from the church.

Kelmarsh Hall, the residence of Richard Christopher Naylor, Esq., J.P., is pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the village.

Post and Telegraph Office at John Bihdley's. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 5.44 P.M.

Bindley John, carpenter and wheelwright	King Miss Eliza Jane, school- mistress	Naylor Richard Christopher, Esq. J.P. <i>Kelmarsh Hall</i>
Dalton Rev. Rich. M.A. rector	Kitchin James, farm bailiff	Wiggins Robert, shopkeeper

LODDINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Thorpe Malsor, on the north by Orton and Rothwell, on the west by Maidwell, and on the south by Cransley. It contains 1206 acres of the rateable value of £2711; the gross estimated rental is £3458.

The population in 1801 was 183; in 1831, 218; in 1841, 226; in 1851, 226; in 1861, 289; and in 1871, 278 souls. The soil is principally a cold clay; the greater part is arable, and the principal proprietors are Lord Overstone (the lord of the manor), and Francis W. Higgins, Esq. The parish is well supplied with springs, one of which is petrifying. The lordship was enclosed in the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and thence called the "Godly Enclosure."

Manor.—There was $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Lodintone belonging to Rothwell manor in the hands of the crown at the Domesday survey. In the fourth of Edward II. (1310) Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, died seized of the manor of Lodington, which he held of the king by the service of one knight's fee, and in the ninth of the same reign (1315) Peter de Dalderby and the Earl of Gloucester were lords of Lodington. In the eleventh of the same reign (1318) Peter de Dalderby levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to his heirs. In the eighteenth of Richard II. (1394) John de Knighton possessed it, and it soon after passed to Kynnesmans, Simon Kynnesman being lord of it in 1420, in which year he obtained licence of the bishop to have mass celebrated in his mansion-house here. In Bridges' time, Benjamin Allcock, Esq., was lord of the manor. His successor was Allen Allcock Young, Esq., from whom it passed by purchase to John Pell Dainty, Esq., who sold it in 1859 to Lord Overstone, the present possessor.

The Village of Loddington is distant 4 miles W. of Kettering, 8 N.W. from Wellingborough, 9 S.E. from Market Harborough, 13 N. from Northampton, and 79 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, is a handsome stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle, south chapel (the property of the lord of the manor), clerestory, north porch, and square tower, surmounted by a handsome perpendicular spire, and containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1859, when it was furnished with open sittings of carved oak. The chancel stalls are of carved oak, as is also the pulpit, which rests on a foundation of Caen stone, and the floor within the communion rails is laid with ornamental tiles. In the chancel is a double sedilia and piscina in good preservation, and the Lady Chapel contains a piscina and locker. In the north wall of the chancel is a founder's arch, and another is to be seen in the wall of the south aisle; and built into the west wall of the churchyard is a singular stone with a large cross cut in the centre of it, and two smaller crosses on the sides, but its history is unknown. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. David Thomas Gladstone, M.A. It was valued in the king's books at £10, 4s. 4½d., but is now worth £500 per annum. The tithes were commuted for £384, and there are 40 acres of glebe land. *The Rectory House*, a good substantial building, is pleasantly situated about the centre of the village; and there is a dissenting place of worship in the village which is used by different denominations.

A National School, with class-room attached, was built by the Rev. T. W. Carr, the former rector, and opened in 1863. It is supported by subscription, Government grant, and school pence, and is also used as a day and Sunday school.

Loddington Hall, the property of Lord Overstone, is a good stone building, now in the occupation of Mr Tom Edward Oldham, farmer.

Loddington House, a substantial mansion, is the property and residence of Captain Joseph Thomas Wetherall.

Charities.—The poor's land consists of 10 acres, now let for £20 a year. Francis Syers, in 1684, left an annual rent charge of £2, 12s. to be distributed in bread to the poor; and Sarah Wykes, in 1705, bequeathed the sum of £2, 10s. per annum to the school.

Letters are received here through the Kettering Post-office; the nearest Money-Order Office is Rothwell.

Andrew George, baker	Humphrey Daniel, tailor and vict. <i>New Inn</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Andrew Th. wheelwt. & carpnr.	Kilborn Henry, butcher	Dainty William
Bates Samuel, shopkeeper	Norris Mr Joseph	Holme James
Brittan Miss Clara Jane, school-mistress	Oldham Mr Edward, <i>The Hall</i>	Lodder Thomas
Browning Wm. wheelwright	Sharman Charles, grocer	Oldham Tom Edw. <i>Loddington Hall</i>
Gladstone Rev. David Thomas, M.A., rector	Wetherall Capt. Joseph Thos. <i>Loddington House</i>	Wilkinson Robert
	Wheatley James, blacksmith	York William

Carrier.—Samuel Bates, to Market Harborough on *Tuesday*; Kettering on *Friday*; and Northampton on *Saturday*.

MAIDWELL PARISH,

Called in Domesday book Medewell, and in later records Maydenwell, is bounded by Draughton on the east, Kelmarsh on the north, Cottesbrook on the west, and Lamport on the south. It contains 1767 acres; its population in 1801 was 208; in 1831, 278; in 1841, 258; in 1851, 280; in 1861, 290; and 1871, 290 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2462, 4s. 6d.; and the gross estimated rental £2831, 5s. The soil is generally a deep clay, and belongs principally to Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway runs through a part of the parish.

Manor.—Berner held of Maino 4 hides here, at the Norman survey. In the reign of Henry II. Alen de Maydwell possessed 4 hides of Hamon or Fitz-Hamon, son of Maino; and at the same time, 2 hides of the fee of Ranulph de Baieux, by Rabas; and henceforth this lordship contained two distinct manors. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315) Sir Nicholas Seyton, Kt., was lord of Maidwell, and from him it descended to his heirs. This part of the lordship, which in Henry II.'s time was in the possession of the family of Rabas, continued with them till the ninth of Richard II. (1385), when Agnes, relict of Robert Rabas, levied a fine of it to the use of Robert Fordinge. Henceforth no mention is to be found of the lordship till the sixteenth of Edward IV. (1486), when Everard Seyton, Esq., died seized of two manors here. From this family they passed in the reign of Henry VIII. to John Hazelwood, Esq. About the year 1683, the lordship of Maidwell was carried in marriage to the Hatton family, and it was afterwards sold by Lord Hatton to Lord James Russel, sixth son of the first Duke of Bedford. Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The Village of Maidwell stands low, and is situated about 10½ miles N. from Northampton, and 7 S. from Market Harborough, 9 W. from Kettering, and 76 from London. Near the church is a quick flowing spring, called Maidwell, from which the parish is supposed to have taken its name. The Lamport station is about 1¼ mile from the village.

Here were anciently two churches, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin (now standing), to which the chapel of Kelmarsh was annexed; the other dedicated to St Peter (long since destroyed), stood N.E. of the present church, in St Peter's Close, but when it fell to decay, does not appear. The present edifice consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and tower, containing a peal of five bells and a clock. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £16, 5s. 2½d., but now worth £240 per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. John L. Whiteford, M.A., is the rector. In the chancel are two old battered figures of men in armour, one of which is supposed to be the effigy of Sir John Seaton, Kt., who died in Jerusalem in 1396, and whose remains were interred here. There are several monuments to the Hazelwood, Buller, and Holdich families. One, 1634, is outside in the corner arch of the chancel, and is enclosed by a glass window. The chancel was pulled down about the year 1819, and has not been rebuilt. There is in the church a painting of the "Nativity," a copy of one by Rubens,

which was brought from Rome by a former rector. *The School*, in the village, is supported by subscription.

Charity.—The sum of £3 per annum, the interest of £100 left in 1866 by the Rev. Thomas Holdich, is given away in coal at Christmas to the deserving poor of the parish.

Maidwell Hall, the property of the lord of the manor, and residence of William Belgrave, Esq., was formerly the seat of Lord James Russell. It is a commodious stone mansion, erected in 1637.

Post-Office.—Miss Mary Lee Ravens, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Belgrave W. Esq. *Maidwell Hall*
 Bland Edmund, farm bailiff
 Bland Elias, shopkeeper
 Bottrill Chas. baker & maltster
 Fowke Mrs Sarah A. schoolmrs.
 Heaps Charles, blacksmith
 Heaps Jeremiah, blacksmith

Heaps Thomas, shopkeeper
 Lucas Jas. wheelwght & carptr.
 Ravens Miss My. Lee, vict. *Goat*
 Whiteford Rev. John Lyson,
 M. A. rector
Farmers and Graziers.
 Bradshaw Mrs Emma & Son

Bradshaw James Manning
 Everett Thomas (and butcher)
 Hamshaw William L.
 Hipwell Daniel, *Dale*
 Measures Wm. *Maidwell Lodge*
 Rowledge John

MARSTON TRUSSELL PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Farndon on the east, Lubbenham in Leicestershire on the north, Hothorp on the west, and Clipston and Sibbertoft on the south. It contains 1317 acres, the rateable value of which is £2561, 8s., and the gross estimated rental £2873, 7s. Its population in 1801 was 212; in 1831, 223; in 1841, 247; in 1851, 270; in 1861, 219; and in 1871, 219 souls. It is called Marston Trussell from the Trussells, who were lords of it soon after the Conquest. The soil is principally a strong clay and loam; and B. E. Bennett, Esq., lord of the manor, and Hugh Stratford Stratford, Esq., are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—At the general survey Hugh de Grentmaisnil had 2 hides in Mersitone and Torp, which were valued at 4s. In the reign of Henry II., Osbert Trussell held 1½ hide and half a virgate here, of the Earl of Leicester; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William Trussell was lord of the manor. With the family of Trussell it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it was carried in marriage to John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and descended to his posterity. Barwell Ewins Bennett, Esq., the present proprietor, whose ancestor, Henry Barwell, Esq., purchased it in the early part of the seventeenth century. At the east end of the village was formerly a castle, surrounded by a moat, the position of which is still clearly defined.

The Village of Marston Trussell is about 3 miles W. by S. of Market Harborough.

The Church, dedicated to St Nicholas, comprises a nave, side aisles, porches, and a tower containing five bells. In the chancel are the remains of an Early English double sedilia, with nail-head ornaments. The church bears marks of having been at one time larger than it is at present, one of the arches and capital projecting beyond the present wall. There is good evidence that many of the pursued Cavaliers from the field of Naseby are interred in the churchyard, on the south side of which the *cul-de-sac* in which they were captured and cut down ends on the north side of it. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £15, 2s. 11d., but now worth about £500 per annum; the Rev. William Law, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1813.

The Rectory-House, a good residence, was built by the present rector in 1844.

There is a *Parochial School* for boys and girls in the village, supported principally by the rector. The children of the parish have also the privilege of attending the free school at Clipston.

Marston Hall, the seat of B. E. Bennett, Esq., is a handsome mansion plea-

santly situated on rising ground at the west end of the village. It has latterly been much improved, and a handsome sheet of water formed in the grounds adds to its attractiveness.

Amongst the charities for the parish are £100 left by Elizabeth and Simon Barwell, with which land has been purchased in Lubbenham parish. The interest, amounting to £4 per annum, is distributed amongst the poor in coats and gowns, by Barwell E. Bennett, Esq. In addition to this charity are the following—£10 left by Mrs Ann Ragg, for apprenticing poor children of the parish; £10 left by Mr Smith; £5 by Mr White; £2 by Mr Brewster; and £18, 16s. by Mrs A. C. Barwell. Of these charities the interest received on the three latter is applied to the purchase of bread, which is distributed to the poor, annually, on St Thomas's day. The interest of Mr Smith's £10 is divided in money amongst the sick and aged on Easter Monday. These five latter charities are administered by the rector, an account of which was forwarded to the Charity Commissioners in December 1871.

Letters are received here through Market Harborough.

Bennett Barwell Ewins, Esq.
The Hall
Bennett Wm. John Ewins, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law, *The Hall*
Davis John, shopkeeper
Flint William, parish clerk
Harrauld Alexander, tailor

Harrauld Xenophon, vict. *Sun*
Law Rev. Wm. M.A. rector
Saddington Miss Frances Ann,
schoolmistress
Stratford Hugh Stratford, Esq.
Thorpe, *Lubbenham*
Sturgess John, blacksmith

Farmers and Graziers.
Clarke William
Fox George (and cattle dealer)
Hart Mrs Mary, *Rectory Farm*
Hart Philip
Rowlatt William
Simons Thomas

OXENDEN GREAT PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Braybrook and Arthingworth, on the north by Bowden Little, on the west by Clipston and Oxenden Little, and on the south by Kelmars. It contains 1299 acres of the rateable value of £3057; the gross estimated rental is £3437, 13s. 9d. The population in 1801 was 281; in 1831, 239; in 1841, 234; in 1851, 222; in 1861, 238; and in 1871, 220 souls. The bounds of Rockingham Forest formerly extended to a bridge over the rivulet which divides this parish from Kelmars. The soil varies from a good clay to loam with a mixture of gravel; the greater part of the lordship is in grass, and Thomas Tertius Paget, Esq. (the lord of the manor), William Henry Harrison, Esq., Lord Overstone, and Henry O. Nethercote, Esq., are the principal proprietors. The Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway runs through the parish, and has a station about half a mile from the village.

Manor.—There was 1 hide and 1 virgate belonging to Rothwell manor in the hands of the crown, and Ulf held 1 hide here of the Countess Judith, at the general survey. This division of the lordship subsisted for some time; but in the fourteenth of Richard II. (1320), the king, who then possessed it, granted it to Sir John Holt and others. In the time of Henry VII. a moiety of it was in the hands of the Pulteney family; one of whom sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for £200, to Edward Griffin, Esq.; the other moiety subsequently came to the same family.

The Village of Great Oxenden, which is rather handsome and respectable, is seated on the declivity of a small hill about 3 miles south from Market Harborough. The ancient hall or manor house is supposed to have stood in the centre of it. There are some good residences here, including the Rectory and Oxenden House.

The Church, dedicated to St Helen, is a neat edifice, standing a quarter of a mile from the village, and consisting of a nave, side aisles, porch, chancel, and square embattled tower, containing four bells. The present edifice dates from the fourteenth century; the font is more ancient, probably of the eleventh century. The church was restored in 1847, when it was resealed throughout, the chancel re-roofed, and the east end rebuilt. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 8s., and now worth about

£423 per annum. The Rev. Edward Parker, M.A., rural dean, is patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1767 for land. Within the town was formerly a chapel, standing some distance from the church.

The *Baptists* have a place of worship in the village, which also contains a parochial school. The children of this parish have the privilege of attending the free school at Clipston.

Oxenden House, the seat and property of William Henry Harrison, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and commanding extensive prospects.

Worthy.—The Rev. John Morton, author of the “Natural History of Northamptonshire,” which was printed in London, in folio, 1712, was instituted rector of this parish in 1706. He died, and was buried here, in 1737. In the chancel of the church is a monument to his memory. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., who resided here for some time, and now of Croydon, is author of “Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas,” “Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau,” “The Emigrant,” “Life of Bruce, the Traveller,” &c.

Post-office.—William Coleman, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Market Harborough at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 5.45 P.M.

Atkins Geo. bricklry. & buildr.
Chester John, shopkeeper
Coleman Wm. baker & post-office
Cook Miss Sus. schoolmistress
Granger Fredk. shopkeeper
Granger George, shopkeeper
Harrison William Henry, Esq.
Oxenden House

Loomes Edward, vict. *George*
Oliver John, Esq.
Parker Rev. Edw. M.A. rector,
and rural dean
Sumpter Wm. carprtr. & wheelw.
Symington Robt. stay manufr.
Market Harborough
Thomson John, station-master

Watkin Isaac, vict. *Black Horse*
Farmers and Graziers.
*Marked * are Graziers.*
Battams Robert
* Glover Chas. (and salesman)
Kirby George
* Simons Benjamin
* Ward Richard

Carrier.—Benjamin Wilford to Market Harborough on *Tuesday* and *Thursday*.

ROTHWELL PARISH.

Rothwell, popularly called Rowell, including the chapelry of Orton, and the hamlet of Thorpe Underwood, is bounded on the east by Rushton, on the north by Desborough, on the west by Harrington, and on the south by Loddington and Thorpe Malzor. It contains 3460 acres; its population in 1801 was 1409; in 1831, 2002; in 1841, 2939; in 1851, 2391; in 1861, 2663; and in 1871, 2375 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £9596, 9s., exclusive of the chapelry, which is £1588; and the gross estimated rental is £10,210. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, and the principal proprietors are Capt. J. B. Tibbetts (lord of the manor), Rev. George E. Maunsell, Capt. Cokayne Maunsell, Francis F. Turvell, Esq., Richard Booth, Esq., and Messrs Thomas Miller and Charles Brown, John Stockburn, John Styles, Montague Cole, and William Chater. The lordship is well supplied with springs, one of which, Shotwell, is petrifying.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, this lordship, with its several members in various lordships, was in the hands of the king, and valued at £50. In the reign of Henry II., Eudo de Haschall held 9 hides in Rowell, Overton, and Lodington. Roger, Earl of Clare, the superior lord, granted in this reign (1154), the monks of Sulby, an exemption from toll on all articles bought or sold by them at the market of Rowell. In the fifth of King John (1204), the manor was confirmed to Richard, Earl of Clare, with the weekly market, formerly kept on Sunday, to be held on Monday, and an annual fair which is now proclaimed on Trinity Monday at six o'clock in the morning, and is continued the four following days. It used to commence on Saturday, and generally lasted the whole of the following week; but such was the amount of drunkenness and profligacy which took place on the Fair Sunday, that a successful attempt was at length made to suppress it by not proclaiming the fair until Monday morning. His successor was Gilbert, his son, the first Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who, in the ninth of this reign (1208), gave the king a palfrey to hold the weekly market upon Sunday, as had been formerly done. In the ninth of

Edward II. (1315), the king was lord of the hundred and manor of Rothwell and Orton; and partition being afterwards made of the late Earl of Gloucester's estate, they were assigned to Margaret, his sister, the wife of Hugh de Audley, afterwards Earl of Gloucester. From this family Rothwell passed to that of Stafford. In the twenty-third of Henry VI. (1444), Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, was created Duke of Buckingham, and was beheaded at Salisbury without trial or sentence at the command of Richard III., whom he had been greatly instrumental in raising to the crown. His son Edward, Duke of Buckingham, obtained possession of his maternal inheritance in the fourteenth of Henry VII. (1498), but being attainted of high treason in the next reign, he met with the same fate which befell his father, and was beheaded, 1521, upon Tower Hill. By the death of this nobleman the hundred and manor of Rothwell became forfeited to the crown. In the thirty-eighth of this reign (1546), the manor was granted for life to Lord Parr, of Horton, at whose death it devolved on the family of Tresham. Reverting again from the Treshams to the crown, the manor and hundred were purchased in the reign of James I., by the family of Hill, from which it descended through intermediate possessors to Thos. P. Maunsell, Esq., from whom it passed in 1867 to his son, Capt. John Borelase Tibbetts, of Barton Seagrave Hall, who is the present proprietor. Here was also a smaller manor, which formerly belonged to the abbot or prior of Cirencester, and which also came into the possession of the Hill family.

The Town or Village of Rothwell is situated about four miles N.W. by W. of Kettering, and seventy-five from London. It was formerly a market town of considerable size and importance; and it is said to have been once surrounded with a wall, in which were several gates, two of them being distinguished by the names of East-bar and West-bar. It is now lighted with gas by the Rothwell Gas Light Coal and Coke Company (limited). A laudable attempt to restore the disused market was made a few years since, which perhaps for want of unanimity, was a complete failure. In the centre of the town stands the beautiful but unfinished Market House, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the sixteenth century, "and remains an elegant monument of the interest taken in the prosperity of the inhabitants of Rowell, by the pious and accomplished Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton Hall." It is a large square stone building, erected in 1577, as we learn from the following inscription, sculptured on the frieze: "Thome Tresami militis fvit hoc opus in gratium dulcis patriæ fecit suæ tribusque Northamptoniæ velmaxime hujusque vicinisibi pagi. Nihil præter bonum commune quæsit nihil præter decus pepenne amicorum. Male qui interpretatur dignus haud tanto est bono. Ao. Domini millesimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo Septimo." Around the cornice are the arms of a great number of the nobility and gentry then living in the county. Sir Thomas Tresham is said to have had great taste in architecture, and to have designed and begun several public and private buildings; but a fatality which attended most of his architectural undertakings is most remarkable; one only, it is supposed, attained completion, viz., the Triangular Lodge at Rushton. Among other structures the "New Building," at Liveden (which see), another unfinished monument, attests his architectural taste and skill. This interesting building (the Market House) being in a dilapidated state, a subscription was set on foot among the gentlemen of the county, by means of which its walls were repaired in 1827, and a surplus having remained, it was appropriated to the presentation of a fine engraving of the building to Mr Baker's excellent history of the county. A most meritorious act, and would be deserving of the highest commendation to restore this public edifice, and convert the upper portion into a reading room for the benefit of the inhabitants of Rothwell and neighbourhood. The manufacture of silk plush for hats was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but this is amongst the things of the past—the sound of the weaver's loom having given place to that of the sewing machine. The manufacture of stays and shoes affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Here was a small priory of nuns, of the order of St Augustine, dedicated to St John the

Baptist ; it was probably founded by the Clare family, whose successors in the manor were patrons of it. It was valued at £10, 10s. 4d. per annum at the dissolution, and was granted, together with the lands, demesnes, &c., belonging to it, to Henry Lee. The residence, now called the Nunnery, with its out-buildings, occupies the site of the conventual edifice, erected in 1631.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient and beautiful structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles (at the ends of which are chapels), chancel, and a broad embattled tower containing a peal of six bells. "It is the longest parish church in the county." The earliest work in the church is found in the south wall of the chancel, the clerestory windows of which are Norman. The nave, chancel, and lower stages of the tower, are semi-Norman or Transition, as are also the north and south aisles. The tower arch is a beautiful specimen of the Early Decorated period, to which also belongs the Lady's Chapel on the north side of the chancel, as did also the transepts taken down in 1673. The clerestory of the nave, the handsome east window and the Saunders chantry (now the vestry), are perpendicular. The chancel, which is very fine, and about 78 feet in length, was partially restored, and re-roofed in 1848, at the expense of the late George Fortescue Turville, Esq., the then lay impropiator, under the superintendence of the Architectural Society. In 1660, the spire of the church fell down, carrying with it in its descent six bays of the church, and in 1673 the transepts were taken down. In the churchyard may still be seen an elaborately sculptured tomb, which formerly stood at the further extremity of the south aisle. "Upwards of six centuries have elapsed," says a local writer, "since this once superb structure received its completion at the hands of its pious architects. It has not indeed descended to us unscathed by time, nor unmutilated by accident. Many of the sepulchral chapels, with the elaborately sculptured transepts, have suffered by the former ; and the total destruction of the lofty spire in 1660, from lightning, is a melancholy instance of its deterioration by the latter cause. There seems little doubt that, originally, this edifice must have held high rank in an age, which, more than any other, was characterised by the number and beauty of its sacred edifices. Without pretending to cathedral magnificence, the church of Rothwell was evidently constructed on the most liberal scale ; and affords an additional proof to the already convincing evidence, of the former importance of a district in which such ample provision was made for the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. Despite of the dilapidations of time, the ruinous effect of casualty, and, worse than all, the disfiguring metamorphosis of injudicious repairs, it is still an easy task to trace the extent of the original edifice. Entering the west door, some three centuries since, probably the eye of the spectator would have embraced the whole space from the portal even to the high altar, chequered only by the varied dyes which, in those days of monastic magnificence, streamed through the richly painted windows, faintly reproducing their faded legends on the cold marble of the echoing aisles. And beautiful indeed must have been the clustering pillars, with their capitals of drooping foliage, and the lofty arches reaching into darkness, when viewed in that dim mysterious light. On the right of the altar, opposite the lowly portal of the vestuary, and the chapel of our 'Lady of Sorrows' may still be seen the triple piscina, and the quadruple sedilia. The finely carved oaken stalls, with their anti-somniferous seats, minutely sculptured quatrefoils, and grotesque finials, are in all probability not far removed from their ancient situation. Above these, looking westward, was then the rood-loft, from which the image of Him who died to save a universe gazed downward on the kneeling multitude with that expression of silent agony, it was the principal, and generally successful endeavour of the sculptor to pourtray. Stretching north and south were the transepts, each probably terminated by its own peculiar altar ; and here and there, at intervals along the aisles, would be the altar tombs of the Clares, the Audleys, and the Staffords, each with its recumbent effigy of the stalwart warrior at rest beneath, the gauntleted hands clasped in prayer, and pointed heavenward ; whilst from the lofty rereward wall would silently depend the empty suit of mail, the rusted weapon, and the tattered ban-

ner. Of the many chapels, which, from the traces against the main walls, appear to have been once annexed to the buildings, two only remain—that of Saunders, now used as the vestry, and that of the Mater-doloris. Beneath the south aisle, is all that remains of the funeral crypt, which possibly may once have extended under the entire circumference of the building.” The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Orton, in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the king’s books at £7, 8s. 11d., and returned at £148 per annum. The patronage is at present vested in the hands of Miss Hall of Thorpe Underwood, Thomas Wood, Esq., and the Governors of Jesus’ Hospital, Cambridge, who appoint to the living in turn; the Rev. Richard Morton, M.A., is the vicar. Inside the altar rails is the brass effigy of William de Rothwelle, Archdeacon of Essex, Keeper of the Mint, &c., and the traditionary founder of the church, who died on the 4th August 1220. The brass is in an excellent state of preservation, representing a Catholic priest in his vestments, the head resting on a pillow, supported by seraphs, with hands folded in a gesture of prayer. The tithes were commuted in 1812. There was formerly a *Chapel* here dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and subordinate to the parish church; and in the church was a chantry, founded by Edward Saunders, in honour of St Nicholas.

The Charnel House or Crypt.—Beneath the two bays of the south aisle of the church, and immediately west of the transept, is a crypt or charnel house, accidentally discovered by some workmen about 175 years since. The descent to it is by a flight of seventeen steps from the west end of the church. Its extreme length is 30 feet 3 in., width 15 feet 6 in., and height 8 feet 6 in. It is of the semi-Norman or Transition period, and of the same date as of the greater portion of the church. On the eastern wall is an indication of a fresco painting, which may be assigned to the close of the thirteenth century, or the beginning of the fourteenth. When discovered, it was found to contain human bones (chiefly the larger bones) piled very carefully, in alternate strata of skulls, arms, legs, &c., from the ground to the roof, down the two sides, and at the end opposite the entrance, so that the visitor walks between heaps of human remains, which, however, owing partly to the admission of the air, have mouldered down to half their former height. It has been the popular belief that the number of skulls and bones was as large as 30,000 and even 40,000; but Samuel Sharp, Esq. of Dalington Hall, who has written a most carefully prepared paper on the subject, proves clearly from elaborate measurements and calculations, that the number cannot be certainly more than 4000, if so many. To account for their presence here, it may be assumed that some, perhaps old and unused burial ground, or some portion of the existing burial ground, being required for other purposes, was cleared of its human remains, which, with reverential regard, were here carefully bestowed. It is therefore possible that Owen Ragsdale, the founder of Jesus’ Hospital (situated immediately south of the churchyard), effected some exchange, by which some part of the churchyard, or perhaps the old monastic burial ground, was taken for the purpose of his new buildings. The opinion that these remains were not transferred there till this event, which took place in the sixteenth century, would appear to be confirmed by a portion of the bone-slack recently falling on the floor of the vault, and with the bones a considerable fragment of an earthen vessel of glazed dark chocolate ware; such was not manufactured earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century.

This Crypt is by some thought to have been originally intended for, and used as a private chapel, and afterwards converted into a bone-vault: but we know of no good reason for doubting that it was constructed for the purpose to which it is now applied. At the end is a much defaced picture of the Resurrection, which has been regarded as proof that the place was a chapel, but it seems at least as appropriate to a charnel-house as to a chapel. A similar collection of bones may be seen at Hythe in Kent and at Ripon in Yorkshire. There is also a charnel-house at Stratford-on-Avon, which Shakespeare seems to have regarded with no comfortable feelings:—

"If charnel-houses, and our graves, must send
Those that we bury back, our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites."

A curious and mournful account of a charnel-house now in use may be seen in a description of the Convent of Mount Sinai, given in "Robinson's Biblical Researches," vol. i. p. 146. The popular opinion that the bones at Rothwell were collected from the battlefield at Naseby, seems to rest on no better foundation than the similar notion that the bones at Hythe are the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army, in the 5th century.

The Independent Chapel, built in 1735, is a large substantial building at the west end of the village, and is capable of accommodating about 800 persons. In 1852 the chapel was altered and enlarged at a cost of £800; and since then about £400 has been laid out in further alterations. The Protestant dissenters of this place entered the congregational covenant in 1656.

In connection with this religious body is the British School, erected in 1836, which is well conducted and numerous attended. Mr Richard Davis, who was minister of this chapel from 1690 to 1714, was noted for his zeal and activity during his ministry. "Members" were admitted not only in this county, but also in the counties of Leicester, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Bedford, and Bucks, and who, tradition informs us, were in the habit of attending the church at Rothwell. It is said that the members from the neighbourhood of Ringstead and Hargrave used to leave their homes before daylight, carrying lanterns, which they left at Cranford; returning after the afternoon service, they again lighted their lanterns at Cranford, and so reached their homes. The members from about Oundle are said in the same way to have left their lanterns at Aldwinkle, calling for them on their return from Rothwell at night. The members from about Kimbolton left their lanterns at Raunds, and those from Higham Ferrars, and the villages in the northern parts of Bedfordshire, left them at Irthlingborough toll-bar, calling for them in the same way on their return from Rothwell.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a neat building, erected in 1833, and considerably repaired in 1871, at a cost of about £400. A new school-room was added, the chapel was reseated, and other improvements effected. It will seat about 300.

CHARITIES.—*The Free School.* By a decree of the Commissioners of Charities, in the thirty-sixth of Charles II. (1684), it was ordered that St Mary's Chapel, in Rothwell, should be used as a free school, and that the yearly rent of £3, 4s. 11d., with which Queen Elizabeth had endowed the said chapel, should be paid for the use of the school, together with the rents and profits of divers messuages and lands, left by Owen Ragsdale, Esq., for the same purpose. The rents from these sources amount to about £30 per annum. The master's residence and the school-room (formerly St Mary's Chapel) having fallen into a dilapidated condition, application was made to the Charity Commissioners for permission to take down the old building. Through the exertions of the present vicar, who is *ex officio* a trustee, a convenient school-house, two school-rooms, and two classrooms, were erected and opened by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough on the 1st October 1870. More than 200 children are receiving instruction here.

Jesus' Hospital.—In the thirty-third of Elizabeth (1590), Owen Ragsdale settled his manor in Old, and certain other lands, &c., in five feoffees, on trust for the use of himself for life, and after his decease, with the rents and profits to build an hospital for a master and 24 poor men. The hospital contains four common halls, or sitting-rooms, with four bedrooms adjoining to each of them, and a chamber over a part of the building, and it has a garden and orchard, divided into plots, for the separate use of the principal and almsmen, attached to it; and about 85 years since a separate house was built for the use of the principal. It was enlarged in 1833 by the addition of six rooms, capable of accommodating 12 men. One of the rooms is at present unoccupied. The establishment now consists of 26 almsmen and the principal, who has an allowance of £35 a-year, and each of the almsmen a stipend of £15, 12s. a-year, paid quarterly, besides a customary gift

of 2s. 6d. to each on St Thomas' Day and on the 7th of August; and the almsmen are also provided with an annual suit of clothing and a gown, with fuel and medical assistance. They have also the attendance of two nurses, who occupy a cottage belonging to the charity, and have a pension of £24 a year. The annual income of the charity, according to the Commissioners' Report, is £431. In addition, Francis F. Turville, Esq. of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire, left, in 1829, the interest of £100, which is invested in the 3 per cent. annuities, to be distributed in coals to the poor at Christmas. For the other charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

ORTON is a hamlet and chapelry, pleasantly situated in an elevated locality, about 1½ mile S.W. from Rothwell. It contains a few good houses, and 941 acres; its population in 1871 was 73; its rateable value £1588, 6s. 3d.; and the gross estimated rental was £1720. Bridges tells us, that Orton is a hamlet, pertaining to the manor of Rothwell, having been always held by the same possessors. Though it is united to Rothwell for ecclesiastical purposes, it enjoys within itself all other parochial privileges, and is generally considered a separate parish. The land is arable; the soil varies from a light to a very stiff clay; the lordship is well watered by excellent springs, and Henry Vere Forester Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole owner.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice, in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, with clerestory, south aisle, small chancel, south porch, and a low embattled tower, containing one bell. The nave is divided from the chancel by a massive Saxon arch. The church was repaired in 1842, and the burial ground consecrated, so that the inhabitants have now their own registers, which date from 1846. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothwell. The great tithes, £105 per annum, form part of the endowment of Jesus' Hospital; and the small tithes, amounting to £17 per annum, are the property of the Vicar of Rothwell.

THORPE UNDERWOOD is a hamlet partly in the parishes of Rothwell and Harrington, containing altogether 7 houses, 18 inhabitants, and 610 acres, and situate about 1½ mile N.W. of Rothwell. This manor anciently belonged to the family of Belet, from which it was called Thorp-Belet. Michael Belet founded the Priory of Canons regular of St Augustine at Wroxton, and endowed it with this manor and other possessions. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the lands, &c., in Thorpe, belonging to the priory, were granted to Thomas Pope, Esq., Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations. The present owners of the soil are Thomas Wood, Esq., Miss Hall, and the Governors of Jesus' Hospital.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Joseph Ginns, postmaster. Letters arrive from Kettering at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., and are despatched at 9 A.M., 5.30, and 8 P.M.

Ashley Alfred, saddler
Ball Wm. & Son, agricultural
implement makers and iron
and brass founders
Ball Wm. jun. (Wm. & Son) h.
Spring Villa
Barlow Mr Thomas
Brown Alfred, confectioner
Buckby Thomas, boot manu-
factur. (Buckby & Sargeant)
Buswell Ash. plumb. & painter
Chater William, corn miller
Church William, bookseller
Cook Alfred, relieving officer,
and registrar of births and
deaths for Rothwell district
Cook Mr William
Cramp John, iron-ore foreman
Dalby Mrs Mary
Dalby William Rasin, Princi-
pal of Jesus' Hospital
Dyke C. & Son (George) gene-
ral drapers

Dyke Chas. hairdrsr. & perfr.
Easex Chas. carpnt. & wheelwt.
Fifield Charles Hafford, iron-
monger and tinplate worker
Gibson Jacob, beerhouse
Ginns Jph. & Son (Albin Burt)
booksellers, chemists and
druggists, and paper-hangers
Ginns Jph. (J. & Son) land sur.
Gray William, pharmaceutical
chemist and vetnry. surgeon
Green Wm. S. master British
School
Gue Mrs Mary Ann
Hafford Mr Charles
Hall Miss Mary, *Thorpe Underwood*.
Hilson Thomas, coachpainter
Hopkins Walter, cattle dr. &c.
Joyce William, corn miller
Law William, clothes dealer
Laywood John, manager, gas-
works, *Lodge*

Liner Timothy, brick and tile
manufacturer, *Lodge*
Loake George, farm bailiff
Matson Rev. Wm. Tidd (Indpt.)
Maydwell Thomas Allen, tailor
and draper
Miller Thomas, cottager
More Jas. M.D. surg. *Red Hall*
Morton Rev. Richd. M.A. vicar
Needham Mrs Sophia, dressmr.
Northern Sl. thresh-mach. our.
Parker Hy. saddler & coal mcht.
Sargeant Samuel, boot manu-
facturer (Buckby & Sargeant)
Sharman Wm. coopr. & brushmr.
Shaw Enos, cottager
Shaw Thomas, basket maker
Shortland Mrs Sophia, tripe dr.
Symington R. & W. H. & Co.
stay manufs. and at; Market
Harborough, S.E. Betta, mngr.
Taylor Mrs Jane
Veasey William, coal merchant

Waters James Hipwell, tailor and draper
Whiteman Jph. master of the Grammar School
Wilson Philip, maltster and fellmonger
Witt Isaac, watchmaker

Bakers.

Bambridge John
Chandler W. G. (and corn dlr.)
Essex Mrs Ann
Hafford Samuel
Liner Wm. jun. (and miller)
Wells John
York Allen

Blacksmiths.

Moore John
Smith Thomas
Smith William

Boot and Shoe Makers.

*Marked * are Manufacturers.*

Ambler Samuel
Bollard Thos. (& leather cutter)
Bradshaw William
Buckby & Sargeant
Burnham Isaac
*Butlin Thomas
Letts Allen
*Tebbutt George
Willis Benjamin (and sexton)
*Willis Thomas

Builders.

Austin Walter (& furnitr. dlr.)
Barlow George (& brick mfr.)
Buckby John
Butlin Joseph
Haycock George
Needham Isaac Sharman
Peach Henry

Butchers.

Ball Charles
Guildford Thomas Otho
Kilborn William Baines
Marriott Thomas
Palmer Charles
Willis Isaac

Farmers and Graziers.

Attenborough Wm. *The Grange*
Austin Joseph
Austin Thomas
Austin William
Blythe Layton, *Thorpe Underwood*.
Brown Chas. (yeo.) *Nunnery Hse.*
Brown Thos. Miller (yeoman)
Burditt Charles, *Lodge*
Chater Wm. Cheney, *Lodge*
Cox Richard
Guildford Rd. (and cattle dlr.)
Hafford Samuel
Hayes James (and maltster)
Lane Rich. Chas. (and maltster)
Liner William
Oswin William, *Orton*
Shaw Joseph

Turnell Francis, *Orton*
Wallis Thomas
Wiggins Robert, *Orton Lodge*
Wiggins Thomas, *Orton*

Grocers.

*Marked * are Drapers also.*

Ambler Samuel
Bambridge John
Baxter Eli (and miller)
Chamberlain Daniel Bollard
**Co-op. Stores, John Wilson, mnr.*
*Joyce John
*Moore Jonathan
Remington John
Sharman Charles
Tye Joseph
*Walker Jabez
York William

Inns and Taverns.

Bell, Sl. Shortland (& farmer)
Bull's Head, Mrs Ann Essex
Chequers, William Cross
Crown, Thos. Marriott (& farmer)
Horse and Groom, Wm. Wilson
New Inn, William Capps.
Red Lion, Ephraim Willis
Sun, John Slow (and farmer)
Woolpack, James Burditt.

Maltsters.

Hayes James
Lane Richard Charles
Wilson Philip

Carriers.—William Willis, to Desborough Railway Station twice a-day, to Kettering on Friday; Richard Broome, to Market Harborough on Tuesday and Friday; and Thomas Tink, to Kettering daily.

RUSHTON PARISH.

Rushton, or Rishton, comprises the consolidated parishes of All Saints, and part of the hamlet of Pipwell, and is bounded by Wilbarston on the north, Rothwell on the south, Great Oakley on the east, and Desborough and Braybrook on the west. The Leicester and London (Midland) Railway runs through the parish, and has a station here. It contains 3109 acres; its population in 1801 was 434; in 1831, 405; in 1841, 497; in 1851, 416; in 1861, 450; and in 1871, 345 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6550, and the gross estimated rental £7718. The soil is various. William Capel Clarke Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal proprietor.

Manor.—Robert de Toden, to whom Hugh was under-tenant, had 1½ hide in Ristone, at the Domesday survey; William held half a hide of Robert de Buci; and Eustachius 2½ hides of the Countess Judith, at the same time. In the reign of Henry II. the principal proprietors were Andrew de Riston, who had 2½ hides of the fee of David, King of Scots; Robert Basset, 1½ hide of the fee of William de Aubeny, and Vitalis Engayne, half a hide, which were held by Vitalis Lovet. These estates passed through various hands, and in the reign of Henry VI. (1439), the greater part of them came into the possession of William Tresham, Esq., afterwards knighted. This Sir William was lord of Sywell, and by his wife Isabel, daughter of Sir William Vaux of Harrowden, he had issue Sir Thomas Tresham, his successor, who married Margaret, daughter of William lord Zouch of Harringworth, upon whom he settled the manor of Rushton and other lordships, with remainder to John Tresham his son and heir; but adhering to the house of Lancaster he was made prisoner at Tewkesbury, and beheaded in the first year of Edward IV. (1461), when his lands became forfeited to the

Crown. In the fifth of this reign (1465), the manor of Rushton, called the West manor, with his other estates in the county, were given to John Donn; but reverting again to the Crown, they were granted in the twentieth of the same reign (1481), to William Sayer for his life. They appear, however, to have been afterwards restored to the Tresham family; for, in the twelfth of Henry VII. (1497) the convent of Pipwell was certified to hold by fealty certain lands and tenements in Rushton of John Tresham, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington of Hornby in Lancashire, and by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Tresham, his successor. This gentleman zealously espoused the cause of Queen Mary at her accession to the throne, and in reward for his services, on restoring the order of Knights Templars of St John of Jerusalem, she appointed him lord prior of the order. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but little more than a year; for on the succession of Elizabeth he retired to Rushton, where he died in 1559, and was buried in the church of St Peter. He was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas Tresham, a minor, fifteen years old, on whom, in the eighteenth of her reign (1576), Elizabeth conferred the honour of knighthood at Kenilworth castle. He died in September 1605, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Tresham, the conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot. "This Francis," says Bridges, "was very strenuous in the Catholic cause, and though a principal person in the projected gunpowder treason, was in effect the instrument of its discovery. It was he that sent the letter to Lord Montague, who married Elizabeth Tresham, his sister, which gave the first suspicion of the plot. Being attainted, and with the other conspirators apprehended, he afterwards died of the strangury, or as some say of poison, in the Tower." It is however said, that the Government was well aware of the plot, and that had not the letter been written it was prepared for the event. There seems strong reason for believing that Tresham revealed the project to his brother-in-law, and that the letter which the king's superhuman wisdom is said to have unriddled was a mere feint. Tresham was a double-minded man: his hesitancy ruined him, and has left an indelible stain on his memory. He had not the resolution either to reject the murderous proposal that was made to him, or be faithful to his accomplices, or to reveal the project so as to save either them or himself. From the Treshams this lordship passed to Sir William Cockayne, Knight, Alderman of London, who died seized of it in the third of Charles I. (1627). From him it descended to his posterity; and when Bridges wrote, Lord Cullen, his descendant, was possessed of it. It passed by marriage, in 1855, to William Capel Clarke Thornhill, Esq., the present owner.

The Triangular Lodge, at the extremity of the grounds at Rushton, also owes its origin to Sir Thomas Tresham. It is an excellent stone structure, and though nearly three hundred years old is in good preservation. Its three sides are covered with figures and letters, all most distinctly carved, many of which have baffled all attempts at solution. The purpose for which it was built can only be guessed at, and therefore the uncertainty of its object, and its peculiar form combined, render the building in all its features unique. "The ground plan of the lodge is an equilateral triangle, each side being 33 feet 3 inches. Its sides approximately face the south-east, the north, and the south-west; the door being on the south-east. There are three floors; cellar, ground-floor, and upper-floor. It is built in layers of dark and light stone, the dressings at the corners and of the windows being worked in the lighter stone. Very near the ground are three windows on each side to light the cellar. Each of these windows is shaped like a trefoil, has its opening triangular, and is of small size. Above are three much larger windows giving light to the ground floor. These are set in a plate of stone more than 6 feet square. At each corner is a shield; the openings for light have in the centre a thin cross and twelve circles, placed in a diamond around it. Above these is the cornice marking the position of the floor; and at the angles of this cornice are shields each bearing a T. These windows, nine in all, are the same on each side. Above the cornice, on each of the three sides, are two large letters or figures in metal about three feet

high, and these read 1593, TT., giving the date of erection and the builder's initials. The windows of the upper floor, like those of the lower ones, are three on each side, set in a square. All the windows are shaped alike, but have different designs for tracery. The centre window on the north side has the Tresham arms thrice worked in the tracery. Above each of the six shields is a letter in a square frame, and taking these consecutively on the three sides, they read thus:—MENTES TVORVM VISITA (visit the minds of thy people). In the same range with these letters are angles with shields bearing spouts five or six feet long. All the angels have a letter on the breast, and another on the shield below. These letters are amongst the inexplicable parts of the building. The letter on the breast of each angel at the angle is Q, and on the shield below, a triangle in a circle; the intermediate angels have other letters; and taking first all the letters on the breasts, and then those on the shields, and putting O for the triangle in the circle, the letters in all read thus:—

Q E E Q E E Q V E
O S S O S D O D S

Will some kind friend," asks Mr Sweeting, "offer a solution of these letters, for beyond all doubt they admit of some, and the recurrence of a few letters suggest some connection with the Latin formula expressing the doctrine of the Trinity." The solution invited has been given by a correspondent of the *Northampton Mercury*, under the initials "W. D." on the 23d July 1868, and is as follows:—"The three letters O in the second line are put for the symbol of the Trinity, a triangle in a circle; and the whole explanation is—Qui Erāt Et Qui Est Et Qui Venturus Est.—Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth; which was, and is, and is to come." Above these are two cornices with an inscription between them. The three inscriptions are these, APERIATUR TERRA & GERMINET SALVATOREM—(May the earth bring forth a Saviour). QUIS SEPARABIT NOS A CHARITATE CHRISTI—(Who shall separate us from the love of Christ)? CONSIDERAVI OPERA TVA DOMINE ET EXPAVI—(I have considered thy works, O Lord, and was afraid). At each angle of the upper cornice is a shield. The roof above rises into three gables richly crocketed with heraldic and other monsters, and terminated with a lofty triangular pinnacle surmounted by a trefoil. At the upper part of each gable is a date or set of figures, or in the central gables a word; and below these are emblems or mottoes set in square frames. The mottoes consecutively would read, "Behold, not for myself alone have I laboured."

In the centre of the roof, or rather from the point of conjunction of the nine gabled roofs, rises a massive triangular chimney. At about half its height a heavy cornice with shields at the angles, diminishes in section above till it is finished by a grand central trefoil, the crown of the work. On the lower part each face has a date, symbol, and word. The date in each case is the same, 1595, the date (as suggested) of the completion of the work. The symbols are these,—a cross with I.H.S. and three nails; a lamb bearing a cross and banner, and a chalice. The mottoes beneath are, ESTO MIHI—LEGE—SALVIS—(May I have safety in the law). The word on the second side is barely legible; but an old drawing of the lodge gives the word "Ecce," which may possibly refer to the "Agnus Dei," above. Access to the interior is obtained by steps which run down the side of the building. Above the door is a shield with the Tresham arms, and the very happy motto, TRES TESTIMONIUM DANT ("There are three that bear record"). There are also four large figures of 5, another piece of sculpture that has sorely tried the tempers of those who wish to explain it. The rooms within are hexagonal, the corners of the large triangle being separated off into triangular closets, one containing the staircase. There is one shield in the inside having Tresham and Throckmorton impaled. Sir Thomas married Muriel, daughter of Robert Throckmorton. The shields on the outside are eighteen on each side, exclusive of small ones bearing letters or figures, and of the one over the door. On the south-east side two are blank, four have the Tresham

arms, and three the Tresham crest; nine have other coats, amongst them being Harrington, Parr, Ross, and Parker. The north face has six blank, three with the Tresham arms, and three with their crest; among the other six are Harrington, Montacute, and Strongbow. The south-west face has also six blank, three with the Tresham arms, and three with their crest; among the other six are Fitzhugh, Marmion, Walrond, and de Saint Quintin."

"The most generally received account of the object of this building, makes it to have been a disguised religious house or chapel wherein the priests might say mass without fear of detection. This conjecture is probable, and no other of greater plausibility has been suggested. The frequent recurrence of the triple form has been held to be a sermon in stones preached on the doctrine of the Trinity; but it is much to be doubted if this doctrine were uppermost in the builder's mind. Is it not more likely that the whole is a grand illustration of his own name and arms?—an innocent conceit for the elaboration of which his lengthened imprisonments had given the poor man ample time; and, if so, the great Christian verity would also be illustrated and adapted as an exemplification of the designer's ideas; but it would be subsidiary to the main design. That it has several sacred symbols carved on it does not prove it to have been for an exclusively religious end. A man who had suffered so much for his religion, whose estates had been wasted by fines, and whose body had been weakened by long occupation of his 'familiar prison,' whose son had been only by great exertions saved from the scaffold, may well be excused for having religious devices engraven on a building even of purely secular character. Little, therefore, is to be argued from the carvings as to its object. It is, perhaps, hopeless now to assign definitely for what purpose it was built. Within memory it has been occupied by a servant of the house." (*Architectural Description of the Triangular Lodge*, by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A.) On carefully looking round it, the observant visitor will perceive that almost everything about it is trine. Popular rumour affirms the existence of an underground passage, from the lodge to the mansion. There is not, as far as we can learn, any other ground for this rumour than an excavation running a few yards from the lodge: no evidence whatever appearing of its having been ever carried beyond this short distance. Sir Thomas Tresham was originally a Protestant, but had been converted to the ancient faith by Campion and Parsons, two Catholic missionaries. He was cruelly persecuted, because he would not swear that Campion had not been in his house; and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and to be imprisoned until he should swear as required. Under this and other severe sentences passed on him for recusancy, he suffered imprisonment several times; and for more than twenty years he constantly paid into the treasury £260 a year as the penalty for not going to church. Writing to Lord Howard, about two years before his death, he said that "he had completed his triple apprenticeship in direct adversity, and that the years seemed to him but a few days, for the love he bore his beloved, beautiful, and graceful Rachel," meaning the Catholic Church.

The Village of Rushton stands about 4 miles N.N.W. from Kettering by road, and 79 from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, with "Lady Chapel," south porch, and square embattled tower, containing five bells and a clock. The building, which is of the Early English character (except the clerestory windows, which are in the Tudor style), was thoroughly restored and fitted up in 1869, chiefly at the expense of the patron; the chancel was newly roofed and furnished with carved oak stalls, at the expense of the rector; and the pillars and arcades, separating the nave from the north aisle, were rebuilt, and both were fitted with open sittings of carved oak. A handsome carved oak pulpit, resting on a base of Caen stone, and a carved oak lectern and reading-desk were added, together with a fine octahedron font of Bath stone, elaborately carved, and having on four sides representations of the four Evangelists. It stands at the west end of the nave, upon an upright

shaft and four smaller columns of Devonshire marble. There are in the chancel, nave, &c., several handsome memorial windows of stained glass to the Wetherall, Thornhill, Ashby, and other families, and a fine brass in the nave erected by W. C. C. Thornhill, Esq., in memory of his wife, who died in 1865. There is on the north side of the chancel a monument of historical interest; it is a fine altar tomb of alabaster and marble, to the memory of Sir Thomas Tresham. The figure is life-size, in a recumbent position, with the hands folded in an attitude of prayer. He is in the habit of lord prior; a tight shirt of mail is covered by a long-flowing gown, the sword is by his side, the cross of the Templars on his breast, he wears numerous rings, and has both beard and moustache. On the west side of the tomb is a shield of arms, and over all is an escutcheon of pretence, containing ten coats. Four of these coats—Ross, Parr, Fitzhugh, and Marmion—were borne by Catherine Parr, the consort of Henry VIII., and these appear on the shield of Sir Thomas's wife, who was daughter to Lord Parr. The late Rev. Thomas James, in a paper on "Round Churches," referring to this monument, says:—"And this last grave of its last prior is yet to be found in this county. In the parish church of Rushton (removed, I believe, from the destroyed church, which stood in the last century close to the hall), is the beautiful monument of Sir Thomas Tresham, in his robes of prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. Though Henry VIII. suppressed the order, Queen Mary revived it on her attaining the throne, and appointed Sir Thomas Tresham, well regarded for his adherence to the "unreformed" faith, as the head and prior of the order in England. He died shortly after; and this most unique and curious, but little known monument, remains a singular memorial of the last brief revival of this ancient society." There is another fine altar tomb of granite in the Lady Chapel, bearing the figure of a cross-legged knight in armour, supposed to be a crusader, with a shield on the left arm, and the right hand grasping a sword. These monuments were formerly in St Peter's Church (the burial-place of the Treshams), which was standing in Bridges' time, and from which they were removed, when that building was taken down, to their present position. There was another memorial tomb, with the figure of a nun in marble. This was Clementina Tresham, sister of Sir Thomas; she was of Sion monastery, and had a pension at its dissolution. She died in 1567, but her tomb has not been preserved. The benefice is a rectory united with that of St Peter. The former was rated in the king's books at £10, 12s. 10d., the latter at £11, 13s. 4d., and is now worth upwards of £700 per annum. It is in the deanery of Rothwell, in the patronage of W. C. C. Thornhill, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Abiather Hawkes, M.A. There was a chantry in this church, founded in 1267 in honour of the Blessed Virgin. The *Rectory House*, which stands near the church, is a substantial building. The *Parochial School*, with teacher's residence attached, was erected in 1852 by W. W. Hope, Esq., and is principally supported by Mr Thornhill and the rector.

Rushton Hall, the seat of William Capel Clarke Thornhill, Esq., was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham about 1595, but appears to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family at different periods to 1630. It is a fine building, surrounding three sides of a quadrangle, having upon the front a Doric screen. Amidst the delightful shades of the wilderness, Dryden passed much of his time, and is said to have written the "Hind and Panther," published in 1687, at this seat. In 1832 this mansion was undergoing some repairs, and on the removal of a lintel, over an ancient doorway, a handsomely bound breviary fell out. On further search, an opening was discovered in a thick stone wall, of about 5 feet long, and 15 inches wide, containing about 20 Catholic books, in excellent preservation, and several bundles of MSS., consisting of historical notes by Sir Thomas Tresham, building bills, and a portion of the domestic correspondence of the family. There is nothing in the papers specially relating to the Gunpowder Plot, but they contain much valuable information upon the condition and domestic history of the Catholics at that period; their expectations from

James I. ; their grievous disappointments on his accession ; and they throw great light upon the causes which led to the conspiracy. (See Calendar of Papers preserved in Rushton Hall, published by Messrs Taylor & Son, Northampton.)

The Charities of the parish are £50, which was left to the poor in 1671 by William Quarles, and invested in the 3 per cent. consols. The Hon. William Cockayne, who died in 1809, bequeathed £100, now in the 3 per cent. consols. The interest of these dividends are distributed amongst the poor at Easter.

PIPEWELL, or PIPEWELL, hamlet was formerly an extra-parochial district, within the precincts of Rockingham forest, and now lying in the parishes of Rushton, All Saints, Great Oakley, and Wilbarston. It took its name from a neighbouring spring. Here was anciently a small village which fell to decay on the dissolution of the abbey.

Pipwell Abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded about the latter part of the reign of king Stephen, by William Butevileyn. In the earliest charters after its foundation it is called St Mary de Divisis, either because it stood on two distinct fees, Wahul and Geytington, or because its demesnes lay on both sides of Harper's Brook, which divides the hundreds of Rothwell and Corby. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, Robert Fitz-Hugh de Pipewell, and several others, endowed it with lands here and in other places. There were two granges called East and West Grange, connected with the abbey. By the survey of its estate and possession, in 1535, the annual profits arising from the monastery were valued at £347, 8s. ; and after paying the various rents resolute, fees, &c., the clear annual value was £283, 1s. 7d. In the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), William, Marquis of Northampton, obtained a grant of the possessions of the abbey here ; and, in the 17th of Elizabeth (1575), the site of the monastery and granges were given to John Dudley and John Ascoughe, for lands in other places. Pipwell is situated about two miles north of Rushton. William Holden Hambrough, Esq., is the principal proprietor.

Post-Office.—John Sharman, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Kettering at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Rothwell.

Beadman Mrs Maria Elizabeth, vict. <i>Thornhill Arms</i>	Sheffield Joseph & Son, coal merts. h. <i>Geddington Grange</i>	Burnaby Frederick, <i>Low Lodge,</i> <i>Pipwell</i>
Bellamy John, schoolmaster	Stiles Jas. wheelwrt. & blksmith.	Cockin Samuel
Benner George, station-master	millar, grocer, and baker	Cook Edward, <i>Lodge</i>
Coe Samuel, shopkeeper	Thornhill Wm. Capel Clarke, Esq. <i>ushton Hall</i>	Cook Henry, <i>Lodge</i>
Ellis & Everard, coal merchts.	West, Biddles & Co. coal merts.	Craddock Robert, <i>Lodge</i>
Hawkes Rev. A., M.A. rector	Farmers and Graziers.	Lole Benjamin
Hood Hon. Alexander Freder- rick, Esq. <i>Pipwell Hall</i>	Burditt Charles William	Stiles John
Sharman John, parish clerk		Trolove William Henry
		Willows John Glover

SIBBERTOFT PARISH

Is bounded by Clipston on the east, Marston Trussell on the north, Leicester-shire on the west, and Naseby on the south. It contains 2011 acres of the rateable value of £3606 ; the gross estimated rental is £4071, 5s. 6d. ; and the population in 1801 was 330 ; in 1831, 402 ; in 1841, 437 ; in 1851, 376 ; in 1861, 399 ; and in 1871, 328 souls. The greater part of the lordship is in grass, the soil is chiefly a mixed loam, and the principal landowners are Lady Elizabeth Villiers, Sir James H. Langham, Bart. (the lord of the manor), Messrs William and John Smeeton, and John Scott. Of this lordship Bridges says, "Its situation is high, several hills lying about it ; of these the most remarkable is Fox Hill, to the N.E. of the town, where on the ground now called the castle yard, anciently stood a castle. In the lower part is a promontory shooting northward into a deep valley formed by a steep hill on each side ; on the point of the promontory is raised a round mount, entrenched on the south side and with a natural precipice on the other sides ; southwardly below this mount is a semicircular bank encompassed with a trench, and enclosing an area of about half an acre ; and upon the borders of this trench have been dug up the remains of a stone

wall. The entrance to this fortress is from the north very narrow, and so defended with hills that it could not from that quarter be attacked without great difficulty; and it appears to have been designed to repel the inroads of a northern enemy. It is supposed to have been a British fortress and in connection with that at East Farndon. At the battle of Naseby, King Charles I.'s standard was erected on Moot Hill, about half a mile eastward of the town. The river Welland has its rise here from a fine spring near the Vicarage House, and flows through the village to Hothorpe."

Manor.—The Earl of Morton held 3 hides here at the general survey, which were afterwards with the remainder of his estate forfeited to the crown. In the reign of Henry III., the manor of Sibbertoft was held of the family of le Archer, *in capite* of the Crown, by the serjeanty of finding one foot soldier with a bow and arrows to serve in the king's army, within the bounds of the realm, for forty days at his own expense. From this family it passed to Roger Brabazon, who in the thirty-eighth of Edward I. (1309), obtained a grant of a weekly market here, on Saturday, and an annual fair, on the eve and festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of the manor. The next possessors of it were the Staffords, from whom it passed through intermediate hands to the family of Smith, who held it in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and it was carried in marriage in the following reign to William Alicock. In the third of Charles I. (1627) John and Thomas Alicock conveyed the manor of Sibbertoft and Westhorpe to William Halford, Esq., in fee; and in 1661, Roger Halford sold them with other lands here, to Sir John Langham, Bart., for £3897, in whose family it has continued down to the present time. The income of the estate is appropriated to the support of Cottesbrook Hospital and the free grammar school at Guilsborough. The Knights Hospitallers and the Abbey of Sulby had each possessions in this parish.

The Village of Sibbertoft, which is scattered, is distant 6 miles S.W. of Market Harborough, 3 N.E. from Welford, 13 N.W. from Kettering, and 81 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Helen, is a neat structure consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower containing five bells and a clock. It was enlarged by the addition of the south aisle, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863. A brass tablet in the north aisle bears the following inscription, "The roof of this aisle was restored by the Hon. Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers in memory of the late Rev. Thomas James, M.A., vicar of this parish, December 2d, 1864," and there is also a stained glass window in the chancel erected to his memory, also one to the Rev. T. Bull. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles of various colours and designs, the pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak, and the entrance to the pulpit is by a winding staircase discovered in the wall during the alterations. An excellent clock was placed in the tower in 1872, by Lady Elizabeth Villiers, in memory of her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Frederick William Child Villiers. The bells were presented by George Payne, Esq., when he came of age. The font is well worth notice: it served as a pedestal for that previously used, but it is now restored to its original purpose. There is a monument to Ambrose Saunders, Esq., High Sheriff of this county, who died October 7th, 1765; and a brass bearing the following inscription, besides another in Latin:—"Anno dni 1564. Septembris 20—Anthony Atkins.

"Atkins priest religeous and lerned
Not haveyng where to dwell
Wandering lycke at last heare stayed
Tyll deathe did lyfe expell."

It now stands on a marble pedestal with four smaller marble columns. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley, M.A. The value of the benefice is about £400 per annum. The Vicarage House was erected in 1867.

The Methodist Chapel, erected in 1824, is a plain brick building, and the *National School* was built in 1847, and a teacher's residence added in 1864.

Letters through Market Harborough. The nearest Money-Order Office is Welford.

Berkeley Capt. Emeric Streatfield, <i>The Cottage</i>	Linnel Wm. jun. farm bailiff	Williams William, shoemaker
Berkeley Rev. Miles Joseph, M.A. F.L.S. vicar	Ore Mrs Ann A. schoolmrs.	Farmers and Graziers.
Barber William, blacksmith	Ore John Lambert, carp. & jr.	Bassett John, and fellmonger and woolstapler
Barker Andrew, shopkeeper	Payne Henry, butcher	Berridge William
Basset James, fellmonger	Steanes George Newton, blacksmith, & vict. <i>Old Swan</i>	Gilbert James, <i>Manor House</i>
Harald George, tailor	Ward Isaac, baker	Jennaway Thomas
Jones William, butcher	Wilford Halford, shopkeeper	Manton Thomas Varnham
Kemp Baptist, vet. surgeon, M.R.C.V.S.L. and grazier	Wilford John, thrashing-machine owner	Perkins Joseph, jun.
	Wilford Shadrach, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Smeeton Job (yeoman), grazier

Carrier.—Peter Bassett, to Market Harborough on Tuesday.

SULBY.

Sulby is a parish containing 1565a. 2r. 26p.; of the gross estimated rental of £3250, 12s. 3d., and the rateable value is £2910. Its population in 1801 was 43; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 70; in 1851, 70; in 1861, 87; and in 1871, 81 souls. It contains 13 dispersed houses, and is situate 1 mile north from Welford, and 6 miles S.W. from Market Harborough. The land is principally in grass; and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, and the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, the lady of the manor, are the proprietors.

Sulby Abbey was founded by William de Wideville about 1115, for monks of the Premonstratensian Order. Sir Robert de Paveley was also a great benefactor to this monastery; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the dissolution was valued at £305, 8s. 5d. per annum. In 1567 it was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton; its site is now occupied by farming buildings, and is the property of Lady Willoughby de Broke.

Sulby Hall, the seat of Lady Elizabeth Villiers, is a fine mansion about 1 mile N.E. from Welford. It was erected about the year 1795, after a design by Soane. In the grounds is a very fine piece of water, and the celebrated field of Naseby is comprised in the views.

Letters are received from Welford, which is the nearest Money-Order Office, *via* Rugby.

Jones John Lewis, farm bailiff	Woddrop William Allen, Esq.	Farmers and Graziers.
Nightingale Wm. coachman	<i>Sulby House</i>	Berridge James, <i>Sulby Lodge</i>
Villiers Lady Elizabeth, <i>Sulby Hall</i>	Warren James, farm bailiff	Linnell William
	Williams Rob. gardener, <i>Hall</i>	Linnell William, <i>Sulby Grange</i>

THEDDINGWORTH (PART OF) PARISH.

The parish of Theddingworth is mostly situated in the hundred of Gartree, Leicestershire, and partly in this hundred. The whole parish contains 2220 acres, and 268 inhabitants in 1871. Its rateable value is about £4340, and the gross estimated rental £5180.

The hamlet of *Hothorpe*, which is the part lying in this county, contains 932 acres, and 32 inhabitants, and its rateable value is about £1700, and the gross estimated rental £2100. The hamlet lies about a quarter of a mile S. of Theddingworth, and Henry Everett, Esq., is lord of the manor and the sole owner of the soil. His seat is *Hothorpe House*, a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in a valley $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Market Harborough.

THORPE LUBENHAM PARISH.

Thorpe Lubenham, formerly an extra-parochial district, was constituted an independent parish in 1863. It contains 352 acres, of the rateable value of £883; the gross estimated rental is £987.

Thorpe Lubenham Hall, the only residence in the parish, and the seat of Hugh Stratford Stratford, Esq., the entire owner of the soil, is situate about 2 miles west from Market Harborough. The population in 1871 was 20.

Letters are received through Market Harborough.
Stratford Hugh Stratford, Esq., *Thorpe Lubenham Hall*.

THORPE MALSOR PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Kettering on the east, Rothwell on the north, Loddington on the west, and Cransley on the south. It contains 896 acres, of the rateable value of £1881, 8s.; the gross estimated rental is £2072; and the population in 1801 was 230; in 1831, 297; in 1841, 366; in 1851, 296; in 1861, 297; and in 1871, 199 souls. About two-thirds of the parish is arable; the soil is chiefly a red loam on ironstone; and the Rev. G. E. Maunsell, M.A., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. Thorpe Malsor or Malsover is named from the Malesoures who were formerly lords of it. The parish contains several excellent springs, one of which, at the end of the town, is walled in, and a square stone in the wall bears date 1589; there is also an abundance of building stone in the parish.

Manor.—There is no mention of this lordship in the Domesday Book, but in the reign of Henry II., Fucherus Malesoures held 1½ hide here of the fee of William Avenel, and at what time the estate passed from this family is not known, but in the 4th of Edward I. (1275), William de Trussell held it. With the Trussells the lordship continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it was carried in marriage to John Vere, earl of Oxford. In the twentieth of Elizabeth (1577), Edward, earl of Oxford, sold it to John Watkyn, gent., who resold it in the twentieth of James I. (1619), to John Maunsell, Esq., of Chicheley, in Buckinghamshire, and in this family it still continues.

The Village of Thorpe Malsor is distant about 2½ miles west by north of Kettering, and 77 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, is principally in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, north chantry chapel, north and south porches, tower and spire containing six bells—the sixth, (a treble bell) was given by the late W. T. Maunsell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £11, 14s. 2d., but now worth about £320 per annum, in the gift of and held by the Rev. G. E. Maunsell, M.A., who resides at the Hall. The tithes were commuted in 1777 for land.

Thorpe Malsor Hall, the seat of the Rev. G. E. Maunsell, M.A., is a substantial mansion, erected in the reign of James I.

Charity.—Mrs Savage left £270 consols (stock), the interest of which, £7, 17s. 8d., is given to the poor in coal.

Letters are received through the Kettering Post-office.

Andrew Henry, carpenter
Essam Mrs Eliz. vict. *Crown*
Essam Joseph, shopkeeper
Maunsell Rev. George Edmond, M.A. rector

Roe John, gardener, *Hall*
Stevens Solomon, carpenter
Willis Richard, baker

Farmers and Graziers.

Garratt Richard, *Lancefield*
Mawby Mrs Ann
Stonton Richard Garratt
Willis Saml. & William, *Lodge*

ORLINGBURY HUNDRED.

THE boundaries of Orlingbury, or, as it is called in Domesday Book, Ordinbaro, are formed by the hundred of Rothwell on the north, that of Guilsborough on the west, Spelhoe and Hamfordshoe hundreds on the south, and Huxloe on the east. It is situated near the centre of the county, and extends over an area of 29,600 acres. At the time of the Norman survey, Houghton, Langport, Scald-

well, Walde, Faxton, Waldegrave, and Bricklesworth were comprised in the hundred of Maleslea. This division subsisted till the reign of Edward I., when the fifteen parishes which at present compose it constituted the hundred of Orlingbury. The fee of it is in the Crown, and the following is an enumeration showing the number of acres as collected from the rate-books, together with the population and number of houses in 1871, and the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish.

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Brixworth,	3,052	246	31	—	553	559	1,112	£ 6,392	£ 7,569
Broughton,	1,674	161	11	4	335	319	654	3,636	4,041
Cransley,	2,062	67	9	—	159	170	329	3,958	4,310
Hannington,	1,192	45	6	—	107	115	222	1,572	1,856
Hardwycke,	1,235	24	2	—	54	49	103	1,367	1,530
Harrowden, Great,	1,347	28	—	—	49	68	117	3,460	4,055
Harrowden, Little,	1,505	160	8	—	372	371	743	4,156	4,959
Isham,	1,332	93	9	—	227	229	456	3,722	4,414
Lampport,	1,394	29	1	—	81	86	167	2,480	2,850
Hanging Houghton, &c. }	1,292	26	—	—	55	52	107	2,135	2,500
Faxton Chapelry,	1,774	18	—	—	37	36	73	2,838	3,104
Old, or Wold,	1,954	99	19	—	207	209	416	3,445	4,078
Orlingbury,	1,858	74	2	—	141	154	295	2,372	2,927
Pytchley,	2,792	130	4	2	281	266	547	5,566	6,295
Scaldwell,	1,214	92	16	—	182	186	368	2,378	2,810
Walgrave,	2,253	154	7	—	343	317	660	3,449	3,978
	27,930	1,446	125	6	3,183	3,186	6,369	52,926	61,276

CHARITIES OF ORLINGBURY HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary reports, &c. See also the histories of the parishes, &c. :—

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
	Poors' Land (13a. 1r. 13p.).....	Brixworth parish.....	£40 5 0
	Church Land (6a. 2r.).....	Ditto	20 0 0
1601.	Thomas Lelam	Ditto, poor.....	0 8 0
1665.	Thomas Roe (24a. 2r. 11p.).....	Ditto and Scaldwell, school.....	85 0 0
1674.	Edward Hunt (61a.).....	Broughton, Kettering, Rothwell, Pytchley, Weekley, Warkton, } poor.....	120 0 0
	Poor's and Town Land (14a.).....	Broughton parish	30 0 0
1777.	Elizabeth Henchman (£40)	Ditto, poor widows	2 0 0
	Church Land (18a.).....	Ditto	36 0 0
1857.	Lord Douglas (£1000 3 per cent.)... Mr Holled (£10).....	Ditto, poor..... Cransley parish, bread to poor	30 0 0 0 10 0
1729.	John Warner.....	Ditto, ditto	0 10 0
1823.	Rev. George Anderson (rent)..... The Wentworth Charity..... Poor's Land (2a. 23p.)..... Church Allotment (40a. 9p.).....	Ditto, school	26 0 0
1661.	William Aylworth.....	Harrowden (Great), parish, poor	16 13 0
	Church and Charity Land (36a. 23p.)	Harrowden (Little), parish..... Ditto.....	5 0 0 100 0 0
		Ditto, school	26 0 0
		Isham parish, church and ap- prenticing	75 18 0
1762.	Sir Edmund Isham.....	Ditto, school	45 0 0
	Ditto.....	Ditto, poor	5 0 0
1829.	William Green (£300 4 new per cent. annuities).....	Ditto, ditto	12 0 0
1829.	Mrs Green (£19, 19s. 3½ per cent.) Ditto (£40, 3½ per cent stock)	Ditto, Sunday school	0 14 0
1730.	Susannah Danvers	Ditto, bread to the poor	1 8 0
1750.	Robert Bushby (£10)	Ditto, four poor persons	2 0 0
1818.	Joseph Manning (£11)	Orlingbury parish, poor	0 10 0
		Ditto, ditto.....	0 18 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1668.	Rev. John Townson (33a. 8p.)	Old parish, school and poor.....	£70 0 0
1707.	John Ward (cottage)	Ditto, poor.....	2 0 0
	Advice Lucas (£40).....	With which 1a. 1r. was purchased	
	Added from Townson's Charity...}	ditto, poor	10 0 0
1768.	Poor's Allotment (24a.)	Ditto, school	20 5 0
	Church or Town Land (11a. & tene.)	Ditto	56 0 0
1774.	James Parr (£100)	Ditto, school and poor.....	5 0 0
	Francis Baxter (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor.....	0 15 0
	Rev. Dr Napleton	Ditto, Bibles, &c. to poor, lost.	
1661.	William Aylworth (rents).....	Pytchley parish, school.....	20 0 0
1674.	Hunt's Charity	Ditto, poor.....	5 0 0
	Church Allotment (14a.)	Ditto.....	40 0 0
1685.	Edw. Palmer (£100), expended in land	Scaldwell parish, poor	30 10 0
1665.	Thomas Roe.....	Ditto, school (<i>See Brixworth</i>)	
	Ditto (rent)	Ditto, bread to poor, and preach- ing a sermon	1 10 0
1775.	Poor's Allotment (4a. & an annual payment of 10s.)	Ditto, poor.....	16 0 0
1738.	Town Estate.....	Ditto	2 10 0
	Town Land (35a. 2r. 15p.)	Walgrave parish, poor.....	50 0 0
	Poor's Allotment (8a.)	Ditto, ditto	14 0 0
	Francis Baxter (rent)	Ditto, ditto	0 15 0
1812.	John Sheldon (£12)	Ditto, ditto	0 8 6
1670.	Montague Lane (£400)	Ditto, school	12 0 0
Total.....			£1039 7 6

BRIXWORTH PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Scaldwell, on the north by Lamport, on the west by Spratton, and on the south by Pitsford. Its area is 3052 acres, of the rateable value of £6392; and its gross estimated rental is £7569. The population of the parish in 1801 was 718; in 1831, 973; in 1841, 1202; in 1851, 1258; in 1861, 1260; and in 1871, 1112 souls. The soil, which varies in quality, belongs to several proprietors, the principal of whom are Thomas Wood, Esq. (lord of the manor), Rev. W. W. Andrew, Lord Overstone, Richard Lee Bevan, Esq., Henry O. Nethercote, Esq., and a few resident yeomen and freeholders. The original name of the place, according to the Saxon Chronicle, is Bricklesworthe; in the Domesday Book it is written Bricklesworde. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas it is written Bricklesworthy, and afterwards Bricklesworth. The name is first found in its present form in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus." The original word Bricklesworthe, says Bridges, denotes its fame for springs, of which it has an abundant supply. "There is scarce a field in the lordship," says the Rev. C. F. Watkins, "in which you cannot arrive at a spring of moderate depth, and generally one near the surface, which vindicates the auspicious meaning of the word."

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the lordship of Briclesworde contained 9½ hides of land, which were in the hands of the Crown. To this manor pertained the lordship of Holcot, and a wood, and the whole was valued at £36. In the reign of Henry II., Simon Fitz-Simon held 8½ hides here, of the fee of Curcy; and Alured 1 hide and 1 virgate of the fee of Salesburi. Simon, son and successor of the above-named Simon Fitz-Simon, obtained a grant of a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair for three days, beginning on the Eve of St Boniface. The family of De Verdon possessed a large estate here in the reign of Edward I., and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de Verdon was lord of Brixworth. In the eighth of Henry IV. (1396), John Pylkington levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to his posterity. About the reign of Henry VIII., it became divided into three manors, one of which was called Wolfage, which name it still bears.

The Village of Brixworth, which is large and scattered, contains several very good houses, and is situate six miles north of Northampton. Bartlet's Well was made in 1631 by Margaret Bartlet, for the use of travellers. Bridges tells us

that "to the north of the church are *vestigia* of trenches, and to the east of it butts or hillocks." "That the Romans had a station here of some importance is a reasonable presumption," says the Rev. C. F. Watkins, "as there is a castmentation in the paddock adjoining the churchyard, and it is central in the line of the forts which have been traced on either side, from the Wash on the east to the Severn on the west of the island; and Roman coins of Antoninus Pius, and Carausius, and also Roman urns, have been dug up in the place." Here is an annual fair on the 5th of June. The celebrated Pytchley hounds have been kept here for some time, and the kennels and stables are near to the village. The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., Althorpe Park, is master. The Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London and North Western Railway has two stations in the parish, each about three quarters of a mile from the village; one is the Spratton station.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, occupies a gentle acclivity overlooking the village, and is one of the most remarkable structures in the county. Its origin we are told by Leland, on the authority of Hugo, the monk of Peterborough, and recorded by Dugdale in his "*Monasticon*," took place under the rule of Saxulphus or Saxwulf, the first Abbot of Medehamstede, towards the latter part of the seventh century, probably in 673, the last year of his abbacy. The particular date of its erection is, however, uncertain, but about 690 it was a dependency of Medehamstede, and had a monastery attached to it. Some antiquarians give to this church a more remote antiquity even than that assigned to it by the monk Hugo. Many think it probable that it was founded in the time of the Romans; and if so, it is the only ecclesiastical monument of that people in this country, as well as the most ancient of our ecclesiastical edifices. This opinion seems in some measure confirmed by the discoveries which have been made during its restoration by the late vicar, Rev. C. F. Watkins, who found within the square tower the bases of circular columns, which formed the propyleum to the Roman temple, or early Christian Church, of the four first centuries, after the model of which this church was built. Mr Watkins also discovered in one of the piers of the early Saxon arches, a Roman eagle of the Assyrian type, built in by the Saxons, and evidently taken from an earlier building. The reasonable conclusion is, he adds, that the Saxons of the seventh century rebuilt their churches after the form of provincial basilica or stationary *Prætorium* of the earliest and simplest type.

The church, as we are told by Tanner, in his "*Notitia*," was partially destroyed by the Danes in 870, the aisles and part of the chancel being entirely demolished, but the nave with its noble arcade and clerestory, and the chief part of the square tower, with the north end of the chancel, escaped their fury. Soon after this date, the round tower, which reaches more than half-way, was appended to the square porch at the west end. This tower, which is of the Saxon period, has a winding staircase from top to bottom, and is loopholed all round for archery, most probably to serve for defence against the incursions of the Danes, and to secure the church, and perhaps the inhabitants, from any future assaults of those fierce invaders. Coeval with the staircase is a three-light window with baluster shafts like those at Earl's Barton, and St Benet's, Cambridge, set in upon an earlier semicircular arch of the same character as the rest of the original structure. The tower is of the same date as Earl's Barton, but the church is much earlier. That a monastery was attached to it is evident from the remains which were discovered by Mr Watkins, when rebuilding the vicarage house. These remains consisted of arches of the Saxon and Transition periods, decayed coffins, and human skeletons which were then exhumed. The church has undergone great and successive alterations of an architectural character which may be traced through the various styles of which it is composed. The arches, springing from the original nave into the aisles, had been for the most part stopped up. The staircase turret, the belfry story of the tower and a lofty spire, with an aisle on the south side of the nave, were added in later times; and windows of various dates, styles, and sizes inserted, and

other changes made at different periods from the Conquest to the Reformation.

"*The original aisles*, which were built in with the arcade," says Mr Watkins, "must have been destroyed before the Norman period, for a Norman door has been inserted in one of the original arches of the nave, which could not have been done had the south aisle been standing; and thus we deduce the erection of the main structure (consisting of the nave, the square tower, the remains of the eastern apse, and the destroyed aisles with their double terminals), to precede the ninth century, when the alterations first commenced. The ground plan of the building, taken from existing remains, shows that it was built after the earliest types of the Basilica, traced through Roman examples to one in Nineveh, discovered by Layard, and that it is the only one in this kingdom preserved from such great antiquity.

"*The eastern apse*, polygonal without, and semicircular within, is of the same date and style as the nave, and is surrounded by a corridor or ambulatory, the outward wall of which is parallel to the inner circular wall, having recesses in some of the sides, and receiving a vaulted ceiling from the string course of the inner circular wall. The north and south aisles, each terminating at the east end in a square apse, and at the west end in an oblong, the recess from the wall of the nave to the square tower being added to the square terminal of the aisle. The whole nave is ninety feet long by thirty in width, originally parted at two-thirds its length, or sixty feet, from its west end by a transverse wall—now no more—with a central or triumphal arch in the middle, corresponding to the large arch which leads into the eastern apse. Besides this central arch, it had arched openings on either side with clerestory windows above, corresponding and opposite to those at the east end."

The walls of the nave between the west end and the extinct partition, are sixty feet in length, and consist on either side of four bays, the arches of which are semicircular, and built with Roman tiles, or flat bricks of large dimensions, resting upon square imposts of the same material, and set upon square piers of brick tiles and stone intermixed. Above, on either side, are three clerestory windows, built in the same form, but much narrower and smaller. They are constructed with a mixture of stone and fragments of bricks, as though all the whole bricks taken from a previous building had been exhausted in the construction of the lower arches.

That the Roman tiles used were taken from a pre-existing building is evident, not only from their fragmentary character in the clerestory, and even in the piers and walls beneath, but also from the appearance of Roman mortar, of a different character from the rest, which was found some time ago still adhering to one of the tiles. Besides the Roman tiles used in the construction of the church, the materials were principally the stones of the neighbouring beds, which belong to the lias formation, and the masonry is, for the most part, of a rubble texture, strengthened at the corners with large rude blocks of granite, sandstone, and clay slate, transported from other strata, as well as the rubbly stones, cemented together by a mortar as hardened as the stones themselves. There is also a kind of tufa or carbonate of lime used in the upper arch of the square tower, but which is very sparsely mixed in this local bed.

The square tower is of the same massive character as the nave, with similar arches on its four sides—the largest to the west forming the original grand west entrance to the building; a lesser one leading into the nave; and on the sides, two still smaller ones, leading into the western terminals, or apsidal chambers of the north and south aisles. The arches are similar in their form and material, and composed of Roman tiles as entire as those of the nave. "The square tower," says Mr Watkins, "was subject to the first alterations of which we have any evidence, that is in the year 870; for when the round tower was then, or very soon after, appended thereto, and pierced for archery, to protect the place against any fresh aggression of the Danes, the semicircular arch in the east end of the square tower was shorn of its crown, to receive the three-light window

named above, with baluster shafts, as a substitute for the window in the west end, which had been closed up by the building of the round tower."

The present *south aisle* was added in the Early English period, as a chapel for the family of Sir John de Verdun, whose effigy, in the costume of a Knight Templar, is in an arched recess; and there is in a similar recess an altar tomb to the late Lord Inverurie, who died in 1842. There is also in the south aisle a handsome oak screen of the sixteenth century. And there is a stone slab, with an inscription in Norman French, early in the fourteenth century, to the memory of Adam de Taunton, vicar of the parish; and a similar one of the same period to Simon Curtais. Another of the same period to one Hugo, probably the monk of Peterborough. These three are in the floor of the nave.

The noble central arch in the eastern wall of the nave or choir, remains entire as originally built. The two clerestory windows above, which served to throw light into the choir, and two similar windows on the opposite wall, brought a further portion of light from the clerestory of the nave. Underneath these windows were arched doorways, those at the east end leading down to the ambulatory, and at the west end into the choir from the nave. In the reign of Henry VI., adds Mr Watkins, "the chancel must have been elongated, as the late east window would testify; but whether the original apse had remained entire up to this period, or had undergone previous mutilation, it is impossible to say. Luckily two sides of the outward polygon, with the outward parallel wall, and the corresponding part of the ambulatory, two recesses, and the original steps of descent remain, and the whole circular wall of the crypt upon which the apse was built, so as to direct us rightly in the restoration of this interesting portion of the original building."

This venerable and beautiful edifice is one of the most interesting in England. There is scarcely a church in the whole kingdom whose ecclesiastical history extends over a longer period, or which bears stronger testimony to the different eras in which it was constructed, and the various styles of architecture which it represents, viz.—The Later Saxon, the Post-Norman, Transition Norman, Late Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Tudor. The church now consists of nave, apsidal chancel, south transept, and square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing five bells. It was re-opened on the 11th July 1866, after a thorough restoration, at a cost of £2500, raised by the voluntary contributions of the nobility and gentry of the county. By the restoration two hundred and forty-seven additional free seats have been secured; and open sittings of Baltic pine were substituted for the old ones. The chancel was rebuilt on the original crypt wall, and in accordance with a part of the original building still standing. The recovery by the Corporation of Worcester of their ancient seal, having the exterior of a Saxon church of the same period incised upon it, is copied in the *Architectural Journal*. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £14, 15s. 10d., and now worth about £380 per annum. It was endowed with £200 of Queen Anne's bounty, to meet a donation of £200 from Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., in 1726; is in the gift of the bishop of the diocese, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Erskine Gedge, M.A. The value of the living in Pope Nicholas' taxation was £21, 6s. 8d. for the rectory, and £4, 13s. 4d. for the vicarage. The tithes were commuted for land in 1780. *The Vicarage House* is pleasantly situated near the church. Bridges says, "There are old arches in the Vicarage House, and dead bodies have been dug up in the brewhouse and cellar; and from these circumstances it is supposed to have been formerly a chapel." Probably the monastery alluded to above. There was formerly a chantry chapel here, founded by William Courtyes in 1331; and in the manor house of Wolfage, which stood south-west of the village, was likewise a chantry, founded and endowed by Sir James Harrington. Here was also a guild or fraternity in honour of St Boniface.

There is a *Methodist Chapel* in the village, built by subscription in 1811.

The School was erected by subscription in 1870 on a site given by the

late vicar. It stands near the church, and has sufficient accommodation for all the children of the parish, boys and girls. It is supported by subscription, Government grant, and an endowment of £30 a year, arising from land left by Thomas Roe, gent., in 1665; the land consists of 24a. 31p. and lets for £60 per annum; it was originally left for the education of ten poor children of this parish, and ten from Scaldwell parish. The school of the latter parish receives £30 per annum. The other charities belonging to this parish will be found in the table prefixed to the hundred.

Brixworth Hall, the property of Thomas Wood, Esq., and residence of Richard Lee Bevan, Esq., is situated in beautiful grounds, ornamented with a fine fish-pond, and richly clothed with timber.

The Union Workhouse, a handsome stone building, is pleasantly situated, about a quarter of a mile S.W. of the village. It was erected at a cost of £5800, and will accommodate 265 persons. The union comprises 37 parishes and townships, embracing an area of 87 square miles. The following are the parishes—viz., Althorp, Boughton, Brampton Chapel, Brampton Church, Brington, Brixworth, Creaton Great, Creaton Little, Cold Ashby, Coton, Cottesbrooke, Draughton, East Haddon, Faxton, Guilsborough, Hanging Houghton, Hannington, Harlestone, Haselbeech, Holcot, Holdenby, Hollowell, Lamport, Maidwell, Moulton, Naseby, Old, Overstone, Pitsford, Ravensthorpe, Scaldwell, Spratton, Teeton, Thornby, and Walgrave. The principal officers are Mr William Elworthy, chairman to the board of guardians, Rev. W. Bury, and Mr William Hamshaw, vice-chairmen, Mr A. J. Jeffrey, clerk, Rev. John L. Roberts, M.A., chaplain, and Mr Richard and Mrs Giles, master and matron. The medical officers are Messrs Frederick Luther Harper, Wilson H. Hedley, F. H. Marshall, W. Dix, and G. Olive. The average weekly number of paupers received during the past year was about 65, and the average weekly expense of each was 3s. 10d.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank. — William Fox, postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6 A.M., and are despatched at 6.25 P.M.

Andrew Robt. Carr, solicitor
Attenborough Mrs My. Hannah
Attwood Wm. hairdresser and
news-agent

Baxter Wm. station-master
Bevan Richard Lee, Esq. J. P.

Brixworth Hall

Blackmore Thomas, gardener
Buswell John, baker

Cale Reuben, mr. National sch.
Clark Wm. carpr. & wheelwt.

Cooper Major R., *The Rookery*
Crow Samuel Laundon, regr.
of births & deaths, & r. offir.

Derry Mrs Sarah

Edey Edward, watchmaker
Gedge Rev. Henry Erskine,
M.A. vicar

Giles Rd. mr. union w'khouse
Harper Fred. Luther, surgeon
Matthews Abm. B., sta.-mr.

Spratton station
Watkinson Rev. Jph. (Wesleyan)

Weston Misses Eliza. and Jane
Woodford Mr Joseph

Wright Mr Joseph

Blacksmiths.

Evans Charles
Walter Chas. Benjn. (& agri-
cultural impt. maker)

Boot and Shoemakers.

Burgess Thomas
Gammage George

Builders.

Adnitt James
Payne Frederick

Butchers.

Adnitt Samuel
Alcock Thomas
Allen William
Jones Joseph
Rose George

Farmers and Graziers.

*Marked * are Yeomen.*

Bates John Denny
Cattell William
Elworthy William
Gage Samuel

*Goode John

*Goode Joseph Edward

*Green Miss Frances

Holmes William

Holt William

Howe Benjamin

Ireland Joseph (agt. for L'pool,

London, & Globe fire & life)

Jeyes Francis Chevalier

Laundon William, *Lodge*

Mallard Jas. Henry (& thresh-
ing machine owner)

Turnell Mrs Sophia, *Lodge*

Grocers.

Baker George (and draper)
Cooper William (and draper)
Co-operative stores — James
Hardwick, manager

Faulkner John
Martin William

Inns and Taverns.

Coach & Horses, John Billing
George, William Sansum
Hare & Hounds, Joseph Rich-
ardson (& wheelwright)
Red Lion, William Cattell

Beerhouses.

Adnitt Mrs Elizabeth
Blunt William
Cook Mrs Sarah
Rose George

Plumbers, &c.

Brown Edmund
Richardson George

Saddlers.

Flood William
Fox William, post-office

Stonemasons.

Campion William
Holt Thomas

Surgeons.

Harper Frederick Luther
Noble Charles

Tailors.

Green John
West Charles
York William Smith

Carriers.—James Stafford, to Northampton on *Mon. Wed. and Sat.*; to Market Harborough on *Tues.*; and Samuel Turland, to Northampton on *Wed. and Saturday.*

BROUGHTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Kettering, on the north by Cransley, on the west by Faxon, and on the south by Pytchley. It contains 1674a. 1r. 16p.; its population in 1801 was 374; in 1831, 533; in 1841, 593; in 1851, 691; in 1861, 738; and in 1871, 654 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3636, and the gross estimated rental is £4040. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, subsoil ironstone, and the principal owners are the Duke of Buccleuch (lord of the manor), and Lord Overstone.

Manor.—Walchelin held two hides and three virgates here at the general survey. In the Confessor's reign, Burred was the proprietor, and it then was advanced in value from 20s. to 40s. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de St German was lord of the manor, and with his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VII. when it was carried in marriage to Thomas Agard. In the seventh of James I. (1609), Stephen Agard conveyed it to Sir Augustin Nicholls, who sold it to Henry Cotton, Esq.; it subsequently passed to the family of Montagu, and descended lineally to the present lord.

The Village of Broughton contains several good houses, and stands on the Northampton and Kettering road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the latter town; 7 N.W. from Wellingborough; 11 N.E. from Northampton; 11 S.E. from Market Harborough; and 77 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is situated on an eminence at the south end of the village. It is in the Norman, Early Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, and consists of a nave, side aisles, north and south porches, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire, containing a peal of five bells and a clock. The font, which stands in the centre of the chancel, is ancient and interesting. The church was restored in 1854, when it was re-seated with open sittings, and the chancel with carved oak stalls. At the east end is placed a fine stained glass window, having in the centre a representation of the Good Shepherd. The churchyard was enlarged in 1860 by the addition of a piece of ground given by the present rector, and is tastefully laid out and planted with young trees. A handsomely carved pulpit of Caen stone was erected in 1867. In the chancel is a small monument with a bust to the memory of Robert Bolton, the famous puritan, and another monument with a bust to Harrold Kynesman, and there is a mural tablet to the memory of the Rev. Zachary Rose, a former rector of this parish. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £21, 9s. 7d., and valued at £500 per annum; the Duke of Buccleuch is patron, and the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1786 for land. *The Rectory House*, which stands in a fine lawn near the church, is a handsome building surrounded by pleasure grounds.

Here is a Dissenting place of worship called the "Union Chapel," built in 1868, and is used by different denominations.

The National School, a stone building, enlarged and rebuilt in 1873, is supported by subscriptions, Government grant, and school pence. This parish possesses the privilege of sending children to a free school at Pytchley.

Charities.—Edward Hunt in 1674 left certain lands, in lieu of which an allotment of 63a. was awarded at the enclosure, to the poor of Broughton, Pytchley, Weekley, Warkton, Kettering, and Rothwell; this land now yields an annual rent of £120, which is distributed according to the intention of the donor. The church land, 18a., now lets for £36 per annum. In 1772, Mrs Eliz. Henchman left £40, the interest to be given to poor widows who attend church regularly. The poor's or town land consists of 14a., now lets for £30. Mrs Keyston, in 1841, left the interest of £10 to the poor. In 1857, the late Lord Douglas gave £1000 3 per cent. consols, the interest of which is given half-yearly to the poor of the parish.

Worthy.—Edward Bagshaw, a learned polemic of the seventeenth century, was a native of this parish.

Post-Office.—Mrs Esther Baker, receiver. Letters arrive from Kettering at 9 A.M., and are despatched at 6.5 P.M. Kettering is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Andrew George, shoemaker	Falkner William, saddler	Shatford Mrs Mary, vict. <i>Red Lion</i> , and shopkeeper
Andrew John, baker & coal dlr.	Frankling Mr Edward	Shaw Henry, Natl. schoolmstr.
Andrew Jph. wheelwt. & carptr.	Garley Mrs Susan	Smith Jas. vict. <i>Buccleuch Arms</i>
Baines Henry, butcher & vict. <i>Three Tuns</i>	Holland Richard, gamekeeper	Spencer Mrs Maria Deverill
Baker Wm. Sanders, saddler	Hopkins Mrs Elizabeth	Thompson Alfred, shoemaker
Ball John, beerhouse	Forbes Rev. Granville Hamilton, M.A. rector	Tilley George, tailor
Barber Geo. wheelwt. & carptr.	James Thomas, blacksmith	Toseland Spencer, tailor, draper and grocer
Bird Benj. basket maker and vict. <i>Green Dragon</i>	Jeffcott Charles, shoemaker	Woolston Mrs Elizabeth
Busby George, butcher	Kilsby William, shopkeeper	Woolston Wm. grocer & draper
Busby Mrs Sarah, baker	Kitely Alfd. plumber & glazier	Farmers and Graziers.
Clarke Wm. parish clerk	Leake David, shopkeeper	Blott Thomas, <i>Broughton Lodge</i>
Coleman John, tailor	Lyon Job, vict. <i>White Horse</i>	Perkins Richd. (and maltster)
David Thomas, shopkeeper	Mash Wm. wheelwt. & carptr.	Pulver Samuel
Dawkins Chs. mason & builder	Matthuen Robert, pig dealer	Pulver Thomas
Eaton George, gardener	Meadows Robert, shopkeeper	Sharp John Jarvis (& maltster)
Essam Jno. corn & flour dealer	Mobbs Richard, draper	Shatford William
	Morris David, shoemaker	

Carrier.—William Height, to Kettering, on *Friday*, and Northampton, on *Saturday*.

CRANSLEY PARISH.

Cransley or Cranesley, is bounded by Kettering on the east, Loddington and Thorpe Malsor on the north, Walgrave and Old on the west, and Broughton on the south. It includes the hamlet of Little Cransley, and contains 2062 acres of the rateable value of £3958; the gross estimated rental is £4310. Its population in 1801 was 217; in 1831, 308; in 1841, 319; in 1851, 309; in 1861, 350; and in 1871, 329 souls. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are W. S. Rose, Esq. (lord of the manor), and Messrs Wm. Garratt, Thomas Houghton, and David Leake.

Manor.—At the Domesday survey, Gunfrid de Cioches, and the Countess Judith, had each 1 hide in Craneslea; and there were 2 hides and 1 virgate here at the same time belonging to Rothwell manor, in the hands of the Crown. At an early period this manor was in the possession of the family of Cranesley, and it was subsequently divided into several manors, which were in the hands of several proprietors. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., son and heir of William Lord Burghley, was possessed of three manors here, called Merton's or Dallison's, Newark, and Pullon's manors; and in the thirty-seventh of the same reign (1584), he sold them to Mrs Alice Elkin; from this lady they passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Cransley is distant about 3 miles S.W. of Kettering, 7 S.W. from Wellingborough, 11 S.E. from Market Harborough, 12 north from Northampton, and 78 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, is a stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and square tower, surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1870, at a cost of £2500, when it was furnished with carved open oak sittings, a carved oak pulpit resting on a foundation of Caen stone. A carved oak lectern and a new font of Caen stone was placed in the church. The chancel is laid with ornamental tiles, and contains a founder's arch, a triple sedilia and locker, and several handsome mural tablets to the Rose and Robinson families. There is a piscina in the south aisle, and two brasses—one to Edward Barnewell, who died in 1602, and his two wives, and the other to Edward Dallison and Anne Snagge, who died in 1589. At the east end of the north aisle is a piscina in good preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £8, 5s., and now worth £115 per annum. W. S. Rose, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. Henry James is the vicar. *The Vicarage House*, which stands near the church, was restored and enlarged in 1858.

The School, with a girls' class-room attached, was built in 1872, chiefly at the expense of W. S. Rose, Esq., who also gave the site. The girls are taught separately by a mistress. It is supported by endowment, subscription, and the children's pence.

The other charities are 20s. per annum, left by Mr Holled and John Warner, to be distributed in bread to the poor.

Cransley Hall, the seat of W. S. Rose, Esq., is a handsome mansion, a short distance from the church.

CRANSLEY LITTLE is a hamlet in this parish, containing a few scattered houses, which nearly adjoin the village of Broughton.

Letters arrive here through Kettering, which is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Abbot George, corn miller	Rixon John, brick and tile-maker, h. <i>Spratton</i>	Farmers and Graziers.
Barton Daniel, shopkeeper	Rose William Somerset, Esq.	Houghton Thomas
Frisby Jno. carpnr. & whlwr.	J.P., <i>Cransley Hall</i>	Jones Thomas
James Rev. Henry, vicar	Sharman Albert, shoemaker	Lea Samuel, <i>Lodge</i>
Marriott Mrs Eliz. corn miller	Thompson William, shoemaker	Sharman William
Moore William, schoolmaster		Turnell Robert

HANNINGTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east and south-east by Orlingbury and Sywell, on the north by Walgrave, on the south by Hardwycke, and on the west and south-west by Holcot. It contains 1192 acres of the rateable value of £1571, 18s.; the gross estimated rental of the parish is £1855, 7s.; and the population in 1801 was 144; in 1831, 196; in 1841, 201; in 1851, 210; in 1861, 226; and in 1871, 222 souls. The soil varies from a black loam to a red clay and gravel; and the principal owners are the Rev. T. C. Thornton (lord of the manor), James Gibbs, Esq., Rev. W. W. Andrew, Rev. Dr Lightfoot, and Messrs Richard West and Robert Kins.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton had half a hide here, held of him by William de Hanitone; and the Countess Judith 3 virgates and 1½ carucate, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Warden and Ralph de Hannington were lords of this manor. In the first of Richard II. (1377), Edward and Elizabeth Davinbridge levied a fine of it. In the reign of James I. it was possessed by the Wilmer family, and from them it passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Hannington, which is small, contains several excellent houses, as well as having superior cottage accommodation for the labouring classes, and is pleasantly situated about seven miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough, and eight north from Northampton. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water.

The Church, dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone structure partly in the Early English and partly in the Decorated styles, and consisting of nave, chancel, north porch, and low square tower containing two bells, one being a sanctus bell. It was thoroughly restored at a cost of £1000 in 1868, when, on removing an unsightly gallery at the west end, a handsome arch was discovered. The church is furnished with open oak sittings, the roof is open and of pitch pine, and the floor is paved with tiles, those in the chancel being of an ornamental character. The screen is a very handsome one. In the chancel are stalls for the members of the choir, and the oaken pulpit, elaborately carved, is supposed to be of the same date as the screen. Two leper windows, which were formerly blocked up, were discovered during the Restoration. There was formerly a cell here belonging to the Gilbertine order, and attached to the abbey of Sempringham in Lincolnshire. The living is a rectory, formerly annexed to that of Walgrave, but was separated from it in 1866. It is rated in the king's books at £10, 11s. 3d., and now worth £300 per annum, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. John Downes, M.A.

The Rectory House, built by the present incumbent in 1868, is a good residence.

The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here, built in 1865; and there

is a good *school* in the village with a residence for the teachers adjoining, which was erected in 1871 at the sole expense of the lord of the manor. It is well attended, and is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the weekly payments of the children.

Worthy.—Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, was born in this parish in 1561.

Post.—Wall-box. Cleared for Northampton at 4.10 P.M. Money-Order Office, Brixworth.

Downes Rev. Jno. M.A. rector	Litchfield Wm. vict. <i>Old Mill-stone</i>	Collins William (and pig dealer)
Durham Ed. shopk. & wood-dlr.		Cross William
Harris Joel, blacksmith	Farmers and Graziers.	Dickens Jas. Jabez, <i>The Grange</i>
Herring Miss Annie, schoolmrs.	Allibone Joseph	Drage Binyoun Francis
Holman Jos. baker & shopkr.	Barber Jno. Clarke, <i>The Cottage</i>	Lowick William
Judkins Mrs Mary Ann, vict.	Blunt Mrs Elizabeth	Turner Saml. (and cattle dealer)
<i>Red House</i>		Weston John, <i>The Lodge</i>

HARDWYCKE PARISH

Is bounded by Great Harrowden on the east, Little Harrowden and Orlingbury on the north, Mears Ashby on the west, and Wellingborough on the south. It contains 1235 acres, of the rateable value of £1367, and the gross estimated rental is £1530. The population in 1801 was 68; in 1831, 86; in 1841, 82; in 1851, 81; in 1861, 83; and in 1871, 103 souls. The soil is chiefly loamy, with clay subsoil. The trustees of the late Mrs M'Kenzie, who are lords of the manor, and the trustees of Nicholls' Charity, are the principal landowners.

Manor.—Here were two hides which belonged to the Countess Judith, and were valued at £3 at the Domesday survey. At an early period the families of de Barry and de Seymour had large possessions here, which descended to their posterity. In the fifth of Henry V. (1417), Sir Thomas Greene died seized of Hardewyk Manor, and was succeeded by his son. In the tenth of Elizabeth (1567), Wiston Broune, Esq., conveyed a third part of this manor to Thomas Nicholls, Esq., who then levied a fine of it. Sir Edward Nicholls, Bart., who died in 1717, devised lands here and in other places, for augmenting the eight following livings with £30 each yearly—viz., All Saints in Northampton, Oundle, Kettering, Rothwell, Hardwick, Moulton, Guilsborough, and Spratton. In the reign of James I., the other part of the manor was in the possession of the Mordaunt family; and about a century since, William Ward, Esq., of Little Houghton, was lord of Hardwick.

The Village of Hardwycke, or Hardwick, which is small and sequestered, is three miles W. by N.W. of Wellingborough.

The Church, dedicated to St Leonard, is an ancient stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, north porch, and square tower containing one bell. It was thoroughly restored in 1866, when it was newly roofed, the south aisle and north porch erected, and carved open oak sittings introduced; a handsome pulpit of alabaster inlaid with mosaic, resting on a foundation of Bath stone; and a fine lectern of carved oak, representing an eagle, were also erected. In the chancel is an ancient monument to the Nicholls family, dated 1604, and a neat mural tablet of white marble to the memory of a daughter of Robert Andrew, Esq., of Harleston Park (who was lady of the manor), and who died in October 1839. In the nave are four ancient brasses to the Nicolls and Bagshaw families in good preservation. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £6, 17s. 6d., and now valued at £280 per annum, in the gift of W. Odell, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Richards, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £230, 2s. The old rectory is in ruins.

Hardwycke House is a good residence, built by the present rector in 1868, and is pleasantly situated at the north-east end of the village.

The School, a neat building with a teacher's residence attached, was erected by the Thornton family in 1870. It is attended by about twenty scholars, and will accommodate upwards of sixty.

The house occupied by Mr Archibald Sharman is said to have been the abode of the Knights Templars.

Post.—Wall-box cleared at 4.25 p.m. The nearest Money-Order Office is Wellingborough.

Easton Mrs My. Ann, schoolmrs.
Kirton Geo. Harper, wheelwrt.
Richards Rev. Thomas, M.A.
rector, *Hardwycke House*

Farmers and Graziers.
Barber Geo. Humphrey, *Hardwycke Grange*

Middleton John, *Lodge*
Phipps Henry
Sharman Archibald

Carrier.—Mrs Sophia Esson, to Wellingborough, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

HARROWDEN GREAT PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Little Harrowden, on the west by Hardwycke, on the south by Wellingborough, and on the east by the Ise brook, which divides it from the hundred of Huxloe. It contains 1347 acres; its population in 1801 was 95; in 1831, 148; in 1841, 168; in 1851, 137; in 1861, 125; and in 1871, 117 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3459, 8s., and the gross estimated rental £4054, 16s. The soil is very rich and productive, and the executors of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam are the lords of the manor, and principal proprietors.

Manor.—At the Conqueror's survey, the Bishop of Constance had 2 hides and 3 virgates here, which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 8s., was valued at £5. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Edwin, and rated at £3. Norgiot held 1 hide here of Wido de Reinbudcurt at the same time, and this with a mill of the same value as the other was rated at 20s. Algar was the Saxon proprietor, and then it was valued at 5s. In the reign of Henry II., the lands held by the bishop were of the fee of Huntingdon, and consisted of 2 hides less 1 bovat; and Nicholas de Cugenho had 1 hide here of the fee of the Crown. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de Lewkenor was lord of Harwedon. In the thirty-fourth of Edward III. (1360), John de Lewknore conveyed the manors of Great and Little Harrowden to Simon Simeon, who levied a fine of them in fee simple, and died in the eleventh of Richard II. (1387); in the following year a fine was levied of it by John la Ware and Elizabeth his wife; by him it was afterwards settled on Thomas la Ware, and his brother conveyed it by the name of Lewkenor's manor, in Great and Little Harwedon; and from him it passed to Sir William Vaux, Knight. This gentleman was a descendant of Robert de Vaux, who in the reign of King Stephen founded the abbey of Lanercost, in Cumberland. Sir William Vaux, Knight, son and successor of the above-named Sir William, was created a baron of the realm in the fifteenth of Henry VIII. (1523). In 1694 Thomas Wentworth, Esq., purchased it, and from him it descended lineally to the present proprietors.

The Village of Great Harrowden, which is small, is distant 2 miles N.N.W. of Wellingborough, 5 from Kettering, and 68 from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave with clerestory, chancel, north aisle, north porch, vestry, square embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles at the corners, and containing three bells and a clock; the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a carved wood screen, was rebuilt in 1845, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. In the chancel is a triple sedilia and a piscina, in good preservation, and two brasses, one representing a knight in armour, the other a lady, supposed to be to the memory of William of Harrowden and his wife; also a mural tablet to the memory of Lady Mary Milbanke, daughter of Thomas, Marquis of Rockingham, and wife of John Milbanke, Esq. In 1873, an organ was placed in the church by subscription. The nave contains mural tablets to the Layng family. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Little Harrowden, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 3s. 8d., and now worth about £545 per annum. The executors of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam are patrons, and the Rev. Wentworth Charles Roughton, M.A., is the incumbent.

The Rectory House, a stone structure rebuilt by the present rector, in 1872, stands at the west end of the village. The male children of this parish have the privilege of attending an endowed school at Little Harrowden.

Harrowden Hall is a fine mansion, east of the church, now unoccupied.

There are four *Alms-houses* or tenements here, occupied by poor persons.

Post-Office.—Joseph Knight, receiver. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 5.30 P.M. Wellingborough is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Burr Henry, miller & farmer,
Harrowden Mill
Craddock Wm. shoemaker
Freestone Mrs Martha
Knight Chas. carptr. & beerhse.
Knight Joseph, carpenter

Roughton Rev. Wentworth
Charles, M.A. vicar
Soames Miss Mary
Farmers and Graziers.
Jelley James

Sanders John
Soames Thos. Arth. *Manor Ho.*
Turnell John, *Lodge*
Walter Thomas

Carriers.—See Little Harrowden.

HARROWDEN LITTLE PARISH.

This parish lies northward of Great Harrowden, and contains 1505a. or. 20p. Its rateable value is £4155, 11s. 6d.; the gross estimated rental is £4958, 15s. Its population in 1801 was 284; in 1831, 465; in 1841, 673; in 1851, 638; in 1861, 679; and in 1871, 743 souls. The land is chiefly arable, the soil gravelly, with a mixture of stiff black clay; and the principal proprietors are A. A. Young, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and the executors of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Manor.—The Bishop of Constance had 1½ hide here at the Conqueror's survey, which was valued with Harrowden Great; and Hardewin, a tenant to Walchelin, held 1 hide and 1 virgate, of the fee of the bishop, at the same time. This was valued at 40s. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Raunds was lord of Little Harrowden. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was in the possession of the family of Vaux, and from them it passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Little Harrowden, which is long, is situated 3 miles N.N.W. of Wellingborough, 5 S.E. from Kettering, and 69 from London.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a stone structure, partly covered with ivy, in the Early English style, consisting of nave with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, south chancel chapel (now used as a vestry), and a square tower containing four bells. It was restored in 1850, when a north aisle was erected, the west arch opened, the body fitted with open sittings, and a carved oak pulpit and reading-desk added. In the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen, is a trefoil-headed piscina in good preservation; and there is a small organ which stands at the east end of south aisle. The living is a discharged vicarage, united with that of Harrowden Great. Thomas Wentworth, Esq., augmented it with £200 in 1725, to meet a grant of a similar sum from Queen Anne's bounty.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small place of worship here.

The National School, a stone building, was erected in 1850; it will accommodate 99 scholars, and is supported by endowment, Government grant, and the school pence. The master's residence near the school was erected in 1857.

The Pinedon Ironworks belonging to the Glendon Iron Ore Company (Messrs Fisher & Checkland) are situated in this parish; there are three blast furnaces, and the company are about to erect two more, and also an iron foundry. The present number of hands employed is about 300.

Post-Office.—Thomas Webster Hobbs, receiver. Letters from Wellingborough at 7 A.M., despatched at 5.15 P.M. Wellingborough is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Abbott Saml. stone mason & bldr.
Bagshaw Joseph, butcher
Bollard William, pig-dealer
Canwarden Mr John

Coles Benj. baker & shopkeeper.
Coles Montague Fred. beer retlr.
Cramp Jacob Pearson, manager
Pinedon Ironworks

Higgins Mr John
Hobbs Thos. Webster, tailor,
draper, & post-office
Hodson Edw. wheelwrt. & carpt.

Lingard Jas. Edward, resident engineer, <i>Pinedon Ironworks</i>	Royds William Herbert Molyneux, Esq.	Walton David, butcher, baker and vict. <i>Lamb</i>
M'Alister Chas. Nat. schoolmr.	Smith John, baker & shopkeeper	Farmers and Graziers.
Newill Levi, butcher & dealer in British wines	Stokes Jas. Alf. shoemr. & shkpr.	Higgins Joseph
Page Charles, beerhouse	Talbutt Bryan, wheelwright, &c.	Walker Thos. Austin
Reynolds Thos. brass & ironfdr.	Talbutt Mrs Sarah, beer retailer	Watts John Walker
	Taylor Bennett, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	
	Walpole John, shopkeeper	

Carriers.—St. Bolland, to Wellingborough, on *Wed.*, Northampton, on *Sat.*; Jas. Smith, to Wellingborough *daily*; and Simeon Smith, to Kettering on *Fri.*, to Northampton *Wed.* and *Sat.*

ISHAM PARISH,

So named from its situation on the Ise brook, is bounded by Pytchley on the north, Orlingbury and Little Harrowden on the south and west, and the Ise brook separates it on the east from the hundred of Huxloe. The Leicester and London (Midland) Railway runs through the parish, and has a station about half a mile from the village. The parish contains 1332 acres, of the rateable value of £3722; the gross estimated rental is £4413, 17s. The population in 1801 was 247; in 1831, 318; in 1841, 397; in 1851, 392; in 1861, 430; and in 1871, 456 souls. The soil is various, and the principal owners are the Hon. Mrs Perry (the lady of the manor), Miss Green, Mrs Maudson, Mrs Jones, and the Rev. Henry Harper.

Manor.—At the general survey, there was 1 hide $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land here, which was held by Eustachius, who dispossessed the abbey of Ramsey of it by force; and a similar quantity was held by Ralph de Isham, of Wido de Reinbuedcurt. In the reign of William Rufus, the moiety which formerly belonged to the monks of Ramsey was restored to them; and in the reign of Henry II. Thomas Pyel held $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ small virgates, of the fee of Ramsey; Henry de Isham $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of the fee of Daundeville; and one Geoffrey, 6 virgates of the fee of Huntingdon. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William de Lisle was lord of Isham, and in the year following, William Isham and Alice his wife levied a fine of the manor, and it descended to their posterity. In after-times, this lordship was divided into three manors, one of which was a member of Great Harrowden.

The Village of Isham, which is small, is about 3 miles S.S.E. of Kettering, 4 N. from Wellingborough, 8 S.W. from Thrapston, 8 N.W. from Higham Ferrers, and 68 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is a stone structure, partly in the Norman style, and partly in the Early English, consisting of nave, with clerestory, chancel and chancel chapels, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and a square embattled tower containing five bells and a clock. It was thoroughly restored in 1870, at a cost of about £1100, when the chancel was re-roofed, the north porch erected, and the south porch rebuilt upon the old foundation. The new seats are open and of carved oak. A gallery at the west end was removed, and the west arch thrown open, which adds to the beauty of the church. At the east end of the nave is a bell turret, in which was formerly a sanctus bell, and there is a piscina in good preservation in each of the chancel chapels. The living is a rectory in two portions, inferior and superior, each rated in the king's books at £7, 10s., and now worth £550 per annum, in the deanery of Rothwell, patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. Robert John Clarke, M.A. *The Rectory House*, which stands N.W. of the church, has been restored and enlarged by the late and present rector.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a brick building erected by subscription in 1861, will seat about 200 hearers.

The National School (for boys and girls), was erected by subscription in 1840. It is supported by subscription, Government grant, and school pence.

Charities.—In 1829 William Green bequeathed £300 4 new per cent. annuities, the annual dividend to be applied to the purchase of an ox or cow, to

be divided among the poor on Christmas eve. In the same year Mrs Green left £40 3½ per cent. stock, the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor at Christmas; she also left £19, 19s. in new 3½ per cent. stock towards the support of the Sunday school. The other charities belonging to the parish will be found in the table prefixed to this hundred.

Post-Office.—Thomas Bayes, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 8 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 4.45 P.M. The Money-Order Office is Kettering.

Bayes Thos. shoe manfr. P.-O.
Buxton Miss Susan. schoolmrs.
Clarke Rev. Rt. Jno. M. A. rector
Coltman Geo. baker & shpr.
Doughty Wm. stat.-master,
Finedon Station
Ellis and Everard, coal &c.
mrchts. *Finedon Station*
Garly Thomas, farm bailiff
Harris Mrs Charlotte
Johnson Thomas, butcher

Lewis Alfred, bricklayer
Lewis S. mason, shpr. & beerh.
Lewis William, blacksmith
Marriott Jno. surv. of highways
Miller Amos, pig dealer
Palmer Nathan, baker
Randall Geo. corn miller
Roughton John Ayer, vict.
Old Red Lion
West, Biddles & Co. coal mrchts.
Finedon Station

Wilson Edward, wheelwright,
baker, and beerhouse
Wood Mrs Ann, draper

Farmers and Graziers.

Dicks Thomas, *Lodge*
Hobson James
Manton Joseph
Wells Alfred

Carriers.—James Mitchell, to Wellingborough on *Wednesday*; Kettering on *Friday*; and Thomas Shrivess, to Wellingborough, *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

LAMPORT PARISH,

Including the hamlet of Hanging Houghton, is bounded on the east by Faxon, on the north by Maidwell, on the west by Cottesbrook, and on the south by Brixworth. It contains 1394 acres; its population in 1801 was 148; in 1831, 250; in 1841, 234; in 1851, 228; in 1861, 195; and in 1871, 274 souls. The rateable value is £2480; and the gross estimated rental £2850. The soil is various; and Sir Charles E. Isham, Bart., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The Northampton and Market Harborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway runs through the parish, and has a station about half a mile from the village.

Manor.—Lamport, or as it is called in Domesday Book, Langeport, that is Langton, or Longtown, contained 4 hides and 1 virgate at the general survey, which were held by Fulcherius, of Walterius Flandrensis. There were four acres of meadow and a grove of ash trees, and the whole was valued at £4. There were also here at the same time one virgate and one bovatc belonging to the abbey of St Edmund, and one bovatc the property of the Countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II., Simon Malesoures held 4 hides here, of the fee of Wahul, and half a hide of the socage of St Edmund. These lands passed afterwards into the Trussell family; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), William Trussell was lord of Lamport. From this family it passed in marriage in the time of Henry VIII. to Sir John de Vere, Kt., who succeeded to the title of Earl of Oxford, in the eighteenth of that king's reign (1526). His son John, Earl of Oxford, sold it, together with the advowson of the church of Lamport, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Robert Isham, clerk, and John Isham, sons of Euseby Isham, Esq. of Pytchley. Upon the decease of Robert Isham, without issue, in the sixth of the same reign (1560), his moiety of the manor and advowson fell to John Isham, Esq., his brother, who thus became possessed of the whole rectory and manor. His grandson, John, was knighted in the reign of James I., and in the third of Charles I. (1627), was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. The lordship still continues in the possession of this family. Sir Charles Edmund Isham, the present lord of Lamport, the tenth baronet, is second son of the eighth baronet, by the eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Close, of Drumbanagher, and Elm Park, county Armagh. He was born at Lamport in 1819; married in 1847 the youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Vaughan; and succeeded his brother in 1846; his cousin, John Vere Isham, Esq., is his *heir presumptive*.

The Village of Lamport is picturesquely situated, about 8½ miles north of Northampton, nine south-west from Kettering, eleven north-west from Wellingborough, nine south from Market Harborough, and seventy-four from London.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands on an eminence in the village, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, chancel chapel, and a square tower containing four bells. The east window is filled with stained glass and represents the "Resurrection." It is to the memory of the late Sir Justinian Isham, eighth baronet, and his two brothers, Vere, rector of Lampport, and Henry Charles, rector of Shangton, Leicestershire. At the west end of the church a handsome font has been placed to the memory of Isabel Vere, daughter of Sir Charles E. Isham, who died February 14th 1868, in the seventh year of her age. The church is lighted with seven beautiful coronas; that near the chancel arch was the gift of Sir Charles and Lady Isham. The Isham Chapel in this church contains many memorials of the family, and inside the altar rails is a brass recording the death of John Isham, Esq., in 1590. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of Faxton, in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £42, 8s. 6d., and now worth £950 per annum. The patronage is vested in Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., and the Rev. Robert Isham, M.A., is the rector. The tithes were commuted in 1794. *The Rectory House* is a good building of Harlestone stone with freestone facings, erected about 1700 or 1730 by Sir Justian Isham the patron.

The School, free to the children of Lampport and Hanging Houghton, was founded in 1762 by Sir Edmund Isham, Bart., who endowed it with £45 per annum. The present building was erected in 1852 by Sir Charles E. Isham, Bart., at a cost of about £700. For the other *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Lampport Hall, the seat of Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., is a handsome mansion, erected from a design by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones; the distant views over a tract adorned with woods, and the mansions of the nobility and gentry contribute much to the beauty of the diversified grounds.

HANGING HOUGHTON, so called from the declining situation of the houses on the side of a hill, a short distance from Lampport, is a hamlet containing several scattered dwellings. It contains 1292 acres. Its rateable value is £2135, and the gross estimated rental £2500, and Sir C. E. Isham is lord of the manor, it having been purchased of Lord Manchester, by his ancestor, Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., in 1670. Here was anciently a chapel and a hall, the residence of Sir Edward Montagu, which was deserted by the family in 1665 on account of the plague, which was brought from London by the servants, and which carried off whole families at once, as recorded in the parish register.

FAXTON is a chapelry in this parish, situate on an elevation, about one mile north from Old. It contains 1774 acres, of the rateable value of £2838; the gross estimated rental is £3103, 6s. The population in 1801 was 54; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 108; in 1851, 95; in 1861, 79; and in 1871, 73 souls. Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal owner.

The Church, dedicated to St Dennis, is a plain low structure, and the living is annexed to the rectory of Lampport. In the interior is a fine old monument to Judge Nichols, who formerly resided here, and who was poisoned by four women—on the eve of the trial of a relative of one of them, to prevent, as they thought, the sentence of death being passed on the culprit—while on circuit at Kendal in 1616, where a handsome monument erected to his memory was rescued from a lumber-room in the church, through the Rev. J. Wilkinson, late curate of Faxton, showing a drawing of it, which was sent by the Rev. R. Isham to Mr Fisher, an archæologist of Kendal.

Here are four tenements, or *Alms-houses*, erected in 1736 by Mrs Jane Kemsey for four poor widows; and Dame Susannah Danvers, her sister, in 1730, left £2 per annum, arising out of land in Pitsford, now the property of H. O. Nethercote, Esq., which is distributed to them.

MAWSLEY, which formerly gave name to the hundred of *Maleslea*, and was an extra-parochial district, was by a recent Act of Parliament annexed to Faxton, to which it pays rates, and is now included in the chapelry.

Post-office.—Mrs Elizabeth Bamford, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7 A.M. and are despatched at 6.15 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Bamford Mrs Elza. shpkpr. P.O.
 Dickens Edward, boot & shoe-
 maker, *Hanging Houghton*
 Graves Jno. Jas. schoolmaster
 Isham Sir Charles Edmund,
 Bart. *Lamport Hall*
 Isham Rev. Robt. M.A. rector
 Roothan Henry, carpenter
 Smith Thomas, station-master

Turner Rev. Herbert Charles,
 M.A. curate
 Tyrrell Charles, blacksmith
 Weeds Wm. grazr. & vict. *Swan*

Farmers and Graziers.

Curtis William
 Eaton Thos. *Hanging Houghton*
 Francis Thomas, *Manor Farm*

Hales Henry, *Shortwood House*,
Faxton
 Hales Thomas Kendall, *Faxton*
Lodge
 Hales Wm. *Fox Hall, Faxton*
 Watson Adam Robertson (and
 land agent)
 Whiteman William

OLD OR WOLD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Walgrave on the east, Loddington on the north, Lamport on the west, and Holcot on the south. It contains 1954 acres, of the rateable value of £3445, 4s. The gross estimated rental is £4078, 5s.; and the population in 1801 was 369; in 1831, 458; in 1841, 497; in 1851, 449; in 1861, 472; and in 1871, 416 souls. The parish is about equally divided between arable and pasture land; the soil on the north side is a cold black clay, on the south a red clay and gravel; and the principal proprietors are Lord Overstone, Joseph Tomblin, Esq., Rev. W. W. Andrew, Sir Charles E. Isham, Bart., A. Isted, Esq., and the Trustees of Rothwell Hospital.

Manor.—A part of this lordship, with Walgrave, consisting of 2 hides 3½ virgates, pertained to Faxton manor. In the reign of Henry II., the Earl of Albemarle held in Walde 4 hides and 4 virgates, of the fee of Oxford. These lands in subsequent times were divided amongst 4 possessors, and continued to be so held for several generations. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John Landwath, or Landwade, and James de Audele, were lords of Wolde. It was afterwards divided into several, and still continues a divided manor.

The Village of Old is pleasantly situated about 9 miles N.W. by W. from Wellingborough, 6½ from Kettering, and 9 from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Andrew, stands on a slight elevation in the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, side aisle, north porch, and tower, in which is a peal of five bells. It is a stone structure built at different periods, part being Early English, but the pillars of the arcade belong to the Perpendicular period; and the north doorway is a good specimen of Perpendicular work of the date of about A.D. 1450. It is now (1874) undergoing restoration. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £18, 12s. 8½d., and now worth nearly £500 per annum. The patronage is vested in Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rev. Thomas Henry Rodie Shand, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. *The Rectory House* is a good building situated in the village.

The Independent Chapel, a plain brick building, was erected in 1809, at a cost of £850, and has accommodation for about 300 persons. The Rev. Samuel Laundon Marsh is the minister; it has a Sunday school attached, built in 1857.

The School is under Government inspection. Six children are taught free, and a portion of the expenses is paid by the rent of the pasturage of the poor's gorse.

For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Post-Office.—Edward Manning, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Bamford Thomas, butcher
 Beeson Samuel Beeby, master
 Endowed school
 Brown Miss Mary Ann, day sch.
 Busby Wm. miller and baker
 Co-operative stores, William
 Blakeley, manager
 Gamme David, stonemason
 Marsh Rev. Sl. Laundon (Indpt.)
 Meadows Jno. vict. *Old Chequers*
 Norton John, blacksmith

Owen Stephen & Page Charles,
 threshing machine owners
 Percival Geo. grocer & beerho.
 Ponton Thomas, carpenter
 Shand Rev. Thomas Henry
 Rodie, M.A. rector
 Smith Wm. Bradley, shoemkr.
 Stevens George, carpenter
 Tomblin Jph. brewr. & maltstr.

Farmers and Graziers.

Bale Samuel
 Bamford George

Bamford John
 Bamford Watts Richard
 Bryan Thos. Andrew, *Kite Hall*
 Eady Samuel
 Groome Alfred
 Hobbs Eusebius
 Leake Lewis George
 Leake Samuel
 Leake Walter
 Page Charles (and beerhouse)
 Walton Saml. (& cattle salesman.)
 York William

Carrier.—John Chapman, to Market-Harborough, on Tuesday; Northampton, Wednesday; and Kettering on Friday.

ORLINGBURY PARISH

This parish is bounded by Isham on the east, Pytchley on the north, Walgrave and Hannington on the west, and Little Harrowden on the south. It contains 1858 acres; its population in 1801 was 268; in 1831, 336; in 1841, 351; in 1851, 330; in 1861, 307; and in 1871, 295 souls. The rateable value is £2926, 17s. 6d.; and the gross estimated rental is £3271, 10s. The land is chiefly arable, the soil good, and the principal landowners are Allen Allicock Young, Esq. (the lord of the manor), the Fitzwilliam family, and John Manning, Esq.

Manor.—Fulcherius held 3 virgates of land here, of the Earl of Morton, at the Domesday survey, which were rated at 10s. In the reign of Henry II., Fulcherius Malesoures had 1 hide of the fee of Wahul, in Orlinberge; and there were also 1½ hide of the fee of William de Curcy. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Hugh de Orlingbury was lord of this manor, and it was afterwards divided and passed through several hands. In the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., the family of Lane possessed it; in the following reign it was in the Vaux family; and in the thirty-ninth of the same reign (1596), William Toft died seized of it, and left it to Elizabeth his sister, wife of Godfrey Chibnall. With this family it continued for several generations, and was sold by them to Brook Bridges, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Richard Young, Esq., whose lineal descendant is the present possessor. Wythemale, commonly called Wilmer Park, within the limits of this lordship, was imparked about the year 1614, and disparked in 1658. The Fitzwilliam family are the present possessors.

The Village of Orlingbury, which is small, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, about 4 miles N.W. by W. of Wellingborough, 4 from Kettering, and 10 from Northampton.

The Church, which is cruciform, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and is a handsome stone structure of the Early English period, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, vestry, south porch, and a lofty square tower with neat balustrade around it, and containing five bells, with crocketed pinnacles. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1843, when a handsome reredos of Bath-stone, a pulpit and reading-desk of carved oak, and open sittings were added. The east window, which is circular and of considerable circumference, has been, with four other windows in the chancel, filled with stained glass by the patron, who is also rector. In the south transept are many fine mural tablets to the memory of the ancestors and relatives of the present lord of the manor, together with several brasses in fine preservation to the Chibnall family; on the north side of the chancel is an ancient tomb of freestone, with the effigy of a man in armour, and which tradition says is to the memory of "Jock of Batsaddle," a man of large stature, who formerly resided at Batsaddle Lodge, in this parish, and who it is said died from the effects of drinking cold water from a spring, now called Batsaddle Spring, after a dreadful encounter with a wolf and a wild boar, which he slew in the meadow adjoining the house. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £20, 7s. 3½d., and now worth £400 per annum; in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Denne Hilton, M.A. The tithes were commuted for land in 1808.

The Rectory House, situated in the centre of the village, was built in 1703.

Near the church is the *National School*, a stone building, with a teacher's residence attached, erected in 1845, chiefly by the lord of the manor and Earl Fitzwilliam.

Orlingbury Hall, the seat of A. A. Young, Esq., and the seat of John Manning, Esq., are commodious residences, pleasantly situated in the village.

Batsaddle Lodge and estate, formerly a manor-house surrounded by a moat, is the property of Lord Overstone.

Worthy.—Rev. Owen Manning, the historian of Surrey, was born here in 1721.

Charities.—Robert Bushby, in 1750, left £10; and Joseph Manning, in 1818, £18, to the poor of this parish.

Post-Office.—Mrs Fanny Reynolds, receiver. Letters arrive at 9 A.M., from Wellingborough, which is the Money-Order Office, and are despatched at 4.55 P.M.

Bamford Mrs Mary Ann, grocer,
baker, & vict. *Queen's Arms*
Fox James, shoe-mkr. & sexton
Fox Owen, shoemaker
Hedges Miss Ellis, schoolmrs.
Hilton Rev. Henry Denne, M.A.
rector

King George, farm bailiff
Munday Geo. wheelwrt. & carpt.
Pratt Mrs Phoebe, brick, &c. mkr.
Ward William, blacksmith
Young Allen Allicock, Esq.
J.P. *Orlingbury Hall*

Young Captain Richard Newton

Farmers and Graziers.

Hull Mrs Mary, *Wythmale Park*
Manning John (yeoman)
Pell Robert, *The Lodge*

Carrier.—William Driver, to Wellingborough on *Wed. and Sat.*, and Kettering on *Friday*.

PYTCHLEY PARISH.

Pytchley, or Pycheley, is bounded on the east by Isham, on the north by Broughton, on the west by Walgrave, and on the south by Orlingbury. The Leicester and London (Midland) Railway runs through the parish. It contains 2792 acres; its rateable value is £5565, 12s.; the gross estimated rental £6295. The population in 1801 was 361; in 1831, 558; in 1841, 610; in 1851, 606; in 1861, 536; and in 1871, 547 souls. The land is chiefly arable, the soil various, and the principal proprietors are Lord Overstone (lord of the manor), Captain Charles Hensman Heycock, Dr H. S. Dyer, and John Manning, Esq.

Manor.—The Abbot of Peterborough had 5 hides and 1 virgate in Pihstleslea, at the general survey, which was held of him by Azo, who had also of the abbot here 1½ hide, to which there were 4 socmen. This manor was rated at £5. Fulcherius held 3 virgates here of the Earl of Morton, and one William 2 hides of the Crown at the same time; in King Edward's time these last were held by Alwin, the huntsman. In the reign of Henry II. the Abbot of Burgh had 5½ hides here, Richard Engayne 3 hides, and William Fitzgery half a hide. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Ralph Basset and John Engayne were lords of Pighstesley. The manor, which before the Conquest was held by Alwin the huntsman, in Henry the Second's time consisted of 3 hides and 1 virgate, and was in the hands of Richard Engayne. It was held of the Crown down to the time of Charles II., by the service of finding certain dogs, for the destruction of wolves, foxes, and other vermin, within the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Buckingham, Essex, and Huntingdon; thus it will be seen that the celebrated Pytchley hunt may date its origin from before the Conquest. Here were three manors called Bassett's, Engayne's, and Isham's manors, from the families who possessed them for a long period. They afterwards descended through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Manor House, or Hall, once so celebrated in the annals of sporting for its fox-hunts, was erected by Sir Euseby Isham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and used for many years as a club-house by the members of the celebrated hunt, was an elegant mansion, and was taken down in 1828. The gateway, which is in the same style as those at Holdenby, the houses being built by the same architect, was removed in 1843 to Overston Park. The kennels are now at Brixworth, having been removed about seventy-four years since, and Richard Christopher Naylor, Esq. of Kelmars Hall, is master of the Pytchley hunt.

The Village of Pytchley, which is rather straggling, is about 2¾ miles S. by W. of Kettering, 6 north-west from Wellingborough, 9 north-west from Higham Ferrers, and 75 from London. Here was one of the best race-courses in England, and Pytchley was once noted for its annual races and steeple-chases, which have been discontinued for many years.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, in various styles, of the Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. It consists of a nave, with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, vestry, south porch, and square embattled tower, containing five bells and a clock. The bells are celebrated for their melody, having been cast partly of silver; one of them is ancient, the others are of the date of James I. and Charles I. The upper storey was

added to the tower in 1422. The church was partly restored in 1845, when the chancel arch and the north-east corner of the edifice were rebuilt. Several human skeletons were found during the restoration, in rude stone coffins, on their sides, with their feet to the east and faces to the south. The chancel, which was restored in 1861 by Lord Overstone, is separated from the nave by an oak screen, and contains a triple sedilia, piscina, and locker, in good preservation, together with a fine brass, to the memory of Charles Heycock Domenichetti, son of R. Domenichetti, M.D., who was born at Calcutta in 1861, and died at Glasgow in 1862; two mural tablets, one to Susannah, wife of the Rev. E. J. Laughlin, 1844, the other to Vincent Dunkley, 1872. The font, which is ancient, was found buried in the churchyard in 1838, when it was restored to the church, and an organ was placed in the chancel, by subscription, in 1871. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £30, 1s. 1d., and now worth £130 per annum, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, and incumbency of the Rev. John Hamilton Bullivant, B.A. *The Vicarage House* stands north of the church.

There is a *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in the village, which was erected in 1825.

The School, endowed with a house, garden, orchard, a close of 2 acres, and a rent-charge of £20, in 1661, by Wm. Aylworth, is free to all the children of Pytchley, to be instructed conformable to the doctrines of the Church of England.

The share of Hunt's Charity (for which see Broughton parish) received for the poor of this parish is about £5 per annum. The church land consists of 14 acres, which now lets in allotments for £40 a year.

Antiquities.—Roman barrows have been found here, and the late vicar had several Roman coins, pieces of British and Roman pottery, Druidical beads, fragments of a silver necklace, and other ancient curiosities, found in the parish.

Post.—Letters received here through Kettering, which is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Bullivant Rev. John Hamilton,
B.A. vicar
Heycock Capt. Chas. Hensman,
Pytchley House
Baker George, shoemaker
Briggs John, general dealer
Dickens Edward, shoemaker
Eads William John, butcher
Gilbert Noah, mr. Endowed sch.
Lewis Joseph, stonemason,
shopkeeper, and beer retailer.

Linnell Hy. Wm. blacksmith
Marsh Mrs Mary, farmer and
vict. *Overstone Arms*
Maash John, grocer and surveyor
of highways
M'Main Samuel, shoemaker
Mobbs George, gardener
Shrives John, parish clerk
Simpson George, carpenter
Stanley John, baker

Farmers and Graziers.

Bryan James
Burdett Thomas (yeoman)
Clark Richard
Cox Miss Martha
Dunkley Henry, *The Grange*
Lane Richard
Manning William, *Lodge*
Marsh Mrs Mary
Mather Benjamin, *Lodge*
Panther Charles (grazier)
Spencer Ekens Pentelow, *Lodge*

Carrier.—George Stanley, to Wellingborough on *Wed.*; Kettering, *Fri.*; Northampton, *Sat.*

SCALDWELL PARISH

Is bounded by Walgrave on the east, Old and Brixworth on the north and west, and by Holcot on the south. It contains 1214 acres, of the rateable value of £2378; and the gross estimated rental is £2810. The population in 1801 was 276; in 1831, 387; in 1841, 416; in 1851, 400; in 1861, 398; and in 1871, 368 souls. The soil is chiefly a rich red loam on a gravelly subsoil, and the principal owners are Sir C. E. Isham, Bart. (the lord of the manor), Messrs Thomas Wood, John Manning, George and W. R. Bamford, and Joseph Woodford.

Manor.—The Countess Judith, to whom Hugh was under-tenant, had 2 hides and 1 virgate in Scaldeswelle; the Abbot of St Edmund's Bury, by gift of the king, for the soul of Maud, his queen, had 1 hide and 3 virgates; and Albericus held 3 virgates here of the Bishop of Constance, pertaining to the manor of Wadenhoe, at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Henry II. these 3 virgates were in the hands of Alberic de Vere; the fee of the abbey of St Edmund consisted of 1½ hide and 1 great virgate; and David King of Scotland, successor to the countess, had 2½ hides and 1 virgate. In the reign of Edward III., the manor of Scaldwell was in the possession of the family of

Trussell, with which it continued for several successions, and from which it passed to the Isham family, with which it still remains. The lands here, belonging to St Edmund's abbey, were granted, after the dissolution, to Sir Edward Montagu, knight.

The Village of Scaldwell, which is very picturesque, is situate about eight miles north by east of Northampton, and commands some pleasing views of the surrounding country.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, stands on an eminence in the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, with north and south chapels, and a tower, containing four bells; it was restored in 1863 at a cost of £1000, when the north and west galleries were removed, and the south chapel in which the organ is now placed was built. A new reredos will be added, and the handsome east window filled with stained glass. The font is an ancient one, and has an elaborately carved cover, made and presented by Mr Charles Brown. The lighting of the church was done by Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., as a memorial to his daughter Isabel Vere, who died in 1868, in her seventh year. The main portion of the church dates from the thirteenth century, but the tower has Anglo-Saxon work in it. The register dates from the year 1560. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £14, os. 10d., and now worth £500 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is the patron, and the Rev. A. H. Cole-Hamilton, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1775 for land.

The Independent Chapel is a neat brick building, with Bath-stone dressings, erected in 1868, at a cost of £300. The site was given by Mr Thomas Cox, and the chapel will seat about 200 hearers.

The School is endowed with £30 per annum, out of Thomas Roe's charity, bequeathed in 1665, for the education of the children of the parishes of Brixworth and Scaldwell. It is a substantial stone building, erected in 1836. For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Post Pillar-Box.—Cleared at 5.30 P.M., letters *via* Northampton. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Barlow Chas. brick & tile manfr.
Brown Chas. builder, & agricul.
implement maker
Brown Mrs Mary
Brown Sam. vict. *Old Red Lion*
Cole-Hamilton Rev. Arthur
Henry M.A. rector
Coles Edw. baker and grocer.
Compton John, tailor
Corby Joseph, shoemaker
Cox Stephen, tailor and grocer

Crawley Mrs Emily
Drage Binyoun, gentleman
Hardwick Muns, beerhouse
Higgs Mrs Mary
Hyde Henry, hawker
Kiteby William, stonemason
Langley James, butchr. & grazr.
Packwood Joseph, baker
Payne Thomas, shopkeeper
Soames Captain Robert
Walton Wm. B. cattle-salesm.

Farmers and Graziers.
Allen Wm. (yeoman & butcher)
Bradshaw William (yeoman,
miller, and maltster)
Cox Thomas
Hamshaw William (yeoman),
Scaldwell Villa
Langley William
Law William Henry
Wisdom Jabez
York James

Carrier.—Robert Adams, to Northampton on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

WALGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded by Orlingbury on the east, by Old on the west, by Broughton on the north, and by Hannington and Holcot on the south. Its population in 1801 was 424; in 1831, 575; in 1841, 593; in 1851, 613; in 1861, 650; and in 1871, 660 souls. It contains 2253 acres; the rateable value of the parish is £3349; and the gross estimated rental £3978. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are Sir James Langham, Bart. (lord of the manor), Lord Overstone, Miss Sheldon, Messrs B. Bletsoe, Joseph Tomblin, and the Rev. H. Newby.

Manor.—Fulcherius held 3 hides and 3 virgates here, of the Countess Judith, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, which were valued at £3; and one Robert held half a hide of the Earl of Morton, at the same time, which was rated at 10s. The former estate was the freehold of Alsi, and the latter of Martin before the Conquest. A part of this lordship also pertained to the manor of Faxton, in the hands of the Crown. In the reign of Henry II., Henry

Malesoures held 3 hides and 1 virgate, of the fee of David King of Scotland; the Earl of Leicester had half a hide; and Henry de Tracey 3 virgates of the socage of Faxton. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John Fitz-walter de Walgrave was lord of Walgrave, and in this family it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed to the family of Lane. In the twentieth of Elizabeth (1577), William Lane sold it to William Saunders, who levied a fine of it. In the thirty-second of the same reign (1589), it was conveyed to Thomas Paget. In 1655 it was purchased, with other lands, by John Langham, Esq., for £8630. From this gentleman it descended lineally to the present proprietor. The lands, formerly of the fee of Leicester, formed another manor, which was sold to John Langham, Esq., in 1657, for £760.

Walgrave Hall (the manor-house), formerly the seat of the Langham family, and now in the occupation of Mr Richard Knight, is an ancient stone building, south-east of the village. The fine oaken staircase is still in good preservation. On one of the interior walls is the coat of arms, in bas-relief, of the Langham family. The foundations of a moated house belonging to this manor may be seen in a field on the north side of the village.

The Village of Walgrave, which is of good size, very pretty and compact, is seated in a hollow, about eight miles north-west of Wellingborough, and nine from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, stands on elevated ground in the centre of the village. It consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, porches, and square tower, containing five bells, and surmounted by a lofty broach spire of considerable beauty. The building, which was much dilapidated, was thoroughly restored in 1868 at a cost of £1500; and the spire being in a dangerous condition was partly taken down and rebuilt, great care being used in the preservation of its original form and character. The west window and belfry arch, which were both blocked up, have been reopened, the walls have been cleaned of the unsightly plaster, and pointed; new high-pitched roofs have been placed on the nave and chancel, and open oak seats substituted for the old pews. The arcade is very beautiful, the style being Early Decorated. In the chancel the high roof affords a good view of the east window, the upper portion of which was formerly hidden by a flat roof. A low side-window, remarkable for its beautiful tracery, was discovered in the usual place on the south side of the chancel, which is paved with Goodwin's tiles, the design being very chaste. Oak stalls are fixed in this part of the church. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £22, 4s. 7d., and now worth about £500 per annum. The Bishop of Peterborough is the patron, and the Rev. Edwin Hamilton Gifford, D.D., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. *The Rectory House*, which has recently been enlarged, is pleasantly situated near the church.

Here is a good-sized *Baptist Chapel*, with a small burial-ground attached; it was erected in 1786; and there is a *Calvinistic Chapel* in the village, built in 1838.

The National School, erected in 1828, at a cost of £500, is a large stone building, with a residence for the master. It is supported by subscription, voluntary rate, and Government grant, and is endowed with a rent-charge of £12 per annum, bequeathed, in 1670, by Montagu Lane. The other charities of the parish are the town land, which is let to the poor in allotments, and yields an annual rent of £50; the poor's allotment for £14 per annum; a rent-charge of 15s. per annum, left by Francis Baxter, to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the interest of £12 left by John Sheldon, in 1812, to poor communicants.

Post-Office.—Samuel Barritt, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 8.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.25 P.M. The nearest Money-Order Office is Brixworth.

Barritt Chas. grcr. & shoe agt.
Barritt Sl. grocer, post-office
Blunt Stphn. carpr. & beerho.
Britten Edw. master End. scho.

Dainty Mrs Mary, beerhouse
Gammage Mrs Caroline, jun.
vict. *Langham Arms*
Gibson Joseph, shopkeeper

Gifford Rev. E. H., D.D. rector
Gostick Wm. whlwt. & blacks.
Judkins Wm. baker & butcher.
Kimbell Nath. crptr. & whlwt.

Knight Alfred, butcher
 Knight William, shoe agent
 Lee Rev. J. B., (Baptist)
 Norton Bonham, tailor
 Sheldon Miss Mary
 Walker Wm. baker and grocer

York Daniel, beerhouse

Farmers and Graziers.

Brawn John and Thomas
 Dunkley John, *Red Lodge*
 Emerson Thomas

Hill Edwin
 Knight Mrs Mary Ann
 Knight Richard, *Walgrave Hall*
 Lee John
 Munden Samuel (and baker)

Carrier.—Thos. Deacon, *Wed.* to Northampton, and *Thursday* and *Saturday* to Wellingborough.

HAMFORDSHOE HUNDRED.

THIS hundred, called in Domesday book Hanvordesho, is bounded on the east by the hundred of Higham Ferrers, from which it is divided by the river Nene, on the south by those of Huxloe and Orlingbury, on the west by Spelhoe, and on the south by the Nene, which separates it from the hundred of Wymersley. It contains 16,530 statute acres. Hamfordshoe appears to have been always held by the lords of Yardley-Hastings, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de Hastings was lord of it. In the twentieth of Henry VIII. (1528), Sir Wm. Compton, Kt., died seized of it, and from him it descended lineally to its present possessor, the Marquis of Northampton. It is divided into eight parishes, including the market-town of Wellingborough, of which the following is an enumeration, showing their area as collected from the ratebooks, the number of houses and population in 1871, together with the rateable value and gross estimated rental of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Doddington, Great	1,537	136	6	2	320	306	626	£ 3,050	£ 3,483
Earls Barton.....	2,268	394	1	3	932	973	1,905	6,673	7,462
Ecton	2,199	142	1	...	313	316	629	4,475	4,994
Holcot.....	1,335	96	16	...	219	185	404	2,443	2,894
Mears Ashby	1,619	121	5	1	261	272	533	2,952	3,368
Sywell	2,101	52	...	...	119	129	240	3,177	3,462
Wellingborough	3,992	1,848	50	30	4,585	4,800	9,385	34,346	41,475
Wilby	1,132	97	5	...	242	221	463	2,193	2,476
	16,183	2,886	84	36	6,991	7,202	14,185	59,309	69,614

CHARITIES OF HAMFORDSHOE HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, &c. See also the histories of the towns, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1744.	Poor's and Church Land (9a.).....	Ashby Mears Parish.....	£17 0 0
„	Town Estate (14a. 12p., 5 cottages and garden).....	Ditto.....	34 10 0
1710.	Sarah Kinlock (£200 laid out in land)	Ditto, School	67 0 0
„	Poor's Land (2a. 1r. 28p.).....	Doddington Great Parish, poor	6 10 2
1680.	Rev. Wm. Farrow.....	Earls Barton Parish, poor.....	0 10 0
1750.	William Farrow.....	Ditto, coats to 2 poor men.....	1 10 0
1700.	William Whitworth (£10).....	Ditto, 10 poor widows.....	last
1719.	Rev. Henry Medburn.....	Ditto, poor widows.....	0 10 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1719.	Rev. Henry Medburn	Ditto, Vicar	1 4 0
"	Rev. Henry Medburn (tithes of 5 acres and 3 roods land).....	Ditto, Vicar	£1 16 0
1814.	Elizabeth Whitworth (£500 and rent)	Ditto, the interest of £600 to the Vicar	9 5 4
1823.	Mary Whitworth (£200).....	Ditto, bread to poor, &c.....	lost.
1821.	William Whitworth.....	Ditto, coats to 6 poor men and bread to poor	lost.
"	Palmer's Charity (12a.).....	Ecton parish, apprenticing children and school.....	46 0 0
1729.	John Barker (1a.).....	Ditto, coats for 2 poor men	2 10 0
1801.	Rev. Peter Whalley (£116, 16s. 4d., 3 per cent consols).....	Ditto, bread to poor	3 10 0
1636.	Rev. Wm. Champion (rent).....	Holcot parish, 18 poor people	0 6 0
1735.	Rev. Christopher Crouch (2a.).....	Ditto, 10 poor people	2 12 6
"	Poor's and Church Land.....	Ditto	21 0 0
1684.	John Clark (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	1 0 0
1687.	Elias Groom (rent).....	Ditto, poor.....	0 6 0
"	Customary payment.....	Ditto, ditto	0 15 0
1735.	Ambrose Marriott (rent).....	Sywell parish, ditto.....	2 0 0
"	Church and Poor's Land.....	Wellingborough parish	75 0 0
"	Town Estate and Wellingborough Free School Charity.....	Ditto, grammar school and parochial purposes	524 16 6
1711.	John Freeman.....	Ditto, charity school.....	95 0 0
1711.	Richard Fisher (land).....	Ditto, ditto, and grammar sch.	207 5 0
1728.	Samuel Knight (£100).....	Ditto, Freemans' charity sch.	10 0 0
1715.	Mary Roane (£100).....	Ditto, ditto.....	5 0 0
1791.	John Robinson (£100).....	Ditto, ditto.....	5 0 0
1596.	William Peake (rent).....	Ditto, poor	5 4 0
1665.	John Orlebar (£100).....	{ Ditto, with which land was purchased at East Farndon, blankets to poor. }	20 0 0
"	Unknown (£100)		
1662.	Edward Cheney (rent).....	Ditto, bread to poor.....	0 6 0
1693.	John Pulley (rent).....	Ditto, 24 poor people	5 4 0
1728.	Samuel Knight.....	Ditto, bread to poor	2 0 0
1733.	Thos. Sheppard (£20 invested in stock).....	Ditto, ditto.....	0 17 0
1790.	Ann Glasbrook.....	Ditto, 4 poor widows	13 5 2
1728.	Elizabeth Goodman (rent).....	Ditto, educating 4 poor children	8 0 0
"	Church Land (2a. 4p.).....	Wilby parish.....	8 0 0
"	Poor's Land (½a.).....	Ditto, poor	2 0 0
Total.....			£1201 12 8

DODDINGTON GREAT PARISH

Is bounded by Wellingborough on the east, Wilby on the north, Earls Barton on the west, and the river Nene, which divides it from Wollaston, on the south. It contains 1537 acres, of the rateable value of £3050; the gross estimated rental is £3482, 10s. The population in 1801 was 311; in 1831, 442; in 1841, 474; in 1851, 493; in 1861, 580; and in 1871, 626 souls. The land is principally arable, the soil chiefly a red loam, on a subsoil of ironstone, and the lord of the manor and principal owner is the Marquis of Northampton.

Manor.—In the list of lands held by the Countess Judith, the following entry occurs in Domesday Book:—"The same countess holds 4 hides in Dodingtone. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs; and 12 villeins and 5 bordars, with 5 sochmen, have 6 ploughs. There are 12 acres of meadow; it was and is worth £4. Bondi held it." The Countess Judith was a niece of William the Conqueror and the wife of Earl Waltheof, the son of the Saxon Earl Siward. Waltheof fell under the displeasure of William, was imprisoned, and afterwards beheaded at Winchester. Judith had been suspected of treachery towards her husband, after whose death the Conqueror wished her to marry Simon de St Liz, but the countess indignantly rejected him on account of his deformity. The angry monarch made her pay the penalty of her refusal by seizing her possessions and bestowing them upon her daughter, Maud or

Matilda, who willingly accepted the bridegroom her mother had rejected. (See page 100.) In the reign of Henry II., David, King of Scotland, was possessed of the 4 hides which Judith had held. In Henry Third's reign, John, Earl of Huntingdon, gave this manor to the family of Champayne, from which it passed in marriage to Sir John Sulne, Kt. It subsequently came to the Daundelyn family, and was carried from them in marriage to the Barnards. The lordship has been for some time in the hands of the Earls of Northampton, and is now the property of the present Marquis.

The Village of Doddington is pleasantly situated on the northern ridge of the fertile valley of the Nene, which it overlooks. It is distant about 2½ miles south by west from Wellingborough, and consists mainly of one long street, and a smaller one on a lower terrace, with a few scattered houses. "Altogether," says the author of "Rambles Roundabout," "it is a pleasant village, with here and there a good old gable, and an inn (The Stag's Head), which is clothed with greenery, and has a covered gallery, from which there is a most comprehensive view of the valley—from Wollaston spire to the woods of noble Castle Ashby. The *Manor House*, which occupies a more elevated situation, is a fine old building of the sixteenth century, with its gables and mullioned windows, and which in Bridges' time was occupied by Major Ekins of Weston, who is described as the impropiator of the great tithes, and as having "the largest estate and the best house in the town." The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through a part of this parish, and the Wellingborough station is about 1½ mile from the village, not far from which is the old corn mill, which adds much to the rural beauty of the place. "In the foreground is a wooden foot-bridge spanning the river diagonally; behind it is the mill, just what a water-mill should be. Tennyson's Miller's Daughter inhabited such an one. There is the mill proper, with its arch reflected reversely in the stream, and beside it the dwelling-house, covered with creepers and greenery; and on either side luxuriant tees make the water dark with their rich autumnal hues."

The Church, dedicated to St Luke, stands on an elevated terrace, with a background of trees; and consists of nave with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, and tower at the west end containing five bells. The tower is in the Early English style, with a west door of the same period, and over it is a small circular-headed window in good preservation. The interior is deeply splayed, and it has bold buttresses of three stages. In the upper stage is a window of two circular-headed lights under a circular head, the tympanum of which is not pierced. The remains of a decorated window now stopped up, indicate its former beauty. It is ogee-headed, and the cusplings were cinquefoil. The inner doorway of the porch has an original oaken door of perpendicular character, with much of the tracery and the old iron-work remaining. The interior of the building has some interesting features. Four of the stalls in the chancel remain, and the upper part of one of the Misereres represents a man carving a rose. The hand is evidently that of the artist who carved the curiously interesting Misereres in Wellingborough Church. In the chancel is a handsome cinquefoil-headed piscina, and two trefoil-headed sedilia of the same date; and at the east end of the south aisle is another piscina, all in good preservation. There is in the north aisle a slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters, but much defaced; and there is another slab in the nave, with a Latin inscription, and a bed of brass cross fleury. The church was restored at a cost of £1300 in 1871, when it was newly roofed, and partially fitted with open sittings. The interior of the roof is open and of pitch pine. During the restoration, an old painting of the "Crucifixion" was discovered on the south side of the chancel. Here is a book of the "Homilies" of the date 1562, and a Bible dated 1613. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £8, 13s. 4d., and now worth about £160 per annum, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. Maze Wm. Gregory, M.A. There is no vicarage house, but the vicar occupies the old manor house, which was kindly given for his use by the Marquis of Northampton. Simon de St Liz,

Earl of Northampton, gave this church with its appendages in frank almain to the convent of Delapré, near Northampton, which he had founded.

The *Independents* and the *Primitive Methodists* have each a chapel in the village—the latter built in 1863. The *National School*, erected in 1833, enlarged in 1868 and 1874, will accommodate 100; the average attendance is about 60, and it is supported by subscription, Government grant, and the school pence.

Charity.—The only charity for this parish consists of 2a. 1r. 28p. of land, which lets for £5 per annum.

Post-Office.—Letters arrive from Wellingborough about 7.30 A.M., and the box is cleared at 5.40 P.M.

Borrie Mrs Martha, schoolmrs.
Gibson Mrs Ann, beerhouse &
shopkeeper
Gibson Benjn. C. parish clerk
Gibson William, shopkeeper
Green Jonathan, baker
Gregg John, farm-bailiff
Gregory Rev. Maze William,
M.A. vicar

Hillyard Bros. (Matt. & Saml.),
fellmrs. parchment & manfrs
Lilley Samuel, blacksmith
Newett Mrs Elizabeth, vict.
Stag's Head
Perkins Samuel, shopkeeper
Summerfield Jas. shopkeeper
Turnell George, corn miller,
Wollaston Mill

Farmers & Graziers.

Bishop William (and miller),
Hard Water Mill
Brayfield Henry
Chambers Saml. vicarage farm
Everett William,
Woolston Daniel (yeoman)

Carrier.—Mrs Harriet Bonham, to Wellingborough on Wed. & Northampton on Sat.

EARL'S BARTON PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Doddington, on the north by Mears Ashby, on the west by Ecton, and on the south by the river Nene, which separates it from Whitson and Grendon. It contains 2268 acres. Its population in 1801 was 725; in 1831, 977; in 1841, 1079; in 1851, 1277; in 1861, 1537; and in 1871, 1905 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6673, 5s. 6d., and the gross estimated rental £7461, 11s. 4d. The parish is crossed by the river Nene, through which the Northampton canal communicates with the German Ocean, and the Peterborough railway is distant only 1½ mile. The soil is red loam, subsoil, ironstone and limestone. The principal landowners are the Executors of the late William Whitworth, Esq. (the lords of the manor), Richard Hall, Esq., John Woolston, Esq., and Edward Thornton, Esq. The parish is named Earl's Barton from the Earls of Huntingdon, who were formerly superior lords of the fee.

Manor.—The Countess Judith had 4 hides in Bartone, at the Domesday survey, which, with 3 mills of the yearly rent of 28s. 8d., and 34 acres of meadow, was rated at £4. This lordship then included those of Doddington, Wilby, and Mears Ashby; and from the Countess Judith it passed to the royal line of Scotland. David, king of Scotland, having been created Earl of Huntingdon in the reign of Henry I., this manor was afterwards considered as parcel of that honor. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), John de Hastings was lord of Barton; and in the 18th of Edward III. (1344), William Carvaile levied a fine of it. In the reign of Edward IV., William Daundelyn was possessed of it, and his daughter carried it in marriage to John Barnard, with whose descendants it continued for several generations; it is now possessed by the Executors of William Whitworth, Esq., as above stated.

The Village of Earl's Barton stands on the slope of a hill, 3½ miles S.W. of Wellingborough, and 6½ E.N.E. from Northampton. The principal trade is boot and shoemaking, which gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and a broad embattled tower in which are six bells. The tower, which is Saxon, is very singular, both in design and construction; the south porch is a specimen of highly ornamented Anglo Norman work; and the whole fabric, which, with the exception of Brixworth, is considered the oldest in the county, contains specimens of the styles of ecclesiastical architecture from Saxon and Norman to the Perpendicular. It is said to occupy

Ward (Jno.) & Sheffield (Danl.) Whitney Frederick	West Biddles & Co., Eli Jones, agent	Coleman Christopher (and threshing machine owner)
Coal Merchants.	Farmers & Graziers.	Earl Edward
Ellis & Everard, Ry. station	Austin Charles	Earl John
Goodman William		Lyman Edward
		Ward John

Carriers.—Joseph Horne, to Northampton, *Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday*; James Line, to Northampton, *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*; and Enoch Rogers, to Wellingborough *daily*.

ECTON PARISH.

Ecton or Eketon is bounded on the east by Earl's Barton, on the north by Mears Ashby, Sywell, and Overstone, on the west by Great and Little Billing, and on the south by the river Nene, which separates it from Cogenhoe and Whiston. It contains 2199 acres of the rateable value of £4475; the gross estimated rental is £4994. Its population in 1801 was 474; in 1831, 570; in 1841, 602; in 1851, 631; in 1861, 640; and in 1871, 629 souls. The land is principally arable, the soil is light and sandy, and Ambrose Isted, Esq., the lord of the manor, is the largest owner. In levelling the ground about 200 yards eastward from the church, several human bones and skulls, lying in order from west to east, together with two silver Saxon coins, were found. The Corporation of Northampton have a sewage farm, partly in this and partly in the adjoining parish of Great Billing, comprising about 600 acres. The soil is conveyed from Northampton by a culvert, and used for irrigating purposes.

Manor.—At the Norman survey, Henry de Ferrieres had 4 hides in Echen-ton, which, with two mills and 32 acres of meadow, were rated at £5. In the reign of Henry II. they were in the hands of William de Mungomery, who held them of the Earl of Ferrers, and with this family the manor of Ecton continued till 1595. The Catesbys were the next possessors, and from them it passed in marriage to Ralph Freeman, Esq., whose successor sold it in 1712 to Thomas Isted, Esq., of the Middle Temple, whose lineal descendant is the present possessor.

The Village of Ecton, which is compact, is about 5 miles S.W. of Wellingborough, and 5 E.N.E. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, is a handsome structure in the Pointed Style, consisting of nave, side-aisles, north and south porches, and a square embattled tower containing six bells. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £21, 8s. 8d., and now worth £700 per annum, in the gift of the Crown, and held by the Rev. Charles Tizard Davies, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1759. *The Rectory House*, which stands north of the church, is a substantial stone building, erected by the Rev. Thomas Palmer, a former rector; it was enlarged in 1830. The *Baptists* and *Methodists* have each chapels in the village. *The National School*, built in 1852, by Mr John Palmer, is supported by endowment, subscription, Government grant, and the weekly payments of the children; an *Infant School* was erected here in 1850.

Ecton House, the seat of Ambrose Isted, Esq., is delightfully situated on rising ground, commanding an extensive view over a fine wooded country. Here is said to have been formerly a nunnery or cell to the abbey of Delapré, near Northampton; a yard at the rear of the house still retains the name of Nun's Court. In 1756 a handsome front of fine yellow stone from Mears Ashby quarry was added to the building, and the lawn, enlivened by a fine sheet of water in the centre, is very beautiful.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Post-Office.—John Jolly, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 6 P.M. Earl's Barton is the nearest Money-Order and Telegraph Office.

Beasley Henry, gardener	Bucklar Wm. shoemaker	Davies Rev. Charles Tizard,
Blason George, baker	Co-operative Stores, Mrs Esther	M.A. rector
Bradshaw Charles, butcher	Elson, manager	Dunkley Mr Hy. <i>The Cottage</i>
Bradshaw Daniel, roadsurveyor	Darker George, tailor	Field John, butcher

Green John George, wheelwright and carpenter	Langley Mrs Mary, shopkeeper	Farmers and Graziers.
Howard Joseph Thos. builder	Penn John, shopkeeper	Child Anthony Barker, <i>Lodge</i>
Hunter Miss Afra, mistress, Infant school	Perkins Miss Charlotte	Dawes Josiah Belton, <i>Lodge</i>
Isted Ambrose, Esq. <i>Hall</i>	Pettitt Wm. blacksmith	Hawkes Stephen, <i>Lodge</i>
Kirby Thomas, timber merchant and beerhouse	Slow Wm. vict. <i>World's End</i>	Pell John White, <i>Lodge</i>
Langdell Geo. Arthur, shoe mfr.	Street Wm. Ed. maestr. Nat. schl.	Sharman Samuel
Langdell Thomas, blacksmith	Tarry John, market gardener	Walker William
	Tarry Mrs Sarah, mkt. gardener	Whitehead William
	Tassell Daniel, gamekeeper	
	Tassell Henry, baker	

Carriers.—William Brown and Thomas Tebbutt, to Northampton *daily*; John Mallard, to Northampton on *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*.

HOLCOT PARISH.

Holcot is bounded on the east by Hannington and Sywell, on the north by Walgrave, on the west by Brixworth, and on the south by Overstone and Moulton. It has an area of 1335 acres, of the rateable value of £2442, 13s. 6d.; the gross estimated rental is £2894, 4s. The population in 1801 was 343; in 1831, 433; in 1841, 456; in 1851, 508; in 1861, 517; and in 1871, 404 souls. The land is generally arable, and consists of a fine red loam, which is very successfully cultivated; and the principal proprietors are Lord Overstone (lord of the manor), Rev Robert Montgomery, Mr Robert Ekins, Dr Faircloth, Mr William Drage, and Mrs Houghton.

Manor.—This lordship at the Conqueror's survey contained 3 hides and 4 virgates; 2 hides and 2 virgates of which belonged to the Crown, and 1 hide 1½ virgate to the Countess Judith. In the reign of Henry II. Adam de Halcote held 2½ hides of the fee of William de Curcy, which formerly belonged to the Crown, and David, King of Scotland, 1 hide and 4 small virgates. In the twentieth of Edward III. (1346), John Smith of Holcote accounted for the fourth part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of John de Verdoun. In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor was in the possession of Thomas Chipsey, founder of the grammar school at Northampton, who endowed it with certain lands here, and in other places; and it subsequently came into the hands of the Earl of Northampton, and is now in the possession of Lord Overstone.

The Village of Holcot is pleasantly seated on a slight elevation, about 7 miles W.N.W. of Wellingborough, and 7 N.E. from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice in the Decorated style, consisting of a nave, with clerestory, chancel, side-aisles, south porch, and tower containing three bells. The chancel was renovated, the roof raised, and a new vestry built in 1845. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., and now worth about £390 per annum. The Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. *The Rectory House*, a stone building, stands near the church. *The Wesleyan Chapel* here will accommodate about 150 persons.

Charities.—The poor's and church land lets for £30 per annum; 2a. left in 1735, by the Rev. Charles Crouch, to ten poor people, lets for £6 per annum; and there are three other charities (see table), which yield £2, 7s. per annum.

Worthy.—Robert Holcot, a Dominican Friar at Northampton, esteemed one of the greatest scholars of that age, and a very eloquent preacher, is supposed to have been born in this parish. He died at Northampton in 1349.

Post.—Pillar-Box cleared at 3.30 P.M.; letters *via* Northampton.

Clark William, blacksmith	Houghton William, farmer,	Tresler Robert, baker
Cooke David, butcher, grocer, and vict. <i>Old Chequers</i>	grocer, and beer retailer	Whitney Jeremiah, shoe-agent
Darker Watkin, tailor	Montgomery Rev. Robt. M.A. rector	
Green Wm. wheelwrt. & carpt.	Orland John, baker	Farmers and Graziers.
Holt Mrs Ann	Poole Samuel, shoemaker	Drage William
Holt William, butcher, grocer, and vict. <i>Swan</i>	Tarry David, grocer & shoe agt.	Marsh John

Carriers.—Jeremiah Whitney, to Northampton, on *Mon. Tue. Thu. & Fri.*; to Wellingborough and Higham Ferrers, on *Wed. and Sat.*; and James Gammidge, to Northampton on *Wed. & Sat.*

MEARS ASHBY PARISH.

Mears Ashby is bounded by Wilby on the east, Hardwycke on the north, Sywell on the west, and Earl's Barton on the south. It contains 1619 acres; its population in 1801 was 339; in 1831, 466; in 1841, 496; in 1851, 489; in 1861, 525; and in 1871, 533 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2952; and the gross estimated rental £3368. It is called Ashby Mears, or Mares, from the family of Mares, who possessed the principal manor for several generations, and whose name in old writings is written fifteen different ways. The soil is various, and the land is chiefly arable. The manor is divided; Thomas Mercer, Esq., being lord of two-thirds, and Lord Overstone of the remainder. The principal landowners are Henry Minshull Stockdale, Esq., D.L., Lord Overstone, Thomas Mercer, Esq., and the Impropropriators of the rectorial tithes.

Manor.—The Countess Judith had 4 hides of land in Asbi at the time of the Conqueror's survey; and in the reign of Henry II. they were held of the fee of David, king of Scotland. In the ninth of Edward I. (1280), John de Mares accounted for half a knight's fee, and in the twenty-fourth of the same reign, John de Mareys was lord of a manor here. At the same time, William Fitz-Warine held a third part of the township of the king of Scotland, by the service of lifting up his right hand towards him on Christmas day. From the family of Mares this lordship passed to Sir Henry Greene, Knt., a judge of the king's bench; and the other estate passed to the Ashebys. In the division of Sir Thomas Greene's estate, in the reign of Edward IV., it was assigned to his eldest daughter Anne, wife to Sir Nicholas Vaux, with whose posterity it continued. It was subsequently divided, and descended through several intermediate hands to the present possessors.

The Village of Mears Ashby, which is very straggling, stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wellingborough, and 7 north-east from Northampton.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, and dates from the thirteenth century, is a stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave with clerestory, chancel, north and south aisles, vestry, south porch, and square embattled tower containing four bells. The chancel was repaired in 1848 by Sir James Langham, Bart., and in 1859 it was rebuilt and the body of the church generally restored at a cost of about £1700. The tower was repaired and buttresses added in 1861. The east window is of stained glass, by Clayton and Bell of London. The centre light is a representation of the "Crucifixion," and the two outer ones St Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. On the south side of the chancel is another stained glass window representing the "Flight into Egypt," given by H. M. Stockdale, Esq., to the memory of his father and mother. In the chancel is a piscina and credence table, and at east end of the south aisle is a piscina and locker. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £4, 13s. 9d., and now worth about £240 per annum. Sir James Langham and others are the patrons, and the Rev. Henry Bowmar, M.A., is the incumbent. *The Vicarage House*, which stands south-east of the church, is a stone building erected in 1858.

The Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1843, with the sum of £140, left by the late Joseph Phillips, shoemaker, of this parish.

The School is endowed with lands purchased with £200, left by Mrs Sarah Kinloch in 1710, and which now let for £67 per annum. The schoolmaster receives a salary of £56 per annum, for which all the poor children of the parish are taught free. It was rebuilt in 1870 at a cost of £500, including the master's residence, and is attended by about 70 children.

The other Charities of the parish are the Town estate, consisting of 14a. 12p., 5 cottages and a garden, which lets for £34 per annum; the church land, 4a., yielding £7; and the Poor's land, 5a., yielding a rent of £10 per annum.

Post-Office.—J. H. Simcoe, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Northampton at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 4.20 P.M. Earl's Barton is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Arch Chas. maltster, baker & vict. <i>Red Lion</i>	Minden Henry, shopkeeper	Thompson Thos. parish clerk
Barker Wm. Roger, carpt. & baker	Newby Miss Elizbth. <i>Sunnyside</i>	Tompkins Thomas, shoemaker
Berrill Thomas, mason	Pell Mr John	Wright Mrs Jane
Bowmar Rev. Henry, M.A. vicar	Pell Mr Samuel	
Bryan James, schoolmaster	Pratt Henry, shoemaker	Farmers and Graziers.
Callis Mrs Mary, <i>The Cottage</i>	Pratt William, wheelwright	Callis Wm. Henry
Hardwick Mrs Emily Isabella, vict. <i>Griffin Head</i>	Simcoe George, blacksmith	Eads George
Haynes Mrs Sarah Ann, shopkr.	Simcoe John Hy. tailor, P.O.	Freeman Henry
Marriott Ambrose, shopkeeper	Stockdale Benjn. Park, Esq. <i>Brookside</i>	Gillitt Richd. (& auctioneer)
Mercer Thomas, Esq.	Stockdale Henry Minahull Esq. J.P. D.L. <i>The Hall</i>	Gillitt Thomas
Middleton George, pig-dealer	Thompson John, beerhouse	Hawkes Thomas
		Smith Matthew
		Watts Thomas (& butcher)

Carriers.—Alfred Thomson, to Northampton on *Tues.* and *Sat.*, to Wellingborough on *Wed.*; and Edward Mallard, to Wellingborough on *Wed.*

SYWELL PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Mears Ashby, by Hardwick and Holcot on the north, Moulton on the west, and Overstone and Ecton on the south. It contains 2101 acres. Its population in 1801 was 199; in 1831, 216; in 1841, 211; in 1851, 218; in 1861, 241; and in 1871, 248 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £3177; and the gross estimated rental £3462. The soil is principally a red and black clay, and Lord Overstone is the principal owner, and lord of the manor.

Manor.—The Earl of Morton had 4 hides in Snewelle, at the general survey. Upon the forfeiture of his estates to the Crown, this lordship was granted to Nigel de Mandevill, whose daughter Maud bestowed it, together with the church, to the priory of St Andrew, at Northampton; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the prior of St Andrews was lord of the manor. The profits of the priory manor were rated at £24 per annum in 1535, and upon the suppression of the monasteries it fell to the Crown. In the reign of James I., Robert Wilmer, Esq., died seized of Sywell manor, and the advowson of the church, which were held of the Crown by knight's service. It passed by purchase, in 1849, to the late Lewis Lloyd, Esq., and descended to his son, Lord Overstone, the present possessor, in 1858. Here was anciently another estate or manor, belonging to the Tresham family.

The Village of Sywell, which is small and picturesque, is seated in a hollow, and surrounded by woodland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Wellingborough, 6 from Northampton, and 8 from Kettering.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is an ancient structure consisting of a nave, chancel, north transept, south aisle, south porch, and square embattled tower, mantled with ivy, and containing three bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1862, by the present rector. The church was thoroughly restored and partly rebuilt in 1870, at the sole cost of Lord Overstone. It was fitted with open sittings, a fine organ, and a handsome pulpit, resting on a foundation of Ketton stone, and a lectern and reading-desk of carved oak. The tower was raised 6 feet, and pinnacles placed at the corners. In the north transept are several mural tablets to the Wilmer and Pell families. One of them is to Lady Mary Wilmer, daughter of Charles, late Earl of Tankerville. There are two piscina—one in the chancel, and one at the east end of south aisle. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £11, 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., and now valued at £600 per annum. The Prince of Wales is the patron, and the Rev. Robert Baillie, M.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1845 for a rent-charge of £540, 10s., and there are also 70 acres of glebe land. The *Rectory House*, which is pleasantly situated south-west of the church, was enlarged by the present rector in 1862. The *School*, a stone building, with teacher's residence attached, was erected by Lady Overstone, in 1864. It will accommodate sixty scholars, is attended by about forty, and supported by Lord Overstone and by subscription.

The only *Charity* belonging to this parish is a rent-charge of £2 per annum, left to the poor in 1735, by Ambrose Marriott.

Post-Office.—Wall Letter-box cleared at 4.40 P.M. Letters from Northampton.

Baillie Rev. Robt. M.A. rector	Noble Jno. carpt. & timber drl.	Godfrey Valentine William
Green Mrs Ann, vict. <i>Horseshoe</i>	Palmer Miss My. Jane, schlmrs.	Robinson George
Green Edwin, wheelwright	Farmers and Graziers.	Siddons James
Marriott John, blacksmith	Barker John (and shopkeeper)	Underwood Thos. <i>Sywell Hall</i> West Thos. Wm. <i>Sywell House</i>

Carrier—John Barker, to Northampton on *Wednesday and Saturday*.

WELLINGBOROUGH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Great Harrowden and Hardwycke on the north; Doddington Great, Wilby, and Mears Ashby on the west; the river Nene, which divides it from Irchester, on the south; and the Ise brook, which separates it from Irthlingborough and Finedon, on the east. The quality of the soil is various; that of the northern part of the lordship is principally clay; on the east it is composed of a fine rich red loam, and in other parts it is of a sandy nature. The pasture is well adapted for cattle-feeding, and the arable land produces excellent corn crops. The area of the parish comprises 3992 acres of the rateable value, including buildings, &c., of £34,346; and its gross estimated rental is £41,475. The population in 1801 was 3325; in 1831, 4688; in 1841, 5041; in 1851, 5297; in 1861, 6382; and in 1871 it had increased to 9385 persons. The principal proprietors are Major Quintus Vivian (lord of the manor), Lord Overstone, John Woolston, Esq., Capt. Stockdale, Rev. W. Adams, G. H. Burnham, Esq., and N. P. Sharman, Esq.

Wellingborough—the name of which is originally Saxon—has had many orthographies. In 948 it was called Welingburgh; in Domesday Book Wedlingeberie, and at various other times Wendlesberie, Wendleberie, Wendynburgh. It is supposed to have derived its present appellation from a spring named the *Red Well*, which had become of considerable repute on account of its medicinal properties. This Red Well, Bridges tells us, which rises at the foot of the hill about a mile from the town, was a water of some distinction in 1628. About that time Charles I., and his Queen Henrietta, were at Wellingborough for the benefit of its waters, under the prescription of the Queen's physicians, and resided a whole season in tents erected on the side of the hill above the spring. "This once famous well is strong, and its water bubbles up abundantly, leaving a red deposit on the stones and earth over which it flows." It is situated on the vicarage farm in a field lying between the Kettering and Hardwick roads—a spot thoroughly secluded and very picturesque, but it is little noticed in the present day. It has, however, lately come into the possession of Messrs Dulley, brewers, of this town, who, at an outlay of more than £2000, have acquired a right to the water, and have connected the well with their brewery in Sheep street by means of pipes, so that their celebrated ales and stout may possess the stimulating medicinal qualities of the water. The name of the town does not seem to have been fixed in 1610, for Norden says, "Wellingborrow, called of some Wedlingborow, of others Wenlingborowe, it may be thought that the name should be Wellingbrowe, so given in regard of the springs that rise in many places in and near the town." Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," written about the beginning of the seventeenth century, makes no mention of the earlier names, but gives it in its present form, Wellingborough, so called, he says, for its many wells and fountains.

Manor.—Ædred, king of Mercia, gave 6½ hides in Wedlingburgh, with the advowson of the church, and other privileges, to the abbey of Croyland, Lincolnshire, in 948; the gift was confirmed by King Edgar, in 996; and afterwards by a charter of William the Conqueror. At the time of the Domesday survey, the abbot of Croyland had 5½ hides here, which with 2 mills of the yearly rent

of 16d., and 30a. of meadow, was valued at £6. The Countess Judith had half a hide, and the Bishop of Constance 1 virgate at the same time. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. (1296), the abbot was certified to hold this township of the king in capite; and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), he was lord of it. In the second of King John, the abbot obtained the privilege of a weekly market to be held here on Wednesday. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the possessions of Croyland were seized by the Crown, and the manor of Wellingborough given to the princess Elizabeth; and after her accession to the throne, this lordship was divided into two manors, and granted to Robert, Earl of Leicester, and Sir Christopher Hatton. In the thirty-ninth of this reign (1596), Sir Christopher died seized of a manor here, formerly belonging to the abbey of Croyland, and of a second manor which formed part of the possessions of the late dissolved college of Irthlingborough. In the reign of Charles I., Fulk, Lord Brook, died seized of these manors, and left them to his sister, wife to Sir Richard Verney, Knt. The priory of St Andrew, and the hospital of St John, at Northampton, had each possessions here. Major Quintus Vivian, the present lord, holds a court baron annually, in November, for the manors of Wellingborough.

THE TOWN OF WELLINGBOROUGH.

Wellingborough is a prosperous and compact market town, occupying a pleasant situation on the declivity of a hill near the junction of the Ise Brook with the Nene. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, diverging from the marketplace in the centre, and forming the roads to Thrapston, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, and Northampton; and is distant about 10 miles N.E. by E. from the latter town, $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Kettering, 12 from Bedford, and 66 from London. It contains many well-built houses, good shops, and inns; is well lighted with gas, and has a plentiful supply of excellent water. The town has been considerably enlarged and improved during the last few years; on the road leading to the Midland Station several handsome villas and good residences have been erected, and new streets have been opened on what was called the Victoria Estate. Wellingborough, it might be said, has been rebuilt since its destruction by the "great fire" which occurred on the 28th of July 1738. "In that destructive fire," says the *Northampton Mercury* of the period, "in the space of six hours, were burned down and consumed nearly 220 dwelling houses, besides out-houses, barns, stables, &c., amounting in the whole to above 800, mostly in the east and south parts of the town." The following incident in connection with the fire is given by Cole: "A lady named Hannah Spark," he says, "saved a house in the Butchery by ordering her servants, when water failed, to resort to the beer in the cellar, which they did with such effect as to extinguish the blazing wood-work. Mrs Spark was at this time sixty years old. She lived to nearly the age of 107. When she reached her hundredth year, she was chaired round the square in which she resided—a testimony to the excellence of her nerves, as well as the enthusiasm and regard of her neighbours." A board of health was established here in 1855, and great advantages have been derived from it, owing to its superior sanitary regulations.

Until the invention of machine lace, this town carried on an extensive trade in the making of pillow-lace, but the latter seems dying out, having given place to the sewing machine, or machine upper-closing, for the local and London boot manufacturers. The shoe trade is still the staple manufacture of the place, many thousand pairs being made weekly. During the last thirty years a considerable number of hands have been employed in the manufacture of Messrs Brown & Sons' patent "Euknemida," which appears to have had an extensive sale. Wellingborough always had the reputation of being a substantial town; and although it suffered—as all other places similarly situated suffered—during the transition days when railways were first introduced, and coaches and stage waggons and carriers were driven from their old tracks, yet a good substantial

town it has continued, and it now promises to be more than ever prosperous. Within the last few years it has added to its other industries that of iron-smelting, which not only rivals but bids fair to surpass that of the shoe trade. About fifteen years ago Mr William Butlin made experiments in the smelting of the ore into pig iron, and the experiments being successful, he has, with great perseverance, and in spite of many discouragements, succeeded in founding a vast industry, and in establishing works which may, in course of time, have an important effect upon the character of the district. "Iron abounds in the soil, but the great question is, whether, in the event of coal not being found in the county, it is more profitable to carry the coal to the iron, or the iron to the coal. Mr Butlin seems, at all events, to have demonstrated, that an industry of this peculiar description may be profitably carried on in the county; and who shall say that, at some far-off time, from this small beginning, Wellingborough may not become another Wolverhampton? We have lived to see changes far more improbable."

Wellingborough may be said to be the seat of the iron trade of the county, and it was there, as we have seen, that the ore was first smelted by Mr Butlin, who commenced operations close to the Midland Railway, and the result of his labours has been such as to show that he had formed a true estimate of the value of the ores that permeate almost every part of the county. For a long time the fact of there being an abundance of ore in the county was but little known, but about four or five years ago, a series of articles on the ores of Northamptonshire appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and were quoted into the local and other papers, and from that time to the present the production has been truly extraordinary, the output having nearly doubled between 1869 and 1872, as will be seen from the returns of the quantity furnished in each of those years. They are as follow:—Blisworth produced in 1869, 61,117 tons; in 1872, 83,514 tons; Brixworth, in 1869, 9545; in 1872, 10,850; Castle Dyke, in 1869, —; in 1872, 1500; Cogenhoe, in 1869, 35,000; in 1872, 25,000; Duston, in 1869, 59,869; in 1872, 87,019; do. in 1869, 51,007; in 1872, 63,703; Gayton, in 1869, 46,575; in 1872, 33,961; Wellingborough, in 1869, 106,886; in 1872, 215,867; Glendon, in 1869, 80,000; in 1872, 98,148; Irthingborough, in 1869, —; in 1872, 114,869; Islip, in 1869, 25,000; in 1872, 35,700; Woodford, 1869, 65,400; in 1872, 73,502; Newbridge, in 1869, —; in 1872, 70,000; Ringstead, in 1869, —; in 1872, 43,500; Irchester, in 1869, —; in 1872, 46,960. Totals, in 1869, 540,259 tons; in 1872, 1,004,093.

In 1869 Northamptonshire held the fifth position in English counties producing ironstone, but in 1872 it was second—standing next to Yorkshire. The Midland Railway Company has greatly benefited by the vast increase in the output of ore in Northamptonshire, for whilst in 1869 there went over that line 319,696 tons, in 1872 there were no less than 681,798 tons, or more than 100 per cent. The quality of the ore appears to vary very much, that found near to Wellingborough being so far the richest found in the county. Some of the stone in the locality of Irchester and neighbourhood contains as much as 45 per cent. of iron, and there is a considerable tract of land where a similar quality is known to exist, but at present there are not the necessary facilities of transit. To open it out, one of the principal ironmasters has suggested the formation of a line of railway from the Midland at Kettering to Northampton to the east and west junction. Were that done, then the best stone, with 40 per cent. of iron and upwards, would be eagerly purchased by the Welsh ironmasters. Such a line of railway would be warmly supported by the owners of the land through which it would pass, and would open up several districts where there is by no means a sparse population. "Scarcely anything in the history of the iron trade of the county is more remarkable than the great progress made within the last three or four years in the development of the ores of Northamptonshire, and the increasing activity that is now going on in the northern part of that county. Quite recently some very extensive fields have been opened out, in which the ores are of a superior quality, in some instances giving upwards of 40 per cent. of iron. The estate of Lord Overstone, a few miles from Northampton, has just been broken

into by the Messrs Butlin, whilst several new blast-furnaces are about to be erected. The stone is now being worked for nearly thirty miles in a straight line, commencing at a short distance from Market Harborough, and continuing along the Midland Railway for some distance past Wellingborough station, towards Bedford. The actual extent of the deposits of ore, however, has not yet been defined, but the probability is that it embraces some hundreds of miles running in one direction into the county of Rutland, and there is every reason to believe that it extends into Lincolnshire, where the stone now being worked is the same in appearance, but less silicious. On the opposite side of Northampton the ore is raised at Blisworth, Gayton, and other places, and is sent into South Wales and Staffordshire." (*Mining Journal*, March 1874.)

The make of pig-iron in Northamptonshire is also on the increase, the Messrs Butlin having four furnaces at Wellingborough, the output averaging more than 500 tons per week. In addition to raising the ore to feed these furnaces, several thousands of tons are sent weekly into Derbyshire, and also into the Cleveland district, where it is found to mix well with the local stone, and to produce a superior quality of iron. At Finedon, the Glendon Company have three furnaces going, and there are three at Lower Heyford, near Weedon, whilst Mr Plevins has two near Thrapston. In addition to these, the Northampton Iron Ore, Coal, and Waggon Company are having two furnaces erected at Hemsbury Hill near Northampton; and there are others in course of construction at Towcester, and the iron ore is now being extensively worked on the Easton Neston estate near that town. All that is needed to make this one of the richest and most flourishing districts in England is coal, and of the probability of that mineral being found in the county, and close to Wellingborough, there are unmistakeable signs. The indications at the shaft sunk some years ago to a depth of nearly 300 yards, within a few miles of Northampton, favoured the theory that coal would be found in connection with the ironstone, and attempts have been made to settle the question by means of the "borer," but the intervention of one or two "croakers" has been hitherto sufficient to retard the proceedings. The question is still a moot point, and will, no doubt, be set at rest before very long. Considerable sums of money have been offered towards testing the matter in the most efficient and practical manner; and it will be seen that the progress made during the last few years in the development of the ores of Northamptonshire has been truly exceptional, and that it gives every promise of being still more so. The stone is now found in many parts of the county, and new discoveries are being constantly made. A short time ago we noticed that in Wellingborough there was some very fine ore brought out in sinking the foundations of some houses, so that there is every evidence that the town is actually built upon ironstone.

The following prose sketch by Mr John Askham of Wellingborough, which appeared in the local papers in 1864, gives a graphic description as to the abundance of the iron ore of Wellingborough:—

"*The Iron Town.*—Wellingborough might almost without a figure of speech be called the 'iron town.' There is something astonishing in its resources with regard to this valuable metal. Ore, containing more than an average per cent. of iron of the finest quality, may be found by just removing the soil in nearly every part of the town and lordship. In highway, byway, lane, and alley, it crops out, and seems to invite the hand of labour to turn it to account. The older part of the town is built almost exclusively of ironstone. The tower, buttresses, &c., of the western part of the parish church are built of ironstone. Several of the Dissenting places of worship, the old workhouse, and other public buildings, are of ironstone. Iron, iron, iron. Everywhere, from church to cottage, from mansion to pig-stye, all is of iron. We worship in walls of iron, we lie down to sleep encased in iron, we walk on iron, and we even drink at the Red Well spring. There is a sturdy time-defying look about our iron walls, massive, sombre, solemn, solid. People rush to far-off goldfields for doubtful riches. We have a mine of wealth close to our doors and within our doors. If I were to take up the floor

of my residence and remove the earth a foot, I should find the precious ore. If a foundation is to be laid, a drain to be cut, or a gas-pipe to be put down, the labourer's pick is pretty sure to come in contact with unyielding ironstone. Cellars of iron keep our beer cool, vaults of iron contain our wine, storehouses of iron hold our corn—above, below, around, we are hemmed in on every hand with inflexible iron. The produce of our fields is grown on beds of iron; and, finally, we are buried in iron."

The Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway has a principal station about one mile south of the town; and there is another station about a mile from the town, on the east side, belonging to the Midland Company, where they have large works for the repairs of rolling stock, &c.; so that great facilities, both for travelling and the transit of live and dead stock, &c., to all parts of the kingdom, are now enjoyed by the inhabitants of Wellingborough and the adjoining villages.

The Gas Works, situated on the London Road, were established in 1833 at a cost of £4150, by a company of shareholders in £25 shares. The present capital is £12,450. There are four gas-holders capable of containing 155,000 cubic feet, which is supplied to the inhabitants at 5s. 5d. per thousand feet, and there are 149 public lamps. *The Water Works* were established by the local Board of Health in 1871, at a cost of £8000. The water, which is of a superior quality, is obtained from two springs at Busby Field, one of which is chalybeate, and conveyed to the reservoir on the Hardwick road, a distance of about a thousand yards, with a rise of about ninety feet, through a nine-inch main; and the water is brought to the town, a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, by an eight-inch main.

The Market is on Wednesday, and is well supplied and attended; and fairs are held on Wednesday in Easter week, for horses and hogs; on Whit-Wednesday for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on the 29th of October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese.

The Town Hall, in High Street, was erected in 1821, and is let for various uses, club meetings, building societies, &c. Wellingborough is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, and it is supposed to contain more persons above the age of eighty than any other town in this or the adjoining counties. The air is very salubrious, and the water, as already observed, particularly good.

The Corn Exchange, situated in the Market Square, is a brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1861, at a cost of £4000, by a company of shareholders in £25 shares. It has a portico in front surmounted by a stone turret. The large room, which is let to merchants on market days, and for various other purposes, viz., balls, concerts, lectures, public meetings, auction sales, &c., will accommodate 800. The upper or concert room is occupied by the committee and members of the Literary Institute, and will seat about 300. A portion of the ground floor is let for offices, the Board of Health occupying one, and the remainder of the ground floor is occupied by the hall-keeper as a residence. When the houses (which are now destined to come down) forming the south side of the Market Place, and intervening between it and Market street, are removed, Wellingborough will possess one of the finest market places in the country. Norden says the town was distinguished by the name of "Wellingborowe Forum of the Market theare;" so that the market must have been a considerable one formerly.

The County Court, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held in the Corn Exchange monthly on Tuesday. The district comprises the following parishes and places:—Bozeat, Ecton, Earl's Barton, Easton Mandit, Farndish, Finedon, Grendon, Great Doddington, Great Harrowden, Little Harrowden, Hardwycke, Higham Ferrers, Higham Park, Irchester, Irthlingborough, Isham, Mears Ashby, Newton Bromshold, Orlingbury, Overstone, Poddington, Rushden, Sywell, Sywell Lodge, Strixton, Wollaston, Wellingborough, Wilby, and Wymington.

The County Police Station, situated on the Midland Road, is a brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1866. There is accommodation for an inspector and six constables, and a fine room for magisterial purposes. The magistrates

meet every Friday, when two or more of the following preside : H. M. Stockdale, Esq. (chairman), R. W. Arkwright, Esq., W. F. Higgins, Esq., J. Hill, Esq., G. F. Holroyd, Esq., Richard Orlibar, Esq., S. Pratt, Esq., F. U. Sartoris, Esq., Major Quintus Vivian, and A. A. Young, Esq.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St Luke, is an exceedingly handsome structure in various styles, principally in the Perpendicular, with portions of Decorated and Norman work. It consists of a nave with clerestory, south transept, chancel with chapels, north vestry, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and a square tower, surmounted by a fine spire, and containing six bells. There are parvises over both the porches, and in that over the south doorway are the mouldering remains of old oak chests cut out of the solid wood. The entrances to both these chambers are blocked up. Some of the roofing of the interior, especially that in the chantry chapel in the south aisle, is very good ; it is rich in carving and in shields and paintings of angelic figures, and the emblems of the Crucifixion. From this chapel a view of the high altar would be obtained through a squint. On each side of the choir are three very rich and curious old oak stalls with Misereres, having grotesque carvings on the under part of the turn-up seats. These seats have a bracket which gives them the effect of a double seat ; and the carvings found on the under part have been the subject of much speculation. The chancel was restored in 1851, when it was re-seated with carved oak stalls, pulpit, and reading desk. It contains six ancient stalls elaborately carved, and is separated from the chapels by carved oak screens. The body of the church was restored in 1861, when the old pews were removed and open oak sittings substituted. The nave was re-roofed, the side and west galleries were removed, the west arch thrown open, and a circular window filled with stained glass was placed at the west end of the tower. The east window, which is a noble piece of work, and a fine specimen of the Decorated period, was filled with stained glass in 1871, by subscription, in commemoration of the thirty years' ministry of Canon Broughton as vicar of the parish. In 1873, the north aisle was re-roofed with Baltic pine, when the fine old hexagonal font, which was found in a farm-yard on the Harrowden road, where it was used as a drinking trough for cattle, was restored and placed in the church by the present vicar, and the south aisle is now (July 1874) being re-roofed. The inner doorway of the south porch, which is of Norman character, is ornamented with bold chevron mouldings and shafts. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £24, 1s. 8d., and now worth £600 per annum, in the patronage of Major Quintus Vivian, and incumbency of the Rev. Reginald Prideaux Lightfoot, M.A. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765, except some small tithes which were commuted for £40. In 1829, the several paths which led through the churchyard were enclosed by the parishioners with iron palisades at a cost of £500. *The Vicarage House*, which stands near the church, is a substantial building. A story is told of one of the incumbents of this Church, the Rev. Aaron Locock, who was instituted in 1718, which is worth repeating. In the dusk of the evening, Mr Locock (who was tall and athletic) was crossing the Long bridge, when he was attacked by a footpad. Instead, however, of yielding up his purse, as demanded, he collared the robber, and was in the act of throwing him over the parapet when he recognised the man's features, and exclaiming—"If it wasn't more for your soul than your body, Jack, I would drop you,"—set him at liberty. Mr Locock was appointed vicar of All Saints, Northampton, in 1731. A curious relic is kept in the vestry called the Wellingborough lock of hair, which was dug up many years ago in the churchyard. When discovered, it was about a yard in length, but is not above two feet now. It is twisted or plaited, and was evidently the "back hair" of a lady of very remote times. The Anglo-Saxon and Norman ladies wore their hair twisted into long tails, "as the fashion was with the Miss Kenwigs of our times some fifteen years ago."

All Saints Church, Midland Road, is a fine structure in the Geometric

Gothic style, erected in 1868, at a cost of £4500, on land given by the Rev. F. Custance and family, and consists of nave with clerestory, apsidal chancel, north and south aisles, organ chamber, north porch, with bell turret at the east end of the nave, containing one bell. It will accommodate 500, and is furnished with open sittings. In the chancel, which is floored with encaustic tiles, is a double sedilia and credence table. The pulpit is of carved oak, resting on a foundation of Bath-stone, and the lectern, representing an eagle, is also of carved oak. The living is a vicarage (not endowed) in the gift of the Vicar of Wellingborough, and held by the Rev. Frederick William Willis, M.A.

Saint Barnabas, situated at the west end of the town, is an iron structure, consisting of nave and small chancel, erected by subscription in 1863 at a cost of £650. The interior, which is seated with rush-bottom chairs, is neatly fitted up. It is a chapel of ease to the parish church. The Rev. Thomas William Owen, B.A., is curate in charge.

The Catholics have a large room in Church street fitted up as a chapel, where divine service is held twice on Sunday, morning and evening, by a priest from the cathedral at Northampton. The Rev. William Blackman is the present pastor of the mission. A site for a new chapel has been obtained at the east end of the town, which will be erected when the necessary funds are forthcoming; it is to be dedicated to our "Blessed Lady and All Saints."

Chapels.—The *Independent Chapel*, in Cheese lane, is a plain stone building, capable of seating about 600 persons. *Salem Chapel* (Independent or Congregational), in Salem lane, erected in 1812, will accommodate 700. Adam Corrie, Esq., in 1846, left the interest of £100 to be distributed amongst the poor of this congregation; and the interest of £200 towards the support of the minister. There are sick and clothing clubs connected with the Sunday school. *The Congregational Church*, now in course of erection, the entrance to which is from High street, is of stone, in the Early Gothic style, and in the form of an egg. It has two centre and two side aisles, with galleries about three parts round, a recess at the back of the pulpit for an organ, and the roof is flat, with a dome in the centre, which will admit light and ventilation. The cost of the building will be about £10,000, and it will seat 1200 persons. *The Independent Chapel*, West street (now rented by the Primitive Methodists), is of brick, erected in 1791. *The Calvinistic Baptist Chapel*, Park street, is a brick building, with Sunday school attached, erected in 1862, at a cost of about £2000. It will seat about 500; the Rev. William Bull is the minister. *The Strict Particular Baptist Chapel*, Knox road, is a small brick building erected in 1874, at a cost of £500, and seats about 200. Rev. William Henry Lee is the minister. *The Friends' Meeting House*, in St John's street, is a plain substantial stone building, erected in 1819. *The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Park street, a brick building with stone dressings, and Sunday schools attached, was erected in 1872 at a cost of about £2600. It has a portico in front, supported by small granite columns. The interior is neatly fitted up, having galleries all round, and furnished with open sittings of varnished pine. It will seat about 600. *Wesleyan Reform Chapel*, Herriott's lane, is a small building erected in 1849.

Schools.—*The Grammar School*, on the north side of the churchyard, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is a commodious structure, with gabled roof and stone mullioned windows, after the fashion of the period. It has an upper and lower school. The present school, which was erected or rebuilt in 1620, was originally endowed with revenues belonging to a guild of the Blessed Virgin, attached to the church since then; however, it has received many bequests at different times; amongst which may be noticed, the sum of £130 left in 1680 by Edward Pickering, Esq., with which land was purchased. The funds now yield about £700 per annum, and are apportioned by the feoffees and town officers. The Upper School, in which a fee of £1 per quarter is charged, affords instruction in classics, French, mathematics, and other subjects. A new scheme was authorised by the Charity Commissioners in 1862; but since 1871 the school has increased so much that another new scheme is

now being prepared for the approval of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. When this scheme comes into force, the feoffees will, it is expected, erect new buildings for this school. The headmaster, G. Plummer, Esq., B.A., has accommodation for about thirty boarders. The subjects of instruction in the Lower School include Latin and English grammar, physical science, drawing, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. The proposed new scheme will make this school what the Commissioners call a third grade school, and new buildings will probably be erected for its accommodation. The education afforded will be suitable to the wants of the commercial classes.

Freeman's School, in Oxford street, founded in 1711, is a good substantial structure, rebuilt in 1812, rebuilt a second time in 1859, and enlarged in 1871 by the addition of class-rooms. John Freeman, in 1711, devised a copyhold house to the trustees, to be used as a charity school, and Richard Fisher, in 1711, gave £20 a year, for the benefit of such poor children as should be put into this charity-school, and also £10 yearly to the headmaster of the free-school in Wellingborough, and his successors, and £5 yearly to the undermaster, and £5 a year to the bede-house or hospital of Higham Ferrers, upon condition the feoffees of this town should send a poor inhabitant to the said hospital, to be kept there. By an order of the Court of Chancery, made soon after his death, it was ordered that certain lands, part of his estate, instead of being sold to raise money to provide for the annual payment of the charities, should be conveyed to proper trustees for the support of the charities. At the enclosure in 1767, an allotment of 55a. 1r. 13p., was awarded in lieu of these lands, which now yield an annual rent of £207, 5s.; half of which is applied to these schools, one quarter to the headmaster of the grammar school, one-eighth to the undermaster, and one-eighth to two decayed tradesmen of Wellingborough. The endowment was subsequently increased by a bequest of £100 by Mary Roane, in 1715; a legacy of £100, bequeathed by Samuel Knight in 1728, to provide for the teaching of fifteen male children of poor parents, to read, till they should be made fit for the grammar school; and a further legacy of £100, bequeathed to the charity-school by John Robinson, in 1791.

The Board School, in Park street, is a brick building with stone dressings, erected in 1873 at a cost of about £4120, including purchase of site. It is divided into three parts, or schools for boys, girls, and infants, with spacious pleasure grounds attached to each. The schools, in accordance with the Government requirements, will accommodate 500 pupils, and the average attendance is about 350. *The Board School*, Rock street, was also erected in 1873, at a cost of £3191. This school is on the same principle and composed of the same material as the above, and will accommodate 500 children, the average attendance being 300.

The approaches to Wellingborough are pleasant and picturesque; that from the old station, on the Northampton and Peterborough line, is very agreeable. A noble walk, in some parts forty feet wide, "straight as an arrow," parallel with the road, bordered on either side with limes, and terminating in a vista of trees and the lofty spire of the parish church. This fine promenade, which enhances the beauty of this approach to the town, and of which Wellingborough has good reason to be proud, was formed by the town feoffees in 1847, at a cost of £670. Soon after its formation an attempt was made by some enemy to improvement to injure and destroy several of these trees, and the indignation felt at so wanton an act was rather facetiously expressed in a witty pamphlet published at the time by Mr A. Wilkin, "The Genius of Wellingborough," in a supposed express from Olympus, by the "Aerial Electric Telegraph." Mr Wilkin delivers himself thus: "All honour, then, to the projectors and finishers of your New Walk. Tell the feoffees that the gods of Olympus deign to walk upon it. Tell them that their children's children will bless them, and that Heaven especially delights in those who endeavour to add to the comforts of their fellow-mortals, and increase the dignity of their native town. An anathema rest upon the Goth—that double-distilled Vandal—that brutal Iconoclast, who dared to destroy those trees which

imaged forth, as it were, the good intention of the planters ; those trees which would have been the pride and comfort of the future sons and daughters of Wellingborough—under whose shade the tales of lovers yet unborn would have been told. I say again, accused be the destroyer ! The Olympian fiat is, that the wretch shall wander forth a second Cain, and every twig and every tree shall become to his sight a hideous monster, and every branch and every arm shall seem to threaten him with destruction, and the viewless ‘wanderer’ that once wooed their branches shall hiss like a concealed serpent for ever in his ears !”

Approaching from the cemetery on the London Road, the aspect of the town is novel and picturesque. “Tall chimneys,” says the author of “Rambles Roundabout,” in his “Gossiping Sketch” of the town, “are not usually agreeable adjuncts to a landscape, but the tall chimney and the adjoining tower-like building at Mr Dulleys brewery are really ornamental, and show how the most utilitarian and unpromising structures may be wrought into elegance and picturesqueness by a cultivated and artistic taste. Rising upward from the dip along which the Swan’s Pool stream meanders, the houses, rising one above another, intermingled with trees, give an agreeable character to the scene.” Wellingborough possesses several old houses, streets, and inns of historical and picturesque interest. “The Golden Lion,” an unostentatious structure of one storey only, with a gable projecting from its centre towards the street, is one of these. “On entering from the passage, we find ourselves in a low room of black oak, and ponderous beams, with elaborate mouldings. Across the fireplace is an immense piece of oak timber.” Cole, in his “History of Wellingborough,” speaks of “a carved wood chimney-piece of curious workmanship,” but the carving has disappeared. In a room upstairs is a Tudor fireplace, with an ornament in the spandril. The stables and granaries in the rear, which were taken down a short time since, were of the same date, and equally ponderous with timber, the gables being finished with finials. “This house,” says Cole, “was formerly the residence of a gentleman named Thomas Roane, who died in 1676, but the house is at least a century earlier. Thomas Roane may have been the owner, but he could not have been the original builder—probably an ancestor may ; the house is very interesting, as showing the modest residence of a country gentleman of the seventeenth century. Roane married the daughter of William Law, Esq., of Glendon, and his daughter, who died in 1717, left £100 to the girls’ charity school.”

The “Hind Hotel,” another object of interest, and an ornament to the Market-place, is stated to have been building when the Parliamentarians marched through Wellingborough, previous to the battle of Naseby, which would give the date of its erection about the year 1645. Just beyond the Hind is Burystead place, a very suggestive name. A stone in the church records that George Hodges de Burystead, “hic jacet sepultus, 14 Feb. Ano Dni 1623.” The site of Burystead is indicated by some large buildings of the sixteenth century, but when the house was demolished does not seem to be known. There was a much older inn than the Hind existing in the Market-place within the last forty years. This was the White Swan. Here Charles I. and his queen were lodged when they visited the town in 1628, for the benefit of the Red Well waters, which were then in repute. And it was the White Swan, too, in all probability, that drew forth the bitter criticism of Horace Walpole, who was here for a night in 1763. “We lay,” he says, “at Wellingborough—pray never lie there—the beastliest inn upon earth is there ! We were carried into a vast bed-chamber, which I suppose is the club-room, for it stunk of tobacco like a justice of the peace ! I desired some boiling water for tea ; they brought me a sugar-dish of hot water in a pewter plate.” If Horace Walpole’s words are to be taken literally, we must infer that tea was not in general use at Wellingborough, even at commercial inns, a century ago ; but at the houses of the nobility and gentry we may well believe that tea was an accustomed luxury. Horace Walpole asked not for tea as a traveller or guest would now, but for “some boiling water for tea,” as if he carried his own tea with him, and only required the means of making it.

Broad Green, with the trees of Hatton House and its own ample spaciousness, is a very pleasant place. St John street, said by Cole to have had an old house in it, on the front of which was a representation of the Crucifixion carved in stone, which was traditionally called St John, from having been affixed to a wall in an edifice (probably a chapel) dedicated to that saint, but house and carving have long since disappeared. Gold street, running eastward, at the northern extremity of the town, is an ancient way, and shows that Wellingborough three or four hundred years ago was at least co-extensive with its present boundaries. There is in this street an old house of some pretensions, with respect to frontage. At each extremity are excellent Tudor doorways, the original oak door in one instance remaining almost perfect. In Sheep street is another "eminently picturesque old house, respecting which," says the authority just quoted, "we are sorry to say we are in the position of Canning's knife-grinder, having no story to tell; but we believe it is 'in Chancery,' and if so, we have a tolerable certainty that it will not be disturbed in a hurry. It is now occupied as a broker's shop."

Gloucester place, formerly known as Hog Hill, the hog market being held there; a public-house close by, called the "Sow and Pigs," still attests the character of the neighbourhood. Gloucester place, then, owes its present aristocratic appellation to the following incident: "Between forty and fifty years ago the Duke of Gloucester was going to Cambridge on some public occasion; and the landlord of the Hind Hotel put his best horses to the carriage, which was honoured with the august person of His Royal Highness. The post-boy was duly apprized of the importance of his task, and directed to drive as it became a Duke to be driven. 'Thou bearest Cæsar and his fortunes,' was repeated by the worthy host, *mutatis mutandis*, and off the vehicle dashed with its noble freight, to the admiration and pride of the bystanders. Up the ascent of the Market-place, along Silver street, the postillion's whips crashing, the four horses' heels making a tattoo, as if 'played with iron sticks on the kettle-drum of granite.' Hog Hill is reached, and now for the postillion's triumph, to sweep grandly round into East End, at showing-off corner. 'It's awful work! It's faster than Turpin's ride to York on Bess, that notable clipper.' Round the corner they go, never pulling a rein, and over goes the carriage, depositing the Duke at the foot of the pump in the middle of the hill. How from all the fair dames who thronged the windows round Hog Hill there proceeded one simultaneous shriek of horror; and how all the loyalty rushed headlong on to the hill to assist the downfallen royalty, used to be graphically told by Mrs Wells, the landlady of the Globe Inn, in 1862, who herself remembered the event, and whose father was one of the first to render help. Fortunately, though the carriage was smashed, the Duke was not, and in reply to the inquiry of the worthy citizen whether His Royal Highness was hurt, he very courteously thanked the inquirer, and assured him he was not. Another carriage was soon procured, and the Duke proceeded on his route. But dukes don't get upset every day, and to commemorate the event and the place it was unanimously resolved that Hog Hill was a name clearly unfitted to be handed down in connection with the spilling of a Duke, that henceforth Hog Hill should be called by the style and title of Gloucester place. And Gloucester place it accordingly has been ever since, because the Duke of Gloucester was spilt there. There are few places with a high-sounding name that can give so good a reason for their christening."

The *Town Estate* consists of certain lands and houses in the parishes of Wellingborough, Bozeat, and Burton Latimer, which now yield an annual rent of £604; and the income, after providing for the repair of the houses, the masters of the *Free School*, and the expenses of the trust, may be applied for purposes of public utility in the town.

For the charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Banks.—The Northamptonshire Union Bank, and the Northamptonshire Banking Co., have branch establishments here. There also is a branch of

the Northampton Savings' Bank, conducted by the Vicar, John Woolston, Esq., David Duley, jun., Esq., and Mr T. S. Curtis. The business is carried on at the residence of Mr Curtis.

Rifle Volunteers.—The Wellingborough 7th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers were embodied in 1860. The corps is composed of 93 effective members, the maximum strength being 100 men. The armoury and orderly room is in High street. William Wake Clark, captain; Wm. Askham, lieutenant; Sergt. Alfred Lloyd, drill-instructor.

Here are several friendly benefit societies, sick and clothing clubs, &c., and nearly 100 acres of land are let to the working classes. There is also an *Agricultural Society*, of which the neighbouring gentry and farmers are members.

The Literary Institute, established in 1862, is held in the Corn Exchange. It has a library of 2800 volumes, and is supplied with the London and local papers and leading periodicals. Members pay a subscription of 6s. per annum; hon. members 10s. 6d. and a guinea. There are 280 members, with an income of £110. Benjn. Duley, Esq., president; Mr T. S. Curtis, hon. secretary; William Henry Cooper, librarian.

The New Public Hall, Church street, formerly a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1791, is let for various uses—concerts, public lectures, &c., &c.

The Union Workhouse, which stands near the south end of the town, off the London road, was erected at a cost of £5000, and will accommodate 250 persons; an infirmary was added in 1860 at a cost of £1930. The union extends over an area of 84 square miles, and comprehends the following 27 parishes, viz.: Wellingborough, Irthlingborough, Finedon, Isham, Orlingbury, Great Harrowden, Little Harrowden, Hardwycke, Mears Ashby, Sywell, Ecton, Earl's Barton, Great Doddington, Wilby, Higham Ferrers, Higham Park, Rushden, Irchester, Wymington, Newton Bromshold, Poddington, Farndish, Grendon, Bozeat, Strixton, Wollaston, and Easton Maudit. The principal officers are Richard Orlebar, Esq., chairman; Rev. Wentworth Charles Roughton and Mr Thomas Smith Curtis, vice-chairmen; Rev. John Smith, B.A., chaplain; Mr and Mrs Simmons, master and matron; and the medical officers are Mr Thomas Clark for the Wellingborough district; Mr E. Hemsted, Earl's Barton district; Mr Edward R. Bird, Wollaston district; and Mr Thomas John Starling, for the Higham Ferrers district. Mr Matthew R. Sharman is clerk to the Board of Guardians. The average weekly cost of each pauper for the past year was 4s. 5d. The relieving officers are George Frederick Packwood for the southern district, and George Frederick Packwood, jun., for the northern district.

The Cemetery, situated on the London road, was consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough on the 22d March 1858. It covers an area of six acres, one half of which was added in 1874; it is tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs, &c.; there are two neat chapels, and a good lodge for the superintendent. The entire cost was about £5200.

The Grange, formerly belonging to the abbey of Croyland, stands at the back of the Hind Hotel, and is a fine old building of the sixteenth century. It has an oaken staircase in good preservation, and some fine old panelling in its spacious and handsome hall. It occupies the brow of a hill with its front facing the south, and its pleasant gardens are bounded by a moat supplied with clear water. Beneath its slope picturesque grounds down to the Swan's Pool stream, and beyond is a pleasant country clothed with trees. All about it speaks of antiquity and country life as if it were far remote from towns. It was built from a wing of the old abbey; and the other wing has been converted into a handsome building called Croyland Abbey, now the residence of Edward Sharman, Esq. The *old tithe-barn* is still standing, and forms, in its architectural features, one of the most interesting objects to be found in the town.

Hatton House is situated on an elevated plot of ground at the top of the town, but free from all connection with it. It is a handsome building, in the Tudor style of domestic architecture, possessing several bold triangular pediments, and adorned with trees.

Worthies.—Sir Paul Pindar, Kt., a famous merchant, and consul and ambassador to Turkey in the reign of James I., was born in this town, and remained at school here till he was sixteen, when he was bound to an Italian merchant, who sent him at eighteen, as his factor, to Venice. In 1611, he was sent as ambassador to the Grand Signor at Constantinople, where he continued nine years. Three years after his return, in 1623, King James having knighted him, offered, as a reward of his services, to make him his Lieutenant of the Tower; but this honour Sir Paul humbly refused, and the rather, in regard his Majesty desired to purchase Sir Paul's diamond-jewel of £30,000 value, upon credit. Sir Paul brought home this diamond-jewel from Turkey, and lent it to King James to wear at divers times on days of great solemnity, on opening Parliaments, and when audiences were given to foreign ambassadors. It was afterwards sold to King Charles I. Sir Paul expended £2000 in repairing the entry porches and front of St Paul's Cathedral, and on being appointed for his skill in commerce one of the farmers of the Custom-house, he expended £17,000 on the repairs of the south aisle of the same church. He supplied King Charles at different times with large sums of money; the communion plate of Wellingborough church was presented by him in 1634, and the first bell in 1640. He died in London in 1650, and was buried in St Botolph's church.

Mr John Askham, a working shoemaker, and a native of this town, is the author of several volumes of poems and sonnets, which have met with a most favourable reception at the hands of the public, and the highest praise from the local and provincial press. In 1868 the Government granted Mr Askham £50 from the Queen's bounty fund.

WELLINGBOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank, Burystead place.—Frederic Woolston, postmaster. Letters arrive from all parts at 7 and 10.45 A.M. and 6.15 P.M., and are despatched to London, Northampton, and the North, West, and Midland Counties, 6.50 A.M.; to Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, Oundle, and Peterborough, 9.15 A.M.; to London, Northampton, and Kettering, 10.30 A.M.; to Northampton, North and North-West, Scotland and Ireland, and Bletchley (Beds. Bucks. and Herts) 6.10 P.M.; North and North-West, Scotland and Ireland, 6.30 P.M.; Peterboro' and Eastern Counties, 7.30 P.M.; to London, Leicester, Derby, Northampton, North, North-East, and Midland Counties, 9.30 P.M. On Sunday they arrive at 7 A.M., and are despatched to Northampton and Birmingham at 7 P.M., and to all parts at 7.40 P.M.

ABBOTT John, machine-closer, Havelock st.
 Abbott Mr John, *Park Crescent Cottage*.
 Abbott John, painter, &c. 48 Midland road
 Abbott William, joiner and builder, Park cres.
 Adkins Thomas, manager, Nobles' buildings
 Affleck Jas. travelling draper, Ranelagh road
 Affleck Thos. travelling draper and tea-dealer,
 27 Cambridge street
 Allen Miss Eliz. confectioner, 16 Sheep st.
 Allen George, machine-closer, 32 West ter.
 Allen John, beerhouse, 15 Market street
 Allen Wallis, bookslr. and statnr. 3 Market st.
 Allen William, shoe manufacturer, and draper,
 8 Market street
 Allen Wm. machine-closer, Harrowden road
 Anderson John, trav. draper, 4 Castle street
 Archer Caleb, architect's asst. Northampton rd.
 Archer Henry, solicitor's clerk, Harrowden rd.
 Archer John, farm-bailiff, 12 Cheese lane
 Aris Benj. Blunsom, vet. surgeon, 1 London rd.
 Ashby Peter, foreman tailor, 41 Midland rd.
 Askham John, reporter, 1 Church lane
 Askham Thomas, vict. *Crown*, 49 Market st.
 Askham William, currier, Church yard

BALAAM Mrs Alice Eliz. & Sons, cabinetmkrs.
 and upholrs. 13 Market st. & 4 Midland rd.
 Balaam Mrs Harriet Amelia (& Sons), ho. 4
 Midland rd.
 Balaam Fred. Wm. (& Sons), 13 Market st.
 Balaam Mrs Elizabeth, lodgings, 3 London rd.

Ball James, builder, 39 Broad green
 Banks Edward, farmer, *The Grange*
 Banks John Humbley, farmer, *Croyland Hall*
 Barber Rev. Henry, M.D., curate of St Luke's,
 38 Broad green
 Barker Jas. shopkpr. and beerhse. Finedon rd.
 Barron Chas. furniture broker, 5 Broad green
 Barron James, machine closer, Havelock st.
 Barron Samuel, machine-closer, 19 Hill street
 Barson George, clicker, Winstanley road
 Baxter John Christley, grocer and wine
 dealer, 31 Cambridge street
 Beale Mr John, Hatton Park road
 Bearn John Hobson, grocer, 23 Silver street;
 house, 3 Cambridge street
 Bearn Mrs Sarah, baker and corn dealer, 23
 Silver street; house, *Finedon*
 Bearn Miss Sarah Ann, bookseller, 25 Silver st.
 Beeby Thomas, machine-closer, 47 Broad green
 Beeby Walter, machine-closer, 4 Park street
 Beedham Carter Sharp, grocer, &c. 1 Silver st.
 Belcher Joseph, machine-closer, Box gardens
 Bell Jackson, carpr. & joiner, Spring gardens
 Bellamy James Hall, printer, &c. (Sanders
 & B.), 22 Silver street
 Bellamy Wm. Henry, painter, &c. Oxford st.
 Belton Arthur, machinist, repairer of sewing
 machines and all kinds of light machinery,
 37 West terrace
 Berrill Joseph, bricklayer, St Barnabas' street
 Bibby Mrs Emma, 5 Gloucester place

Bignell Thomas, j. brickmaker, 9 Buckwell end
 Billing Mrs Eliza, shopkeeper, 54 Oxford st.
 Billington John, butcher, 18 Market street
 Bird Mrs Jemima, vict. *Swan and Nest*, 65
 Cannon street
 Blackford Arthur Budding, clerk, Midland ter.
 Bland Mrs Susan, school, 62 Broad green
 Blott Edward, butcher, 21 Silver street
 Blott Johnson, butcher, 23 Church street
 Blott William, corn, seed, and coal merchant
 and farmer, 8 Market square, h. *The Poplars*
 Blunt Mr John, Cross street
 Blunt Wm. Ellis, machine-closer, Rock street
 Bodaly & Co., drapers & mercers, 6 Silver st.
 Boddington John, builder, *Orchard Cottage*
 Bond Fred. machine-closer, Newcomen rd.
 Boswell John, builder, 18 West street
 Bown Wm. organist of St Luke's, Strode rd.
 Boxall Geo. clothier and hatter, High street
 Boyce James, manager, West street
 Bradford George, engine driver, Newcomen rd.
 Brightwell Alfred, shoe mfr. Newcomen rd.
 Brightwell Wm. shopkeeper, Harrowden road
 Bromage Rev. Thos. (Wesleyan), 23 Park st.
 Brown & Sons, boot-upper manufacturers,
 Cheese lane, and 38 Noble street, *London*
 Brown Benj. (Brown & Sons), h. *Cedar Lawn*
 Brown Jacob Young, shopkeeper, King street
 Brown John, hosier and glover, 2 Silver street
 Brown Mrs Mary Butlin, 33 Midland road
 Brown Rd. Thompson, draper's asst. Oxford st.
 Brown Thomas (Brown & Sons), h. *Cedar Lawn*
 Brown Thos. statr. and newsagent, 7 Sheep st.
 Brown Wm. (Brown & Sons), h. Burystead pl.
 Browne Leonard, anal. chemist, 58 Midland rd.
 Brummitt Edw. toy, &c. dealer, 44 Market st.
 Bryant Wm. tailor and draper, 12 Silver street
 Bull Charles, machine-closer, 25 Oxford street
 Bull Rev. William (Baptist) 26 Broad green
 Bullivant John, baker and shopkeeper, 22
 Well street; house, St Barnabas' street
 Burditt Mr Robert, 31 Oxford street
 Burkitt John, builder and contr. Midland rd.
 Burkitt John, machine-closer, Oxford street
 Burnham & Henry, solicitors, 1 High street
 Burnham Geo. Hodson (B. & H.), h. 63 Oxford st.
 Burr Josiah, corn and seed merchant and malt-
 ster, 3 Midland road and *Finedon*
 Busby Samuel, tailor, 1 St John's street
 Butcher Hy. Septimus, watchmkr. 38 Market st
 Butcher Mr John, London road
 Butlin, Bevan, & Co. iron ore mine proprietors
 Butlin Thomas & Co. iron manufacturers,
East End, and *Irthingborough Iron Works*
 Butlin Edwin (Thos. & Co., & B. B. & Co.), h.
 39 Cambridge street
 Butlin Miss Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Knox rd.
 Butlin Wm. (Thos. & Co., & B. B. & Co.), h.
Duston House, Duston, Northampton

CAPELL H. & J. engineers, agricl. implement
 makers, brassfounders, &c. Herriot's lane
 Capell Harry (H. & J.), house, Strode road
 Capell James, farmer, Buckwell green
 Capell Jas. jun. (H. & J.), h. 2 Buckwell green
 Carruthers Thos. Geo. tra. draper, Midland ter.
 Carter Joseph, boot-upper manf. 2 Knox road
 Cattell Clement, shoemaker, 1 Gloucester pl.
 Caven Douglas, travelling draper and tea
 dealer, 46 Oxford street
 Challoner Mrs Mary, 43 Midland road
 Chamberlain Mrs Ann, shopkpr. 28 Knight st.

Chamberlain James, machine-closer, Park st.
 Chaplin & Horne, carriers to L. & N. W. R.
 Co. 40 Market st.—Wm. Grainger, agent
 Charter Charles, brewer, &c. 33 Market st.
 Cheatter James, carpenter, 26 Oxford street
 Checkley Alfd. bkr. & confectnr. 7 Oxford st.
 Cheetham Joseph, gentleman, 34 Sheep street
 Cheetham Mrs Leah Matilda, 69 Midland road
 Cheney Riley, tinman, 9 Wood street
 Clarabut Samuel, draper, 20 Silver street
 Clare Job, scripture reader, Havelock street
 Clark Alfred, commerc. traveller, London road
 Clark Mrs Harriet, clothes dlr. 1 Herriot's ln.
 Clark Thos. surgeon, *West Villa*, Oxford st.
 Clark Wm. Wake, M.D. surgeon, 24 Silver st.
 Clarke Miss Harriet, vict. *Boat*, 11 Herriot's l.
 Clayson Alfred, foreman, Broad green
 Clayson Chas. machine-closer, 18 Hill street
 Clayson Chas. Eli, shoemkr. 34 Cambridge st.
 Clayson John, iron ore contractor, Knox road
 Clayson John, machine-closer, West street
 Cleaver John, tailor and draper, 8 High street
 Cleaver Miss Julia Mary, school, 44 Midland rd.
 Cobb Joseph, shopkeeper, 13 Cambridge st.
 Cobley Ebenezer, shopkeeper, Havelock street
 Cobley Eusebius, beerhouse, 61 Midland road
 Cobley William, beerhouse, Ball street
 Coleman Mrs Sarah, draper, 36 Midland road
 Coles Alexander, foreman, 7 Doddington road
 Coles Benjamin, machine-closer, Hill street
 Coles Chas. shoe manufacturer, 11 Oxford st.
 Coles George Alexander, shoemaker, 38 Sheep
 street, h. 40 Midland road
 Coles John, grindery dealer, 57 Broad green
 Coles Thomas, iron ore contractor, Knox rd.
 Collier Miss Harriet, milliner, &c. 29 Market st.
 Collier John Watkin, cooper, &c., 37 Sheep st.
 Collins Montague, boat proprietor, London rd.
 Colpman George, brewery agent, 38 Sheep st.
 Colson Thos. vict. *Duke of York*, 57 Oxford st.
 Compton John, tailor and draper, 33 Sheep st.
 Cook & Parker, solicitors, 27 Church street
 Cook James Brewster, vict. *Sow and Pigs*, 41
 Cambridge street
 Cook John, machine-closer, Knox road
 Cook Thos. solicitor (C. & Parker), 27 Church st.
 Cooke Jas. boot and shoemaker, 29 Cannon st.
 Coombs Chas. vict. *White Horse*, 7 Pebble lane
 Coombs Thos. vict. *Chequers*, 11 Cambridge st.
 Cooper Wm. Hy. cur. & lethr. mer. 9 Church st.
 Co-operative Store, Joseph Staples Lovett,
 manager, Newcomen road
 Co-operative Stores, 20 Herriot's lane, and 3
 Broad Green—Joseph Mundin, secretary;
 John White and John Clayson, managers
 Copson James, vict. *George*, 17 Oxford street
 Corn Exchange Co. Market square, Wm. Wil-
 liamson, sec.; W. H. Cowper, hall-keeper
 Cowper Mrs Frances Mary, straw-bonnet maker,
 1 Cannon street
 Cowper Jas. vict. *Railway Inn*, 29 Cambridge st.
 Cowper Thomas, beerhouse, 21 Cambridge st.
 Cowper William Henry, hall-keeper, &c. 6
 Market square
 Cox John, machine closer, 57 Midland road
 Cox Thomas, j. plasterer, Palk road
 Cradock John, shopkeeper, 54 Wood street
 Crane Joseph, machine-closer, Church street;
 h. Irchester place
 Crawford James Robert, master of Board
 school, Midland terrace
 Crick Jph. Job, tailor and draper, 3 Oxford st.

Cryer Arthur, grindery dlr. &c. 9 Church lane
 Cullingford Edwin, draper, Strode road
 Cumberlidge William, assistant engineer, *Irthlingborough Iron Works*
 Curtis Charles William, shoe manufacturer and pork butcher, 32 Cambridge street
 Curtis John Bailey, shoe manufacturer, butcher, and beerhouse, 59 Gold street
 Curtis Thomas Smith, draper, 2 Sheep street, h. London road
 Cusley George, shopkeeper, 7 Cambridge st.

DAINTY James, wine, spirit, and hop merchant, 45 Market street
 Dally Mrs Emma, 5 Gloucester place
 Daniel John, draper and milliner, 4 Market st.
 Davies Wm. bank manager, 48 Market street
 Davison William, shopkeeper, Victoria road
 Deacon Samuel, jun. auctioneer, Market sq. h. 6 Silver street
 Denby Miss Anne, school, 59 Midland road
 Denton Mr Joseph, Palk road
 Dickens Henry, ropemaker, 53 West street
 Dickens Wm. Wood, turner, 11 Pebble lane
 Dickens John, shopkeeper, 19 High street
 Dicks Ham, fishmonger & greengr. 10 High st.
 Di Villa Felix Mano, photogrphr. Midland rd.
 Dolby Thomas, stonemason, 16 Herriott's ln.
 Douglas George, nurseryman, seedsman, &c., 11 Midland road
 Dulley William & Sons, brewers and spirit merchants, Sheep street
 Dulley Benjamin, surgeon, 17 Sheep street
 Dulley David, Esq. *Westfield*, Oxford street
 Dulley David, jun. (Wm. & Sons), h. *Fairlawn*, Oxford street
 Dulley Mrs Fanny, *Linden House*, Midland rd.
 Dulley James, brewer's assistant, 17 Sheep st.
 Dulley Wm. (Wm. & Sons), h. 20 Sheep street
 Dunkley George, machine-closer, 15 Oxford st.
 Dunmur Mrs Jane, milliner, 55 West street
 Dunn Mrs Eliza, lodgings, 3 Victoria terrace
 Dycer William, farmer, Brickhill road
 Dykes Jno. butcher & vict. *Dun Cow*, 73 Gold st.
 Dyson James Greaves, corn salesman, 77 Midland road

EADY Amos, gr. & provision. dlr. 58 Oxford st.
 Early William John, baker, 32 Sheep street
 Edwards Amos, furntr. & hardwr. dl. 9 High st.
 Ekins John, manager, 28 Midland road
 Ellis & Everard, coal, timber, & slate merchts. Midland road—John Andrew Moore, agent.
 Elton Alfred, ironmaster (Thomas Butlin & Co., & Butlin, Bevan, & Co.), h. *Shenstone Lodge, Bedford*
 Ette Hy. auctioneer & house agt. 9 Oxford pl.
 Evans William, greengrocer, 61 Gold street

FAIRCLOUGH Rd. loco. foreman, 74 Midland rd.
 Fairey George, plumber, painter, &c. Park st.
 Farey Joseph, machine-closer, 46 Broad green
 Faulkner Mrs Ann, machine-closer, 12 Herriott's lane
 Fernie Mrs Sophia, Oxford street
 Finding James, cow keeper, 1 Northampton rd.
 Ford James, brewer's clerk, Midland road
 Fowler Hy. shoe mfr. grocer, &c. 21 High st.
 Fowler John, shoe manufr. 32 Market street
 Freeman Charles, boot-upper manufacturer, Palk road; h. 62 Midland road
 Freeman Rich. cabinet mkr. &c. Broad green.

Freeman William Henry, butcher, 40 Cambridge street; h. Midland road
 Froggatt George, j. saddler, 21 Oxford street
 Froggatt Jas. & Thos. saddlers, 10 Market sq.
 Froggatt Thomas (J. & T.), h. 37 Oxford st.
 Froscutt Zacchias, shoe manufr. 2 Pebble lane

GAINS John Fredk. railway clerk, Knox road
 Garfirth John, machine-closer and pawnbroker, 6 White Horse yard
 Garlic Wm. Jaunes, shopkeeper, 1 Wood street
 Garner Wm. Jas. baker, &c. Winstanley rd.
 Garrod Edward, boot-blocker, Hatton Park rd.
 Garrod James, hairdresser, 32 High street
 Genner Benj. mr. *Freeman's Sch.* 5 Castle st.
 Gent Charles, boot-closer, 32 St John street
 Gent Mr James, St John street
 Gent Jno. mach. upper-closer, 8 Spring gardens
 Gibbins Wm. machine-closer, Harrowden rd.
 Gibson George, machine-closer, Knox road
 Gill William, ironmonger, 4 Sheep street
 Gillham James Hy. (Jones & G.) h. Alma ter.
 Gillitt Ambrose, grocer, &c. Midland road
 Gillitt Thomas, butcher, 1 Oxford street
 Goodfellow John, vict. *Midland Hotel*
 Goodman Henry, green-grocer, Knox road
 Goodman John, machine-closer, Wood street
 Goodman Wm. machine-closer, Park street
 Goosey Wm. machine-closer, Hatton Park road
 Grainger Wm. agent to Chaplin & Horne, railway carriers, 40 Market street
Grammar School (Lower) Church street, Wm. Winterton, headmaster
Grammar School (Upper) Church street, Geo. Plummer, B.A. headmaster
 Gravely Fred. (Bodaly & Co.) Silver street
 Green Geo. draper's assistant, 31 Midland rd.
 Green G. Hipwell (Hull & G.) h. Newcomen rd.
 Green John, station-master, L. & N.W. Railway
 Griffin John, iron ore manager, Finedon rd.

HACKSLEY George, boot-blocker, Chequer's lane; h. Alma terrace
 Hackley Goodwin, joiner, &c. 21 Cannon street
 Hackley John, shoe manfr. 1 Hatton garden
 Hale John Henry, clerk, 3 Castle street
 Hale Miss Maria, mistress Freeman's school
 Hardwick Mrs Harriet Banks, 27 Market st.
 Hare Mrs Miriam, school, *West End House*
 Hare Saml. John, accountant, &c. Exchange; h. *West End House*
 Harrington Wm. Richard, professor of music & organist, 27 Sheep street
 Harley Charles, beerhouse, 85 Midland road
 Harris George, watchmaker, 12 West street
 Harrison Walter Isaac, bricklayer, Knox road
 Harrold Miss Eliz. milliner, &c. 41 Broad green
 Hawkes Richard, farmer, *Manor Farm*
 Hawkins Mrs Emma, 4 Gloucester place
 Hawkins Joseph, railway guard, 5 Brook st.
 Hazeldine Wm. Hills, lastmaker and shopkeeper, 1 St Barnabas' street
 Heelin Wm. machine-closer, 12 Midland road
 Hemsted Edwin, M.D. surgeon, 61 Oxford st.
 Henry William James (Burnham & H.) h. 31 Market street
 Henson Wm. greengrocer, 17 Herriott's lane
 Hepton Rt. Hy. clockmaker, Box gardens
 Hewens Nicholas Thos. ironmfr. 47 Market pl.
 Heygate Jas. solr. 9 Market sq. h. Sheep st.
 Higgins John Hale, stonemason, Midland rd.
 Hinch Thos. shopkeeper, 3 Jackson's lane

Hinman Mrs Ann, shopkeeper, 33 St John's st.
Hinslea Alkan, bricklayer, Midland road
Hitchcock Mrs Eliza, register-office, 2 Cambridge street

Hobbs James, vict. *Prince of Wales*, London rd.
Hobbs Saml. Eusebius, vict. *Masons' Arms*, 9 St John's street

Hocken William, draper, 4 Market square
Hodson Mrs Kate, 62 Oxford Street
Holding John, furntr. brokr. 11 Jackson's lne.
Hollis John, shopkeeper, 4 Cambridge street
Hooper George, boot-blocker, Cambridge st.
Hope Wm. Ash, chemist, soda water manufr.
22 Silver st. & cattle food mfr. Agricultural Hall, London

Hopwood Mrs Elizabeth, 2 Park road
Horn Mrs Catherine, Park road
Housdon Wm. Hy. shoe manfr. 66 Midland rd. gardens

Howe Chas. builder & vict. *Peacock*, Spring gds.
Howe Hy. greengrocer, 35 Cambridge street
Howe Hy. junr. greengrocer, 23 High street
Howe John, bricklayer, Knox road

Howes Thomas, wheelwright, Hatton garden
Hudson Mrs Hannah, 35 High street

Hull & Green, bricklayers, Newcomen road
Hull John (H. & Green), h. Buckwell end
Humphries Harrold, jun. machine-closer, 36 Cambridge street

Humphries Harrold, furn.-broker, 30 Sheep st.
Humphries Wm. furniture-broker, 23 Sheepst.
Hustwait Lewis, tailor, 17 Cannon street
Hustwait Wm. blacksmith, Angel Lane
Hutchinson Wm. eating-house, 35 Market st.

INFIELD George, shoemaker, 5 Church street
Islip Henry, engine-driver, 80 Midland road

JAMES Bros. grocers, wine, & spirit & ale agnts., Market place

James Peter (James Bros.), h. Silver street
James Samuel, butcher, 14 Oxford street
James Wm. Warwick (Bros.), h. 64 Broad grn.
Jay Chas. vict. *Dog and Duck*, London road
Jeffs Mrs Car. vict. *Queen's Head*, 50 Broad grn.
Jinks Benjamin, shopkeeper, 13 Gold street
Johnson Mr William, *Spring Hill*
Johnson William, tailor, 14 Doddington road
Jones & Gillham, Blake's operators, Park st.
Jones George, vict. *New Inn*, 7 Broad street
Jones Matthew Easton, farmer, Midland road
Jones Rd. basket-maker, 32 Church street
Jones William (J. and Gillham), h. London

KEEP Mrs Peggy, 2 Church street
Keller Jno. Fred. machine-closer, 33 Westter.
Keller Mr Thomas, 42 Midland road
Key Hy. Knapp, plumber, &c. Newcomen rd.
Kilborn Thos. miller & farmer, *Vicarage farm*
Kimbell Mrs Mary Ann, 60 Midland road
Kimbell Nathan, shopkeeper, 27 West street
Kimbell Sl. Hy. sec. to Gasworks, Market sq.
King George, timber merchant, 39 Midland rd.
King William, vict. *Globe*, 6 Gloucester place
Kirby Henry James, vict. *Sun*, 16 Church st.
Knight Charles, greengrocer, 6 Cannon street
Knight Mr Edwin, 51 Broad green
Knight Miss Maria, Havelock street
Knight Luke, rate-collector and assistant overseer, 30 Church street
Knight Wm. ironmonger's assistant, 4 Brook street

LACK Ezra, nurseryman, seedsman, and florist, 13 Sheep street, and Midland road
Lack Henry, manager, Midland road
Lamb Mrs Rebecca, 6 Castle street
Lambert James, tailor & draper, Midland rd.
Lane Wm. sup. inland rev. 71 Midland road
Land William, machine-closer, Rock street
Langdale Chpr. plumber, painter, &c. 2 High st.
Lansberry Thos. vict. *Angel*, 18 Silver street
Lay and Smith, coachbuilders, Midland road
Lay John Watts (L. & Smith), h. Midland road
Laycock & Sons (Thos. & Hy.), shoe mfs. Rock st.
Lee Rev. Wm. Hy. (Baptist), Winstanley rd.
Leech, Thomas, beer retailer, 12 Gold street
Leete Jas. carpenter & builder, Buckwell green
Leete Miss Dorothy, Knox road
Leigh Thos. refreshment rooms, 3 Market sq.
Lethbridge Joseph Watts, town missionary, 8 London road

Lewin Wm. Saddington, solr. clerk, 3 High st.
Lightfoot Rev. Regid. Prideaux, M.A. *Vicarage*
Lilley George, blacksmith, Cambridge street ; h. 3 Gloucester place

Lilley Thomas, shoe manufacturer, 51 Market street ; and *Irthlingborough*

Lilleyman Wm. m'chine-closer, Doddington rd.
Linnell John, greengrocer, 70 Cannon street
Literary Institute, Exchange, W. H. Cowper, lib.
Lloyd Sergt. Alf. drill-instructor, 37 High st.
Lomath Thomas, greengrocer, 69 Gold street
London John, hairdresser, 36 Broad green
Loveday John, baker, Finedon road
Loveday Samuel, saddler, 3 Silver street
Lovell Chas. (Newbridge Brick and Tile Co.), Harrowden road

Lovitt Joseph, greengrocer, Park street
Lowe Saml. hairdresser, 1 Broad green

M'GOWAN, Peter Daniel, assistant master of Board school, Rock street

Mabbott Samuel, machine-closer, 30 Gold st.
Maddison William, baker, 45 Broad green
Maillard Rev. Danl. Galland (Wea.), 2 Castle st.
Marchant Jas. insurance agent, 27 Oxford st.
Markham Wm. Hrbt. plbr. &c. Winstanley ter.
Marriott Geo. fishmger. & fruiterer, 11 Silver st.
Marriott Mrs Mary Ann, *St Helier's*, 6 High st.
Marriott Robert, builder, Park road
Martin Hy. inspector of police, Midland road
Martin Thomas, machine-closer, 2 Park street
Mason James, machine-closer, Church street
Mather Geo. Radford, ironfounder, engineer, & mchinit. *Albion Foundry*, h. 12 Market st.
Matthews Caleb, solr. clerk, Hatton Park road
Matthews Mrs Mary, 32 Oxford street
Matthews Wm. machine-closer, 17 Broad green
Maycock Geo. Wm. shoemaker, 14 Pebble lane
Meadows Mrs Mary Ann, 19 Well street
Meather Mrs Louisa, pork butchr. 2 Oxford st.
Mee Mrs Elizabeth, school, 7 High street
Mee John, baker, 14 Knight street
Meyer Fredk. pork butcher, 13 Silver street
Miles Mrs Ann, currier, 31 Wood street
Miller Thos. photographer, 14 Midland road
Millns John George, coml. traveller, Rock st.
Mills & Co. ironmongers and agricultural implement makers. 7 Market st. & Midland rd.
Mills Jno. (Mills & Co.) h. Castle street
Mills Hugh Jno. ironmgr's assist. 45 Midland rd.
Mitton Geo. Pearce, clerk, 18 Sheep street
Moore Chas. baker, 13 High street
Moore Harry, machine-closer, Harrowden rd.

Moore John Andrew, agent for Ellis & Everard,
78 Midland road
Moore Mrs Louisa, dressmaker, 10 Park street
Moore Mrs Mary Ann, lodgings, 38 Midland rd.
Morbey Henry, baker, &c. Hill street
Morris Jas. joiner and builder, Oxford st. h.
St Barnabas' street
Munds Hy. chimney sweeper, 6 Church lane
Murphy Miss Anna Maria, 32 Midland road

NEGUS George, plumber, &c. 2 Brook st.
Newbridge Brick and Tile Co. Harrowden rd.
Newman Alex. vict. *Oxford Tavern*, 42 Oxfrd. st.
Newton John, cartowner, Cannon street
Noble George, grocer, 8 St John's street
Noble Geo. Chas. builder, &c. Ranelagh road
Noble Jno. brazier and ironmng. 59 Oxford st.
Noble Wm. machine-closer, 5 South row
Norman Thos. grocer and tea dlr. 19 Silver st.
Northampton Brewery Co. (stores) 38 Sheep st.
and *Northampton*; Geo. Colpman, agent
Northamptonshire Banking Co. 48 Market st.;
William Davis, manager
Northamptonshire Union Bank, 41 Market st.;
William Alfred Rubbra, manager
Northern Edward Henry, tailor, Strode rd.
Nutt & Stokes, bakers & shopkrs. 32 Park st.
Nutt George (N. and Stokes), 32 Park street

O'CONNELL Richard, greengrocer, 16 Well st.
Orton Wm. joiner and builder, 5 High street
Owen Rev. Thos. Wm. B.A. curate St Barnabas

PACKE John, machine-closer, 34 West terrace
Packwood Geo. Fred. relvg. officer, Victoria rd.
Parke Wm. Bushell, clerk, Knox road
Parker Miss Ann Goodman, Berlin wool rep.
and register office for servants, 6 Sheep st.
Parker James, shopkeeper, London road
Parker John Thos. (Cook & P.) Gloucester pl.
Parker Jph. vict. *Aze and Cleaver*, 22 High st.
Parr Fred. Ch. hairdr. & shopkr. Herriott's la.
Patenall William, foreman, 55 Broad green
Patrick Jph. grocer and provision dlr. Park st.
Partridge Hugh, farmer, *Wellingborough Lodge*
Payne Charles, shopkeeper, 12 Sheep street
Payne John, saddler, 5 Cambridge street
Peabody Saml. Thos. shopkeeper. 69 Cannon st.
Peasnell James, baker, &c. 54 Gold street
Peck John, watchmaker, 9 Sheep street
Pell Chas. bank cashier, 39 Oxford street
Pell Edwin, butcher, 52 Wood street
Pell George, beerhouse, 9 Broad green
Pendered Joseph and Son, auctioneers, account-
ants, and estate agents; and rope, twine,
sack, and tarpaulin manfrs. 5 Market square
Pendered Wm. and Co. cabinet-makers and
upholsterers, and pianoforte dlrs. 10 Market
street; h. *Brookfield*, 64 Midland road
Pendered Joseph, clerk, 5 Pebble lane
Pendered Thos. (& Son). h. 38 Cambridge st.
Pendred Warren, vict. *Star*, 11 High street
Pendred William, beerhouse, 21 Wood street;
Perkins Chas. machine-closer, 3 Buckwell green
Perkins John Berrill, builder, &c. Ranelagh rd.
Perkins Samuel, baker and grocer, Winstanley
road; h. *Doddington*
Perkins Thos. machine-closer, 14 Jackson's ln.
Perrin Geo. j. shoemaker, 34 Midland road
Perrin Peter, shoe manufr. 2 St John street
Pettitt Jno. baker and beerhse. 7 Herriott's ln.
Phillips Wm. shoe manufr. Winstanley road

Plackett Joseph, shoe agent, 3 Cheese lane
Pleasance Charles, butcher, 28 Market street
Plowman Jno. machine-closer, Havelock st.
Plummer George, B.A. head master of Upper
Grammar School; h. 30 High street
Ponting Fred. vict. *King's Arms*, Market st.
Poole Lewis, supt. of police, 47 Midland rd.
Powell Geo. manager of gasworks, London rd.
Pratt William, shoemaker, 25 St John's street
Priestley Mrs Mary, hosier, &c., 42 Market st.
Prosser Henry, bookkeeper, Knox road
Pruen Miss Amelia, school, *Hatton Hall*
Pym Joseph, ale and porter agent, Strode rd.

RABBIT William, boot-upper manufacturer,
Oxford street; h. *London*
Rainey Mrs Sarah Ann, dressm. 82 Midland rd.
Randall Charles, j. shoemaker, 26 Knight st.
Randall Samuel, shoe manuf. 71 Midland rd.
Randall Wm. machine-closer, 52 Midland rd.
Randall Wm. teach. of music, 8 Northampton
road
Redley James, hairdresser, White's place
Reeve Edwin, vict. *Station Hotel*, 73 Midland rd.
Renshaw Wm. station-master, Midland Railway
Richards Henry, carpenter, 10 Midland road
Richards Jno. plumber & painter, 12 High st.
Rixon & Co. iron ore merchants, and brick and
tile makers, Finedon road
Rixon James (Rixon & Co.) h. 61 Cannon st.
Roberts Eli, shoemaker, 4 Church lane
Roberts Wm. greengrocer, &c. 12 Oxford st.
Robins Mrs Mary, 8 Cambridge street
Robinson Bros. & Co. wine, spirit, and coal
merchants, High street
Robinson Mrs Emma Jane, watchmaker and
jeweller, and bookseller, 2 Market street
Robinson Jno. & Chas. shoe manuf. 6 Oxford st.
Robinson George, machine-closer, Hill street
Robinson Jph. Hy. (Bros. & Co.) h. 1 Church st.
Rogers Mr Thomas, 7 London road
Rubbra Frederick William, agent for Burton
Brewery Co. (Limited), 41 Market street
Rubbra Mrs Sarah, 50 Midland road
Rubbra Wm. Alfred, manager, Union Bank
Rudlin Robt. shoe manufacturer, 14 Wood st.

SANDERS & BELLAMY, printers and booksellers,
22 Silver street
Sanders & Co. corn & seed factors, Herriott's ln.
Sanders John (S. & Co. and S. & Bellamy),
h. 28 Cambridge street
Sanders John Hy. (& Co.), h. 28 Cambridge st.
Sanderson Alfred, grocer and spirit merchant,
46 Market street
Sanderson Lawrence, cowkpr. Buckwell green
Sanderson Mrs Mary, lodgings, 56 Midland rd.
Sanderson Thomas, beerhouse, London road
Sanderson William, greengrocer, Buckwell end
Sarjeant John Wm. chemist, &c., 26 Silver st.
Saward Wm. Thos. coal, &c. mer. Midland rd.
Sawyer Henry Wm. printer and publisher of the
Wellingborough Weekly News, 9 Midland rd.
Sears Mrs Mary & Robert, ironstone owners
and brickmakers, *Park Cottage*
Sears William, blacksmith, Broad green
Sharman Edward, architect and surveyor, 9
Market square, h. *Croyland Abbey*
Sharman Edward, bookslr. and stat. Market sq.
Sharman Mrs Frances, *Isbank*, 70 Midland rd.
Sharman John Wood, Esq., *Elden Lodge*
Sharman Matthew Reid, solicitor, *Iry Lodge*

Sharman Nathl. Pearce, shoe manufacturer,
Sheep street, h. *Swanspool*
Sharp Edwin, beerhouse, 38 Cambridge street
Sharp Wm. machine-closer, 40 Broad green
Sharpe Joseph, shopkr. & beerh. 11 Park st.
Shaw Fred. cutler and shopkeeper, 17 High st.
Shaw Whitsey, machine-closer, 17 Hill street
Shelton Mr John, 27 Midland road
Sherwood Rd. Wm. solicitor, 10 Sheep street
Sheppard Jno. ironstone contr. 79 Midland rd.
Short James, cart-owner, Brickwell green
Simco Fredk. chemist & druggist, 23 Market st.
Simco Saml. Hillyer, blacksmith, 24 Market st.
Simmons Thos. master of Union workhouse
Simonds Fredk. Allen, currier & levant dresser,
Oxford street, h. 39 West street
Simonds Mrs Mary, 39 West street
Simons Wm. Jones, grocer, &c. 37 Market st.
Skidmore Oliver, asst.-schoolmstr. 8 Regent st.
Skinner Mr John, Palk road
Skinner Maurice, jun. butcher, Knox road
Skinner Mr Wm. Palk road
Slinn Thomas, builder, *Rocklands*, West street
Slinn Thomas Partridge, shoe mfr. 65 Broad
green; h. West street
Smart John And. hairdresser, 14 Market st.
Smeathers John, billposter & broker, Oxford st.
Smith & Harley, boot upper mfrs. Church st.
Smith Alfred Wm. machine-clsr. 1 Furnace st.
Smith Benj. seedsman & fruitr. 25 Market st.
Smith Chas. coach bldr. (Lay & S.) h. Midland
road
Smith Edward, shoemaker, 11 Furnace street
Smith Edwin, plumber, &c. 60 Cannon street
Smith Emanuel j. joiner, 55 Gold street
Smith George j. currier, 13 Cheese lane
Smith Mrs Harriet, dressmaker, 55 Gold street
Smith Isaac, hairdresser, 15 Silver street
Smith Jno. ironstone contractor, Park street
Smith Jno. wheelwrt. Midland rd. h. *Finedon*
Smith Mrs Mary, Winstanley road
Smith Rd. miller & farmer, *Wellingboro' Mill*
Smith Samuel, tobaccoconist, &c. 14 Sheep st.
Smith Thomas, coal & salt merchant, London
and North-Western Railway Station
Smith William, clerk, Winstanley road
Smith William, riveter, 6 London road
Smith William, chimney sweeper, Oxford st.
Spencer John, thread lace buyer & silk agent,
41 Oxford street
Spencer John Shadrach, farmer, *Lodge*
Spencer Thomas, shopkeeper and coal dealer,
51 Cross street and Hill street
Spencer Wm. wheelwright, 30 Market street
Stanton Iron Ore Co., *Finedon* road, John
Griffin, manager
Starmer Edwin Wm. mchin.-clsr. 9 Oxford st.
Starmer Mrs Maria Ann, school, 4 Victoria ter.
Steel Wm. currier, Pebble lane; h. Hill street
Stevens John, baker, 2 Broad green
Stevens Mrs Lydia, 15 Well street
Stevens Mr William, 3 Alma ter. Cannon st.
Stevens William, shopkeeper, 21 Park street
Strachan William, clrk. 11 Sheep street
Stokes Robert (Nutt & S.) h. 32 Park street
Stretton Humphrey, carpenter, 43 Broad green
Sturman Wm. vict. *Crown & Anchor*, London rd.
Swales Eli, machine-closer, 16 Park street
Swales William, machine-closer, Hill street
Swannell Ebenr. bkr. & corn dlr. 21 Market st.
Swannell John Thos. confectioner Midland rd.
Sykes Mrs Maria, Cambridge street

TANGYE Wm. Hy. glass & china dlr. 2 Silver st.
Tasker Alfred, machine-closer, 28 Oxford st.
Tasker Mr John, Church street
Taylor James, shopkeeper, 1 Regent street
Teater Thos. jeweller, &c. 22 Market street
Teater William, butcher, 20 High street
Thomas David Hicks, law clerk, 44 Oxford st.
Thompson Chas. machine-closer, 5 Park street
Thompson Fred. carrier & shopr. Havelock st.
Thompson Geo. brickmaker and coal & salt
merchant, Cobley's buildings, Midland road
Thompson John, machine-closer, 6 Park street
Thompson Mrs Susan, 30 Midland road
Thompson Thos. shoe mfr. 65 Midland road
Thompson Wm. shopkeeper, 8 Salem lane
Thompson Wm. shopkeeper, 6 Midland road
Thorne John chemist & druggist, 39 Market st.
Tiley Henry, vict. *Horseshoe*, 36 Sheep street
Timpson John, machine-closer, Hill street
Tomlin Wm. machine-closer, Harrowden road
Tomlinson Mr John, 46 Midland road
Tompkins Mrs Elizabeth
Tompkins Miss Hephzibah, shopk. 46 West st.
Tozer Edward, j. painter, Winstanley road
Tozer Wm. Hy. plumber, &c. 34 Market street
Trezise Octav. Edwards, chemist, 15 Church st.
Turnell George, miller, *Wellingborough Mills*
Turnell Wm. Henry, draper, 5 & 35 Sheep st.
Turvey John, shopkeeper, 41 Cannon street

UNDERWOOD Jabez, builder, Herriott's lane; h.
Park street
Underwood Jesse, machine-closer, Rock street
Underwood Joseph, military boot-blocker,
45 Oxford street
Underwood Miss Mary Ann, Berlin & fancy re-
pository, Midland road

VALENTINE Jph. wheelwright, 9 Cambridge st.
Vaughan Wm. beerhouse, 14 Silver street
Vickers James, vict. *Victoria*, 1 Oxford street
Vickers Geo. Wm. salctr's. clrk. 29 Midland rd.

WAINWRIGHT Jno. vict. *Golden Lion*, 19 Sheep st.
Walker Mrs Eliz. machn.-clsr. St Barnabas st.
Walker George, currier, Wood street
Walker William, machine-closer, 30 Wood st.
Wallis Miss Frances, vict. *Three Tuns*, 2 Market
square

Wallis John, vict. *Hind Hotel*, Sheep street
Wallis Owen, ironmonger, 36 High street; h.
6 Cambridge street

Waples Fredk. machine-closer, 15 Jackson's Ln.
Ward Nicholas, hairdresser, 18 Cambridge st.
Warden Charles, cart-owner, Oxford street
Warden George, machine-closer, Hill street
Warren Abraham, baker & confr. 10 Silver st
Warwick Samuel, tailor, 18 High street
Watkins L. & Sons, boot-upper mfrs. Oxford st.
Watkins Chas. (L. & Sons), h. 29 High street
Watkins Geo. Lucas (& Sons), h. 29 Oxford st.
Watkin Lucas (L. & Sons), h. 29 Oxford st.
Watts Alfred, machine-closer, West street
Watts Mrs Charlotte, 8 Church street
Watts Geo. machine-closer, 55 Midland road
Watts John, cart-owner, Gloucester place
Watts John, jun. vict. *Bee's Wing*, 31 Sheep st.
Watts Joseph, machine-closer, 53 Midland rd.
Watts Thos. shoemaker, Newcomen road
Watts Thos. machine-closer, 54 Midland road
Wellingborough Brick & Tile Co. (Limited),
Dale street, John Burkitt, manager

Wellingborough Gas Light & Coke Co., London road, S. H. Kimble, sec.
 Wellingborough Local Board of Health, offices, Corn Exchange, Thos. Cook, clerk
 Wellingborough Town and District Permanent Benefit Building Society, Oxford street, Caleb Matthews, secretary
Wellingborough Weekly News, Hy. Wm. Sawyer, 9 Midland road
 Wells Miss Mary, 16 Midland road
 West, Biddles & Co. coal merchants, Midland road, Wm. Hy. Cooper, agent
 West, Mrs Sarah, 30 Oxford street
 Westley Joseph, fruiterer, 31 High street, & 36 Market street
 Weston Wm. watchmaker, 19 Cambridge st.
 White Geo. builder, Harrowden rd. h. *Denton*
 White John, manager of co-oper. Herriott's ln.
 Whitehead David, boot-blockr. Winstanley rd.
 Whitehead Mrs Sarah, 15 Midland road
 White Joseph, carpenter, Hill street
 Whitaker, Mrs Susannah, 40 Oxford street
 Whitten Mr John, 39 Cambridge street
 Wilkinson John, shoe-machinist, 31 Church st.
 Williamson J. & Co. railway iron-founders, and general engineers, *Midland Works & Chilver's Cotton Works*, near Nuneaton
 Williamson Mrs Harriet, 61 Midland road
 Williamson Mrs Mary Ann (J. & Co.), h. Midland road
 Williamson Robert, butcher, 66 Cannon street
 Williamson Wm. hatter & clothr. 5 Market st.
 Willis Rev. Fredk. Wm. M. A. vicar of All Sts.
 Willis Wm. hurdle-maker, 2 Court, St John st.

Willman Rd. railway-inspector, Knox road
 Wilson Geo. machine-closer, Harrowden road
 Wilson Saml. supt.-of cemetery, London road
 Wing Mrs Annie, draper, &c. 20 Market street
 Winkless Wm. builder, &c., Knox road
 Winsor Wm. Lea, brazier, &c. 4 Silver street
 Winterton Joseph Hy. master of Government school, 37 Midland road
 Winterton Wm. headmaster of Lower Grammar School; h. 49 Midland road
 Wooding Chas. soda-water mfr. &c. 13 Midlandr.
 Wooding Ralph, vict. *Volunteer*, 35 Midland rd.
 Woodruff Thos. machine-closer, 8 Oxford st.
 Woolston Chas. Jph. Keep, cornmert. 26 Sheepst.
 Woolston Frederic, postmaster, Burystead pl.
 Woolston John, brewer, and corn, seed, and spirit merchant, Sheep street; h. 4 High st.
 Woolston Josiah Clarke, tailor, 22 Herriott's la.
 Woolston, Saml. Hames, clerk, 2 Cheese lane
 Woolston, Wm. Esq. *Westlands*, Oxford street
 Worley Joseph, bank clerk, 63 Broad green
 Worsam Hy. ironstone contr. Winstanley road
 Wright Jph. Brampton, M. D. surgeon, 5 Oxford street
 Wright Jno. Thos. baker & coal dlr. 8 West st.
 Wright Joseph, baker, 60 Broad green
 Wright Miss Mary, Hatton Park road
 Wright Mrs Sarah, pork butcher, 33 High st.
 Wright Thomas, shoe manufacturer, 8 Sheep st.
 Wyldes Wm. grocr. & tallo. chandlr. 9 Silver st.

YORK John and Son (Henry), coach builder, Oxford street, h. 3 Spring gardens
 Young Jas. shoe manufacturer, 1 Park street

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools.

(Marked * take Boarders.)

Bland Mrs Susan, 62 Broad gn.
 Cleaver Miss J. M. 44 Midland rd.
 Denby Miss Ann, 59 Midland rd.
Freeman's, Oxford st.—Benj. Fenner and Maria G. Hale
 * *Grammar Upper School*, Church street—Geo. Plummer, B. A. headmaster
Grammar Lower School, Church street—William Winterton, head master
 * Hare Mrs Miriam, *Westend Ho.*
 Mee Mrs Elizabeth, 7 High st.
National (All Saints, Infant) Midland road—Miss Sarah Catherine Billing
National (School Board) Rock street—J. R. Crawford, P. D. M'Gowan, Miss Magt. Palmer, & Miss Annie Raworth
National (School Board) Park street—J. H. Winterton, J. Caddy, Miss Sarah Hale, & Miss Catherine James
 * Pruen Miss A. *Hatton Hall*
 Starmer Mrs M. A. 14 Vict. ter.

Accountant.

Hare Sml. Jno. Corn Exchange

*** Agents—Commission.**

Hare Saml. Jno. Corn Exchange
 Spencer John (lace and silk), 41 Oxford street

Agents—Ale and Porter.

James Bros. (J. Nunnely's, Burton), Market place
 Pym Joseph (Thompson & Son, Burton) Strode road
 Rubbra F. W. (Burton Brewery Co. Limited), 41 Market st.
 Sanderson Alfred, 46 Market st.
 Wyldes, William, 9 Silver st.

Agents—Wine and Spirit.

Baxter J. C. (wine dealer), 31 Cambridge street
 Beedham (Spiers & Pond), 1 Silver street
 James Bros. (W. and A. Gilbert), Market place
 Simons William Jones (Litre Bottle Co.), 87 Market street

Agricultural Implement Makers.

Cassell H. & J. Herriott's lane
 Mills and Co. Midland road

Architect.

Sharman Edward, Market sq.

Attorneys.

Burnham and Henry, 1 High st.
 Cook and Parker, 27 Church st.
 Heygate James, 9 Market sq.
 Sharman Matthew R. Oxford st.
 Sherwood Rd. Wm. 10 Sheep st.

Auctionrs. & Appraisers.

Deacon Saml. jun., Market sq.
 Ette Henry, 9 Oxford place
 Pendered Jph. & Son, 5 Markt sq.

Baby-linen, &c. Warehs.

Hudson Mrs Hannah, 35 High st.
 Parker Miss Ann, 6 Sheep st.
 Underwood Miss M. A. Midland road

Bakers, &c.

Bearn Mrs Sarah, 23 Silver st.
 Bullivant John, 22 Well street
 Checkley Alfred, 7 Oxford st.
 Early Wm. Jno. 32 Sheep st.
 Garner Wm. Jas. Winstanley rd.
 Maddison Wm. 45 Broad green
 Mee John, 14 Knight street
 Moore Charles, 13 High street
 Morley Henry, Hill street

Nutt and Stokes, 32 Park st.
 Peasnell James, 54 Gold street
 Perkins Saml. Winstanley rd.
 Pettitt John, 7 Herriott's lane
 Stevens John, 2 Broad green
 Swannell Ebnzr. 21 Market st.
 Swannell J. T. Midland road
 Warren Abraham, 10 Silver st.
 Wright John Thos. 8 West st.
 Wright Joseph, 60 Broad green

Bankers.

Northamptonshire Banking Co.
 (draw on London and West-
 minster Bank), 48 Market
 street; Wm. Davis, manager
 Northamptonshire Union Bank
 (draw on Williams, Deacon,
 and Co.) 41 Market street;
 Wm. A. Rubbra, manager
Savings Bank, London road; T.
 S. Curtis, secretary

Basket Makers.

Collier Jno. Watkin, 37 Sheep st.
 Jones Richard, 32 Church st.

Billposter.

Smeathers John, 16 Oxford st.

Bird and Animal Preserver.

Leigh Thomas, 3 Market sq.

Blacksmiths.

Hustwait Wm. Angel lane
 Lilley Geo. Cambridge street
 Sears William, Broad green
 Simco Saml. H. 24 Market st.

Boat Proprietor.

Collins Montague, London rd.

Booksellers and Staturs.

(* *Are also Printers.*)

Allen Wallis, 3 Market street
 Bearn Miss Sar. A. 25 Silver st.
 Brown Thomas, 7 Sheep street
 Robinson Mrs E. J. 2 Market st.
 *Sanders & Bellamy, 22 Silver st.
 *Sawyer Hy. Wm. Midland rd.
 Sharman Edwd. Market square

Boot-Blockers.

Garrod Edwd. Hatton Park rd.
 Hacksley Geo. Chequers lane
 Underwood Joseph (military),
 45 Oxford street
 Whitehead Dd. Winstanley rd.

Boot (Machine) Closers.

Abbott John, Havelock street
 Adkins Thomas, Church street
 Allen George, 32 West terrace
 Allen Wm. Harrowden road
 Barron James, Havelock street

Barron Saml. 19 Hill street
 Beeby Thos. 47 Broad green
 Beeby Walter, 4 Park street
 Belcher Josiah, St Barnabas st.
 Blunt Wm. Ellis, Rock street
 Bond Fredk. Newcomen road
 Bull Chas. 25 Oxford street
 Burkitt John, Oxford street
 Burnell Alex. 30 Broad green
 Chamberlain James, Park st.
 Clayton Charles, 18 Hill street
 Clayson John, West street
 Coles Benjamin, Hill street
 Coles John, 57 Broad green
 Cook John, Knox road
 Copson James, 17 Oxford st.
 Cox John, 57 Midland road
 Crane Joseph, Church street
 Dickens John, 19 High street
 Dunkley Geo. 15 Oxford st.
 Farey Joseph, 46 Broad green
 Faulkner Mrs A. 12 Herriott's la.
 Gent Charles, 32 St John st.
 Gent John, 8 Spring gardens
 Gibbins Wm. Harrowden rd.
 Gibson George, Knox road
 Goodman John, Wood street
 Goodman Wm. Park street
 Goosey Wm. Hatton Park rd.
 Heelin Wm. 12 Midland road
 Humphries H. 36 Cambridge st.
 Jones & Gillham (sole), Park st.
 Keller Jno. Fred. 33 West ter.
 Laud William, Rock street
 Lilleman Wm. Doddington rd.
 Mabbott Saml. 30 Gold street
 Martin Thomas, 2 Park street
 Mason James, Church street
 Matthews Wm. 17 Broad green
 Miles Mrs Ann, 31 Wood st.
 Moore Harry, Harrowden road
 Noble William, 5 South row
 Packe John, 34 West terrace
 Perkins Chas. 3 Buckwell green
 Perkins Thos. 14 Jackson's lane
 Plowman John, Havelock st.
 Randall Mrs Ann, 8 Norampt. rd.
 Randall Wm. 52 Midland rd.
 Robinson Geo. Hill street
 Sharp Benj. 40 Broad green
 Shaw Whitsey, 17 Hill street
 Smith Alfd. Wm. Knox road
 Starmer Edwin Wm. 9 Oxford st.
 Swailes Eli, 16 Park street
 Swailes William, Hill street
 Tasker Alfred, 28 Oxford st.
 Thompson Chas. 5 Park street
 Thompson John, 6 Park street
 Timpson John, Hill street
 Tomlin Wm. Harrowden road
 Underwood Jesse, Rock street
 Walker Mrs Eliz. St Barnabas st.
 Walker Wm. 30 Wood street
 Waples Fredk. 15 Jackson's ln.
 Warden George, Hill street
 Watts Alfred, West street
 Watts Geo. 55 Midland road
 Watts Joseph, 53 Midland rd.
 Watts Thos. 54 Midland road
 Whitehead Dd. Winstanley rd.
 Wilson Geo. Harrowden road
 Woodruff Thomas, 8 Oxford st.

Boot & Shoe Manufactrs. (Wholesale.)

Allen Wm. 8 Market street
 Brightwell Alf. Newcomen rd.
 Coles Charles, 11 Oxford street
 Curtis Chas. Wm. 32 Cambge. st.
 Curtis Jno. Bailey, 59 Gold st.
 Froscutt Zacchias, 2 Pebble ln.
 Fowler John, 32 Market street
 Garfirth J. 6 White Horse yd.
 Hacksley Jno. 1 Hatton garden
 Housdon Wm. H. 66 Midland rd.
 Laycock & Sons, Rock street
 Lilley Thomas, 51 Market st.
 Perrin Peter, 2 St John's street
 Phillips Wm. Winstanley rd.
 Randall Samuel, 71 Midland rd.
 Robinson J. & C. 6 Oxford st.
 Rudlin Robert, Wood street
 Sharman Nathaniel P. Sheep st.
 Slinn Thos. P. 65 Broad green
 Thompson Thos. 65 Midland rd.
 Watkin L. & Sons, Oxford st.
 Wright Thomas, 8 Sheep street
 Young James, 1 Park street

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Cattell Clement, 1 Gloucester pl.
 Clayson C. E. 34 Cambridge st.
 Coles Geo. Alex. 38 Sheep st.
 Cooke James, 29 Cannon street
 Infield George, 5 Church street
 Maycock Geo. Wm. 14 Pebble ln.
 Pratt Wm. 25 St John's street
 Roberts Eli, 4 Church lane
 Smith Edward, 11 Furnace st.
 Watts Thos. Newcomen road

Boot and Shoe Upper Manufacturers.

Brown & Sons, Cheese lane,
 and 58 Noble street, London
 Carter Joseph, 2 Knox road
 Freeman Charles, Palk road
 Lilley Thomas, 51 Market st.
 Rabbit W. Oxford st. & London
 Sharman N. P. Sheep street
 Smith & Harley, Church street
 Watkin L. & Sons, Oxford st.

Brasiers and Tinsplate Workers.

Cheney Riley, 9 Wood street
 Noble John, 59 Oxford street
 Winsor Wm. Lea, 4 Silver st.

Brewers.

Charter Charles, 33 Market st.
 Dulley Wm. & Sons, Sheep st.
 Northampton Brewery Co.
 (stores), 38 Sheep st. George
 Colpman, agent
 Woolston John, Sheep street

Brick and Tile Makers.

Newbridge Brick & Tile Co.
 Rixon & Co. Finendon road
 Sanderson J. Northampton rd.
 Sears Mrs M. & R. Park Cottage

Thompson George, Midland rd.
Wellingborough Brick & Tile
Co. (Limited), Dale street,
John Burkitt, manager.

Builders, Joiners, &c.

Abbott William, Park crescent
Ball James, 39 Broad green
Berrill Joseph, St Barnabas st.
Boddington J. *Orchard Cottage*
Boswell John, 18 West street
Burkitt John, Midland road
Hacksley G. 21 Cannon st.
Harrison Walter Isaac, Knox
road

Hinslea Alkan, Midland road
Howe Charles, Spring gardens
Howe, John, Knox road
Hull & Green, Newcomen road
Leete James, Buckwell green
Marriott Robert, Palk road
Morris James, Oxford street
Noble Geo. Chas. Ranelagh rd.
Orton William, 5 High street
Perkins J. Berrill, Ranelagh rd.
Slinn Thomas, Rocklands
Underwood Jabez, Herriott's ln.
White George, Harrowden road
and Denton

Winkless William, Knox road

Building Society.

Wellingborough Town and Dis-
trict Permanent Benefit, Ox-
ford st. Caleb Matthews, sec.

Butchers.

Billington John, 18 Market st.
Blott Edward, 21 Silver street
Blott Johnson, 23 Church st.
Curtis John Bailey, 59 Gold st.
Dykes John, 73 Gold street
Freeman W. H. 40 Cambridge st.
Gillitt Thomas, 1 Oxford street
James Samuel, 14 Oxford st.
Pell Edwin, 52 Wood street
Pleasance Chas. 28 Market st.
Skinner Maurice, Knox road
Tester William, 20 High street
Willman Robert, 66 Cannon st.

Butchers—Pork.

Curtis C. W. 32 Cambridge st.
Meather Mrs Louisa, 2 Oxford st.
Meyer Frederick, 13 Silver st.
Wright Mrs Sarah, 33 High st.

Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.

Balaam & Sons, 13 Market st.
Freeman Richd. Broad green
Pendered Wm. & Co. (and piano-
forte dealers), 10 Market st.
Reeve Edwin, 73 Midland road

Carpenters.

Bell Jackson, Spring gardens
Cheatter James, Oxford street
Leete James, Buckwell green
Noble Geo. Chas. Ranelagh rd.
Richards Henry, 10 Midland rd.

Stretton H. 43 Broad green
Willis William (hurdle-maker),
St John's street
Underwood Jabez, Herriott's ln.
White Joseph, Hill street

Cattle Food Manufacr.

Hope William Ash, Silver st.

Chemists and Druggists.

Hope Wm. Ash, 22 Silver st.
Sarjeant J. W. 26 Silver street
Simco Frederick, 23 Market st.
Thorne John, 39 Market street
Trezise Octavs. E. 15 Church st.

Chimney Sweepers.

Munda Henry, 6 Church lane
Smith William, Oxford street

China and Glass Dealers.

Butcher H. S. (glass) 38 Market st.
Edwards Amos, 9 High street
Tangye William Henry, 2 Silver
street

Clothiers.

Boxall George, High street
Williamson Wm. 5 Market st.

Coachbuilders.

Lay & Smith, Midland road
York John & Son, Oxford st.

Coal Dealers.

Cradock John, 54 Wood street
Spencer T. Cross st. & Hill st.
Wright John Thos. 8 West st.

Coal Merchants.

Blott William, 8 Market square
Ellis & Everard (and timber),
Midland road, John Andrew
Moore, agent
Robinson Bros. & Co. High st.
Saward Wm. Thos. Midland rd.
Smith Thomas (and salt), Lon-
don & North-Western station
Thompson George, Midland rd.
West, Biddles & Co. Midland rd.

Confectioners.

Allen Miss Eliz. 16 Sheep st.
Checkley Alfred, 7 Oxford st.
Swannell J. T. Midland road
Warren Abm. 10 Silver st.
Wooding Charles (and sugar
boiler), 13 Midland road

Cooper.

Collier Jno. Watkin, 36 sheep st.

Corn Merchants.

Blott Wm. (& seed) 8 Market sq.
Burr Josiah, 3 Midland road
Woolston Chas. J. K. 26 Sheep st.
Woolston Jno. (& seed) Sheep st.

Corn Millers.

Kilborn Thos. Harrowden road
Smith Richd. *Wellingboro' Mill*
Turnell Geo. *Wellingboro' Mills*

Curriers and Leather Sellers.

Askham Wm. Church lane
Cooper Wm. Hy. 9 Church st.
Simonds Fred. Allen, Oxford st.
Steel William, Pebble lane
Walker George, Wood street

Drapers—Linen and Woollen.

(Marked * are Travelling
Drapers.)

* Affleck Jaa. Ranelagh road
* Affleck Thos. 27 Cambridge st.
Allen Wm. 9 Market street
* Anderson John, 4 Castle st.
Bodaly and Co. 6 Silver street
* Carruthers T. G. Midland ter.
* Caven Douglas, 46 Oxford st.
Clarabut Saml. 20 Silver st.
Curtis Thos. Smith, Sheep st.
Cullingford Edwin, Strode rd.
Coleman Mrs S. 36 Midland rd.
Daniel John, 4 Market street
Hocken Wm. 4 Market square
Priestly Mrs Mary, 42 Market st.
Turnell W. H. 5 & 35 Sheep st.
Wing Mrs Annie, 20 Market st.

Engineers and Machinists.

Capell H. & J. Herriott's lane
Mather Geo. R. *Albion Foundry*
Williamson J. and Co. *Midland Works*

Fancy Repositories.

Smith Saml. 14 Sheep street
Tester Thos. 22 Market street

Eating Houses.

Hutchinson Wm. 35 Market st.
Leigh Thos. (oyster rooms), 3
Market square

Farmers and Graders.

Blott Wm. *The Poplars*
Banks Edward, *The Grange*
Banks John H. *Croyland Hall*
Capell James, Buckwell green
Dycer Wm. Brickhill road
Hawkes Rd. *Manor Farm*
Jones Matthew E. Midland rd.
Kilborn Thos. *Vicarage Farm*
Partridge Hugh, *Wellingbo Lodge*
Smith Rd. *Wellingborough Mill*
Spencer Jno. Shachach, *Lodge*
Turnell Geo. *Wellingboro' Mills*

Fire and Life Offices.

Accident (life), John A. Moore,
Midland road
Atlas, Joseph Pendered & Son,
5 Market square
Border Counties (fire), E. Smith,
60 Cannon street

British Equitable, James Marchant, 27 Oxford street
City of Glasgow (life), Joseph H. Robinson, 1 Church st.
County (fire), Thos. Cook, 27 Church street
County (hail-storm), Sanders and Bellamy, 22 Silver st.; N. T. Hewens, 27 Mkt. st.
Crown (life), M. R. Sharman, Oxford street
General, Sanders and Bellamy, 22 Silver street
Guardian, Jas. Heygate, Mkt. sq.
Imperial, Hy. Ette, 9 Oxford pl.
Law (fire), M. R. Sharman, Oxford street
Legal and General (life), G. H. Burnham, 1 High street
Liverpool, & London, & Globe, Wm. Davis, 48 Market st.; T. S. Curtis, Sheep street; Thos. Leigh, 3 Market sq.
London, Jas. Dainty, 45 Market street; S. J. Hare, Corn Exchange
London and Lancashire, John Compton, 33 Sheep street
Midland Counties, D. H. Thomas, 44 Oxford street
Mutual (life), N. T. Hewens, Market street
Norwich Union, Mrs Sarah Rubbra, 50 Midland road
Pelican (life), Alfred Sanderson, 46 Market street
Phoenix, Geo. H. Burnham, 1 High street
Provident (life), Thos. Cook, 27 Church street
Prudential (life), E. Smith, 60 Cannon street
Railway Passengers, William Davis, 48 Market street
Royal Exchange, Wm. Woolston, *Westlands*; F. Gravely, 8 Sheep street
Scottish Commercial (fire) N. T. Hewens, 47 Market street
Scottish (fire), J. A. Moore, Midland road
Scottish Union, R. W. Sherwood, 10 Sheep street

Hotels, Inns, and Taverns.

Angel (Commercial), T. Lansberry, Silver st.
Axe and Cleaver, Joseph Parker, 22 High st.
Beeswing, John Watts, 31 Sheep street
Boot, Miss Harriet Clarke, 11 Herriott's lane
Chequers, Thos. Coombs, 11 Cambridge street
Crown, Thos. Askham, 49 Market street
Crown & Anchor, Wm. Sturman, London road
Dog & Duck, Charles Jay, London road
Duke of York, Thos. Colson, 57 Oxford street
Dun Cow, John Dykes, 73 Gold street
George, James Copson, 17 Oxford street
Globe, Wm. King, 6 Gloucester place
Golden Lion, John Wainwright, 19 Sheep st.
Hind (Coml.), John Wallis, Sheep street
Horseshoe, Hy. Tiley, 36 Sheep street
King's Arms, F. Ponting, 36 Market street

Scottish Widows' Fund, W. A. Hope, 22 Silver street
Standard, William Davis, 48 Market street
Sovereign (life), John A. Moore, Midland road
Suffolk Alliance, T. S. Curtis, Sheep street
Sun, Edwd. Sharman, Mkt. sq.
Fishmongers & Gamedrs.
 Dicks Ham, 10 High street
 Marriott Geo. 11 Silver street
 Roberts Wm. 12 Oxford street

Furniture Brokers.

Barron Charles, 5 Broad green
 Edwards Amos, 9 High street
 Holding John, 11 Jackson's ln.
 Humphries Harld. 30 Sheep st.
 Humphries Wm. 28 Sheep st.
 Smeathers John, 16 Oxford st.

Greengrocers, &c.

Dicks Ham, 10 High street
 Evans Wm. 61 Gold street
 Goodman Henry, Knox road
 Howe Hy. 35 Cambridge street
 Howe Hy. jun. 23 High street
 Henson Wm. 17 Herriott's lane
 Knight Charles, 6 Cannon st.
 Linnell John, 70 Cannon street
 Lomath Thos. 69 Gold street
 Lovett Joseph, Park street
 Marriott George, 11 Silver st.
 O'Connell Rd. 16 Well street
 Roberts Wm. 12 Oxford street
 Sanderson Wm. Buckwell end
 Smith Benj. 25 Market street
 Westley Joseph, 31 High st. and 36 Market street

Grindery Dealers.

Coles John, 57 Broad green
 Cryer Arthur, 9 Church lane
 Robinson J. & C. 6 Oxford st.

Grocers, Tea & Provision Dealers.

Baxter Jno. C. 31 Cambridge st.
 Bearn Jno. Hoban. 23 Silver st.

Beadharn C. S. 1 Silver street
 Co-operative Stores, 20 Herriott's lane, & 3 Broad green—Jno. White & John Clayson, managers
 Co-operative Stores, Newcomen road.—J. S. Lovett, mgr.
 Eady Amos, 58 Oxford street
 Fowler Henry, 21 High street
 Garner Wm. Jas. Winstanley rd.
 Gillitt Ambrose, Midland road
 James Brothers, Market place
 Noble Geo. 8 St John's street
 Norman Thos. 19 Silver street
 Patrick Joseph, Park street
 Perkins Saml. Winstanley rd.
 Sanderson Alfred, 46 Mrkt. st.
 Simons Wm. Jones, 37 Mrkt. st.
 Wyldes William, 9 Silver st.

Hairdressers.

Cryer Arthur, 9 Church lane
 Garrod James, 32 High street
 London John, 36 Broad green
 Lowe Samuel, 1 Broad green
 Parr Frdk. Cha. 15 Herriott's ln.
 Redley James, White's place
 Smart John Ander. 14 Mrkt. st.
 Smith Isaac, 15 Silver street
 Ward Nichlas. 18 Cambridge st.

Hard & Smallware Dirs.

Brummit Edwd. 44 Market st.
 Cryer Arthur, 9 Church lane
 Edwards Amos, 9 High street
 Tester Thos. 22 Market street

Hatters.

Boxall George, High street
 Bryant Wm. 12 Silver street
 Compton John, 33 Sheep st.
 Williamson Wm. 5 Market st.

Hop Merchants.

Dainty James, 45 Market st.
 Wyldes William, 9 Silver street

Hosiery, Glovers, &c.

Brown John, 2 Silver street
 Priestly Mrs Mary, 42 Mrkt. st.

Mason's Arms, Saml. E. Hobbs, 9 St John st.
Midland (Coml.) Jno. Goodfellow, Midland rd.
New Inn, George Jones, 7 Broad green
Oxford Tavern, Alex. Newman, Oxford street
Peacock, Charles Howe, 1 Spring gardens
Prince of Wales, James Hobbs, London road
Queen's Head, Mrs Carline. Jeffs, 50 Broad grn.
Railway Inn, James Cowper, 29 Cambridge st.
Sow & Pigs, James B. Cook, 41 Cambridge st.
Star, Warren Pendred, 11 High street
Station Hotel, Edwin Reeve, 73 Midland road
Sun, Hy. James Kirby, 16 Church street
Swan & Nest, Mrs Bird, 65 Cannon street
Three Tuns, Miss Frances Wallis, 2 Market sq.
Victoria, James Vickers, 1 Oxford street
Volunteer, Ralph Wooding, 35 Midland road
White Horse, Charles Coombs, 7 Pebble lane

Beerhouses.

Allen John, 15 Market street
 Barker James, Finedon road
 Charter Chas. 33 Market street
 Copley Eusebius, 51 Midland rd.
 Copley William, Bell street
 Cowper Thos. 21 Cambridge st.
 Curtis John Bailey, 59 Gold st.
 Harley Chas. 85 Midland road
 Leech Thos. (outdoor), 12 Gold street
 Pell George, 9 Broad green
 Pendred William, 21 Wood st.
 Pettitt John, 7 Herriott's lane
 Sanderson Thos. London road
 Sharp Edwin, 33 Cambridge st.
 Sharpe Joseph, 11 Park street
 Vaughan Wm. 14 Silver street

Iron and Brass Founders.

Capell H. & J. Herriott's lane
 Mather Geo. R. *Albion Foundry*
 Williamson J. & Co. (railway
 &c.) *Midland Works*

Iron Manufacturers.

Butlin T. & Co. *East End*, and
Irthlingborough Iron Works

Ironmongers.

Gill William, 4 Sheep street
 Hewens N. T. 47 Market st.
 Mills & Co. 7 Market street
 Noble John, 59 Oxford street
 Wallis Owen, 36 High street

Iron-ore Proprietors.

Butlin, Bevan, & Company
 Stanton Iron Ore Co. Finedon rd.
 Rixon & Co. (Merts.) Finedon rd.
 Sears Mrs My. & Rt. *Park Cot.*

Last-Maker.

Hazeldine W. H. 1 St Barnabas st.

Maltster.

Burr Josiah, 3 Midland road

Manure (Artificial) Agents.

Ellis & Everard (mfrs.) Midland road
 Hare S. J. Corn Exchange
 Hewens N. T. 47 Market place

Milliners & Dressmakers.

Collier Miss Harriet, 29 Market st.
 Daniel John, 4 Market street
 Dunmur Mrs Jane, 55 West st.
 Harold Miss E. 41 Broad green
 Hocken Wm. 4 Market square
 Moore Mrs Louisa, 10 Park st.
 Rainey Mrs S. A. 82 Midland rd.
 Smith Mrs Harriet, 55 Gold st.
 Turnell Wm. Hy. 5 & 35 Sheep st.
 Wing Mrs Annie, 20 Market st.

Newspaper.

Wellingborough Weekly News
 (Wed.) Hy. Wm. Sawyer, 9
 Midland road

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists.

Douglas Geo. 11 Midland road
 Lack Ezra, 13 Sheep street
 Smith Benjn. 25 Market street

Pawnbroker.

Garfirth John, 6 White Horse yd.

Photographers.

Di Villa Felix M. Midland rd.
 Miller Thos. 14 Midland road

Plumbers, Glaziers, and Painters.

Abbott John, 48 Midland road
 Bellamy Wm. Hy. Oxford st.
 Fairey George, Park street
 Key Hy. Knapp, Newcomen rd.
 Langdale Chpr. 2 High street
 Markham W. H. Winstanley ter.
 Negus George, 2 Brook street
 Richards John, 12 High street
 Smith Edwin, 60 Cannon street
 Tozer William Henry, 34 Market street

Register Offices for Servants.

Hitchcock Mrs E. 2 Cambridge st.
 Parker Miss Ann G. 6 Sheep st.

Rope and Twine Makers.

Dickens Hy. 53 West street
 Pendered Joseph & Son (&
 sack & tarpaulin), 5 Market sq.

Saddlers and Harness-makers.

Froggatt J. & T. 10 Market sq.
 Loveday Samuel, 3 Silver st.
 Payne John, 5 Cambridge st.

Sawmills.

King George, 39 Midland rd.

Sewing-mach. Repairers, and General Machinists.

Belton Arthur, 37 West ter.
 Wilkinson John, 31 Church st.

Shopkeepers.

Barker James, Finedon road
 Billing Mrs Eliza, 54 Oxford st.
 Brown Jacob Young, King st.
 Bullivant John, 22 Well st.
 Butlin Miss Eliz. Knox road
 Chamberlain Mrs A. 28 Knight st.
 Cobb Jph. 13 Cambridge st.
 Cradock John, 54 Wood street
 Cusley George, 7 Cambridge st.
 Davison William, Victoria rd.

Dickins John, 19 High street
 Garlic Wm. Jas. 1 Wood st.
 Hazeldine W. H. 1 St Barnabas st.
 Hinch Thos. 3 Jackson's lane
 Hinman Mrs Ann, 33 St John st.
 Kimbell Nathan, 27 West st.
 Hollis John, 4 Cambridge st.
 Loveday John, Finedon road
 Jinks, Benjamin, 13 Gold st.
 Nutt & Stokes, 32 Park street
 Parker James, London road
 Parr F. C. 15 Herriott's lane
 Payne Chas. 12 Sheep street
 Peabody S. T. 69 Cannon st.
 Shaw Frederick, 17 High street
 Sharpe Joseph, 11 Park street
 Stevens Wm. 21 Park street
 Spencer T. Cross st. & Hill st.
 Taylor James, 1 Regent street
 Thompson Fred. Havelock st.
 Thompson Wm. 6 Midland rd.
 Thompson Wm. 8 Salem lane
 Tompkins Miss H. 46 West st.
 Turvey John, 41 Cannon street

Soda Water and Ginger Beer Manufacturers.

Hope Wm. Ash, 22 Silver st.
 Wooding Chas. 13 Midland rd.

Stonemasons.

Burkitt John, Midland road
 Dolby Thos. 16 Herriott's lane
 Higgins John Hale (& marble,
 Midland road
 White G. Harrowden rd. & *Denton*

Surgeons.

Clark Thomas, *West Villa*
 Clark Wm. W. M. D. 24 Silver st.
 Hemsted E. M. D. 61 Oxford st.
 Wright J. B. M. D. 5 Oxford st.

Tallow Chandler.

Wylde Wm. 9 Silver street

Tailors.

(Marked * are also Drapers.)

* Bryant Wm. 12 Silver street
 Busby Saml. 1 St John's street
 * Cleaver John, 8 High street
 * Compton John, 33 Sheep st.
 * Crick Jph. Job, 3 Oxford st.
 Hustwait Lewis, 17 Cannon st.
 Johnson Wm. 14 Doddington rd.
 * Lambert Jas. Midland road.
 Northern Edw. Hy. Stode rd.
 Warwick Samuel 18 High st.
 * Woolston J. 22 Herriott's lane

Teachers of Music.

Harrington Wm. Rd. 27 Sheep st.
 Randall Wm. 8 Northampton rd.

Timber Merchants.

Ellis & Everard, Midland road,
 J. A. Moore, agent
 King George, 39 Midland road

Tobaccoonists.

Smith Isaac, 15 Silver street
Smith Saml. 14 Sheep street

Veterinary Surgeon.

Aris Benj. Blunsom, London rd.

Watchmakers.

Butcher H. S. 38 Market st
Harris George, 12 West street

Hepton Rt. Hy. Box gardens
Peck John, 9 Sheep street ;
Robinson Mrs E. J. 2 Market st.
Weston Wm. 19 Cambridge st.

Wheelwrights.

Howes Thomas, Broad green
Smith John, Midland road
Spencer Wm. White's place
Valentine Jph. 9 Cambridge st.

Wine & Spirit Merchts.

Dainty Jas. 45 Market street
Dulley Wm. & Sons, Sheep st.
Robinson Bros. & Co. High st.
Sanderson Alfred, 46 Market st.
Woolston John, Sheep street

Wood Turner.

Dickens Wm. 11 Pebble lane

Public Officers.

Clerk to Board of Guardians, R. Sharman, Oxford street
Clerk to Burial Board, G. H. Burnham, High st.
Clerk to Commissioners of Land, Income, and Property Taxes, and to *Commissioners of Kettering, Northampton, and Higham Ferriers Turnpike Roads*, G. H. Burnham
Clerk to the Magistrates of Wellingborough division, G. H. Burnham
Clerk of the Market, Luke Knight, Church st.
Clerk to School Board, J. Heygate, Market sq.
Solicitor to Stubbs' Trade Protection Society, Thomas Cook, 27 Church street
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Matthew Reid Sharman ; Caleb Matthews, deputy-supt. ; Thomas Clark, Oxford street, registrar of births and deaths ; and George Green, 31 Midland rd. registrar of marriages

Public Establishments.

Corn Exchange, Market square, Wm. Henry Cowper, hall-keeper
County Court Office, High street, Richard Harington, Esq., judge ; Geo. H. Burnham, registrar and high bailiff ; Wm. Henry Cooper, under bailiff
Cemetery, London road, Samuel Wilson, supt.
Gas Works, London road, S. H. Kimble, sec. ; G. Powell, manager
Inland Revenue Office, Wm. Lane, supt.
Literary Institute, Corn Exchange, Thos. S. Curtis, hon. sec. ; W. H. Cowper, librarian
Local Board of Health Office, Corn Exchange, Thos. Cook, Clerk ; Edward Sharman, surveyor ; Luke Knight, collector and inspector of nuisance
Police Station, Midland road, Lewis Poole, supt. ; Henry Martin, inspector
Rifle Volunteer Corps, drill-room, High street, Sergt. Alfred Lloyd, drill instructor
Union Workhouse, London road, Thomas Simmons, master
Young Men's Christian Association, 9 Market square, Henry Archer, secretary

Railways.

London and North Western, John Green, station-master and goods manager ; Chaplin and Horne, Market street, carrying agents ; John Wallis, parcel agent, whose omnibus from the *Hind* meets all trains on week days

Midland, Wm. Renshaw, station-master and goods manager ; Thos. Truman, locomotive supt. ; Thos. Lansberry, parcel agent, whose omnibus from the *Angel* meets all trains on week days.

Carriers.

Bozeat—F. and J. Shrive, Horseshoe, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Brigstock—Abm. Sturgess, Crown, Wed.
Carlton and Harrold—Robt. Franklin, Market place, Wednesday and Friday
Chelverston and Caldecote—Ephraim Driver, Horseshoe, Wednesday
Doddington—Mrs Har. Bonham, Crown, Wed.
Earl's Barton—Enoch Rogers, Silver st. daily
Finedon—Joseph Clapham, Angel, Wed. and Sat. ; and John Deaborough, Silver st. daily
Grendon—Geo. Brealey, Crown, Wed. & Sat.
Hardwycke—Gibson, Royal Oak, Wed.
Harrowden Little—Samuel Ballard, Market st. Mon. Wed. and Fri. ; and Joseph Smith, Market street, Mon. Wed. Thur. and Sat.
Higham Ferrers—Alex. Patenall, Silver st. Wed. ; Felce, Market place, daily
Irchester—Geo. Goddard, and John Manning, Silver street, daily
Irthlingborough—Millard, Silver st. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
Kimbolton—Jas. Perridge, Victoria, Wed.
Mears Ashby, and Sywell—Alfred Thompson, Victoria, Wednesday and Friday
Northampton—Fredk. Thompson, Havelock street, Mon. Wed. and Sat. ; and John Turvey, Cannon st. Tues. Thur. and Sat.
Orlbury—Wm. Driver, Angel, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday
Poddington—Geo. Cooper, Angel, Wed. & Sat.
Pytchley—Geo. Stanley, Beeswing, Wednesday
Raunds—Owen Nunley, Crown, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Ringstead—Eli Robinson, Crown, Wed. ; and Saml. Wilson, Sow and Pigs, Friday
Rushden—Wm. Warren, Silver street, daily
Sywell—see Mears Ashby
Tichmarsh—Saml. Wilson, Sow & Pigs, Wed.
Walgrave—Wilson, Crown, Wednesday
Wollaston—F. D. Smart, Horseshoe ; and John Woods, Crown, daily
Woodford—Beeby, Crown, Wednesday
Wymington—Perkins, Silver street, Wed.
Yelden—Joseph White, Beeswing, Wed.

WILBY PARISH.

Wilby, or Wilbye, is bounded on the east by Wellingborough, on the north by Hardwycke, on the west by Earl's Barton, and on the south by Doddington. It contains 1132 acres of the rateable value of £2193 ; the gross estimated rental is £2476. The population in 1801 was 95 ; in 1831, 123 ; in 1841, 428 ; in 1851, 468 ; in 1861, 456 ; and in 1871, 463 souls. The soil is chiefly

a red and black clay, and the principal landowners are John Corrie, Esq. (the lord of the manor), Richard Hall, Esq., and Mr Matthew Easton Jones.

Manor.—The Countess Judith had 4 hides of land in Wilebi, at the general survey; and in the reign of Henry II. they were held of the fee of David, King of Scotland. The manor of Wilby, at an early period, formed part of the possessions of the family of Fitz Warine; in the sixteenth of Edward III. (1342), Richard Maundevyll levied a fine of it; and in the thirty-second of the same reign he gave it up to Sir William de Wileby, Knight, and his heirs. In the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, this manor was possessed by the family of Vaux, of Harrowden. The family of Pentlow afterwards had it; and about 1706, William Pentlow, Esq., sold it to John Freeman, Esq.; after the decease of Mrs Freeman, relict of John Freeman, it descended to her daughters, and now belongs to John Corrie, Esq.

The Village of Wilby is small and pleasantly situated, about two miles south-west of Wellingborough, and eight north-north-east from Northampton.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient stone structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave with clerestory, chancel, south aisle, south porch, and tower, which is square at the base, and of octagonal form about the centre, surmounted by a neat spire and containing three bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1853, at a cost of about £500, by the Rev. Robert Stockdale, the late rector. In the south wall is a handsome stained glass window representing the Annunciation. A new vestry, on the north side of the chancel, was added in 1873 by the present rector as a memorial to his late wife. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Rothwell, rated in the king's books at £13, 19s. 4d., and now worth about £390 per annum, in the gift of Henry M. Stockdale, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Dale, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1801 for land. *The Rectory House*, built in 1849 by the Rev. Septimus Stockdale, M.A., late rector, stands pleasantly on an elevation north-east of the church; it is in the Elizabethan style, with a high-pitched roof, and quite ecclesiastical in character. The cost, exclusive of stables and out-offices, was about £1600. For the Charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

The School, which adjoins the churchyard, was built by subscription in 1854. It is supported by voluntary contributions, aided by the school pence, and is attended by about forty scholars; it will accommodate eighty.

The Independents have a Sunday School here, which is used occasionally by that body for service. *The Wesleyan Methodists* have a small chapel in the village, erected in 1859, which will seat about 130.

Post-Office.—George Cox, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 7.30 A.M., and are despatched at 5.10 P.M.

Braybrook George, shopkeeper
Dale Rev. Henry, M.A. rector
Elson Miss Ann, schoolmistress
Hall Mrs Emma
Hall Richard, Esq.
Hayes John, baker & shopkpr.
Johnson Luke, limeburner
Jones Saml. machine-closer

Lewis Abraham, shopkeeper
Stanton Wm. vict. George, & graz.
Tassell Geo. wheelwright, blacksmith, and beerhouse
Thompson Geo. brick and tile maker, h. Wellingborough
West George Thomas, Esq.
Righi Cottage

Farmers and Graziers.

Fortescue Gerrard
Hayes John
Newitt Thos. Brooks
Pumfrey Samuel
Ratcliffe John, *Manor House*
Rippin Thomas
Sanders Thomas, *Wilby Hall*

Carrier.—See Earl's Barton.

HIGHAM FERRERS HUNDRED,

SITUATE on the eastern side of the county, is bounded on the east by the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, on the south by Buckinghamshire, on the west by the hundreds of Wymersley, Hamfordshoe, and Huxloe, and on the north by Navisford hundred. Its shape is narrow and irregular, and extends along the border of the county for nearly sixteen miles, covering an area of

30,730 statute acres. It takes its name from the principal town in it. William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son, possessed this hundred, then called Hecham, at the time of the Domesday survey. It afterwards passed through the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and the Earls of Lancaster, and came to the possession of the Crown, with which it still continues, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. The hundred comprises the borough-town of Higham Ferrers, and thirteen parishes, of which the following table is an enumeration, showing the acreage as collected from the rate-books, together with the rateable value and gross estimated rental, and the number of houses and population of each parish in 1871:—

PARISHES, &c.	Rateable Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Bozeat	2,523	235	3	...	554	532	1,086	£ 3,400	£ 3,900
Chelveston-Cum-Caldecot	1,752	102	4	...	218	228	446	2,300	2,718
Easton Maudit	1,763	41	...	...	89	103	192	1,841	2,208
Farndish (part of)	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	1,204
Hargrave	1,379	79	5	...	186	192	378	1,608	1,894
Higham Ferrers	1,918	261	...	...	580	652	1,232	4,413	5,027
Higham Park	660	1	...	...	4	5	9	700	820
Irchester	2,679	309	2	...	697	701	1,398	8,926	10,354
Knuston, ham. ..	800	36	...	...	72	85	157	912	1,012
Newton Bromshold*	4,254	552	14	3	1,294	1,286	2,580	7,738	9,232
Raunds	1,929	195	12	...	435	440	875	4,494	5,290
Ringstead	3,570	84	1	...	1,076	1,046	2,122	6,900	8,000
Rushden	1,952	154	10	...	330	348	678	3,800	4,514
Stanwick	880	11	...	...	25	23	48	1,271	1,520
Strixton	2,796	320	11	...	691	703	1,394	6,406	7,183
Wollaston	29,155	2,380	62	3	6,251	6,344	12,595	55,741	64,876

* Two cottages in this village are in the parish of Yelden, in Bedfordshire.

CHARITIES OF HIGHAM FERRERS HUNDRED, as abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, &c. See also the histories of the town, parishes, &c.

Date.	Donor and nature of gift.	To what place and purposes applied.	Annual value.
	Stephen Cox (£20)	Bozeat parish, bread to poor	£1 0 0
	— Dexter (rent)	Ditto, 10 poor men	0 5 0
	Town Land (13a.) and cottages	Ditto, church	35 0 0
1760.	Abigail Bailey and Ann Levitt (£260, for which land was purchased) ...	Chelveston-cum-Caldecot, school ..	50 0 0
1765.	Thomas Neale (£20)	Ditto, poor	3 0 0
1699.	James Sawyer (rents)	Chelveston and Raunds parish, 4 poor widows	42 0 0
	In lieu of the herbage of the green lanes	Easton Maudit parish, poor	4 8 0
1422.	Archbishop Chichele	Higham Ferrers parish school ...	10 0 0
	Fitzwilliam family	Ditto, voluntary gift, ditto	10 0 0
	Archbishop Chichele	Ditto, 13 poor bedesmen	3 9 7
	Corporation	Ditto, ditto	2 10 0
	John Dewberry	Ditto, 20 poor widows	1 0 0
1619.	Rev. Nicholas Latham (rent)	Ditto, 6 poor persons	3 0 0
1715.	Eliz. Freeman (£20)	Ditto, minister and 10 poor widows	1 0 0
1708.	Hon. Lewis Watson (£50)	Ditto, poor	4 0 0
1747.	Richard Wagstaff	Ditto, bread to poor	1 0 0
"	Ditto	Ditto, minister, for preaching a sermon	0 10 0

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what place and purpose applied.	Annual value.
1790.	Ann Glasbrook (£50)	Ditto, gowns for 4 poor widows...	2 10 0
1804.	Ann Saunders (£50)	Ditto, poor	2 5 0
	Mrs Maskell (£20)	Ditto, ditto	0 19 0
	Mrs Wyld (£30)	Ditto, ditto	1 7 0
	Mrs Rowlet (rent)	Ditto, ditto	0 10 0
1855.	George Newman (£5000)	Ditto, 6 poor women	124 4 0
1804.	Feoffee estate	Irchester parish	114 0 0
1611.	Thomas Jenyson	Ditto, bread, 12 poor persons	5 4 0
1858.	Samuel Sharwood (£182)	Ditto, school and poor	4 0 0
1704.	Mrs Peaps (£100)	Raunds parish, school { making }	85 0 0
1722.	John Blaise (18a.)	Ditto, poor { total of }	
1797.	Commissioners of Inclosure (10a.)...	Ditto, church land ... { 51a. }	16 5 0
1720.	Robert Nichols (6 tenements, &c.)...	Ditto, poor	
	Ditto, land (2 roods)	Ditto, poor and church	1 0 0
	Charity estate (27 acres & a limekiln)	Ringstead parish, school and poor	58 12 0
1619.	William May (£100)	Rushden parish, poor, &c.	25 0 0
1619.	Rev. N. Latham	Ditto, 6 poor people	3 0 0
	Mary Greaves	Ditto, poor	3 0 0
	Church Land (15a.)	Stanwick parish	28 0 0
	Rev. Peter Needham, D.D. (£10)...	Ditto, poor	3 12 6
1674.	Thomas Neale (rent)	Wollaston parish, bread to poor	10 8 0
1730.	Charles Neale (£120)		
1732.	James Hafelden (rent)	Ditto, poor	1 19 0
1800.	Jonathan Bettle (£306, 13s. 4d., 3 per cents.)	Ditto, bread to poor and books for the choir	9 4 0
Total			£672 2 1

BOZEAT PARISH.

Bozeat, or Boziate, is bounded on the east by Bedfordshire, on the north by Strixton and Grendon, on the west by Easton Maudit, and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It contains 2523 acres, of the rateable value of £3400, and the gross estimated rental is £3900. The population in 1801 was 680; in 1831, 812; in 1841, 845; in 1851, 921; in 1861, 955; and in 1871, 1086 souls. The soil is various; there are some good springs in the lordship, one of which, called Sandwell Spring, is excellent, and the town well is endowed with an acre of land, from which, it is said, the place takes its name "Beau-jaiet." Thomas Revis, Esq., is lord of the manor, and the Marquis of Northampton and Mr Charles Talbot are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—The Countess Judith possessed 2 hides of land here, which were held by Lanzelin and Winemar; and Turstin held 1½ virgate in Boziete, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. In the reign of Henry II., David, king of Scotland, had 2 hides, and William Peverel 3 small virgates. In the thirty-ninth of Henry III. (1216) John de Stokes gave all his possessions here to the abbey of St James in Northampton, and by the gift of other benefactors St James' Abbey had many other lands and tenements in Bozeat. In the third of Edward I. (1272), this manor was in the hands of the Crown, and in the thirteenth of the same reign it was in the possession of Robert de Twengh. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Wm. de Latimer and the abbot of St James, near Northampton, were lords of Bozeat. With the Latimer family the manor continued till the ninth of Elizabeth (1576), when it descended to Dorathy, daughter of John lord Latimer, and wife of Sir Thomas Cecil, who sold it to John Wiseman, Esq., to whose posterity it descended. The manor belonging to the abbey of St James was valued at the dissolution at £10, and granted to Philip Meredith, William Woodleys, and others, and in the reign of James I. it was in the possession of John Wiseman, Esq.

The Village of Bozeat stands on the London road, about 6 miles S. of Wel-
lingborough, and 12 miles from Northampton.

The Church, which is much in need of restoration, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and tower, from which rises an octagonal broach spire. The tower, a fine one, for the most part

of the First Pointed period, is in an exceedingly bad condition. It had suffered greatly from the insertion of a large window and of a Late Decorated doorway beneath it; the half of each have been walled up probably soon after the mischief was done, and further attempts to strengthen the tower were made in 1753, but it has still a very insecure appearance. The south entrance to the church is through a lofty Perpendicular porch, the doorway within which is a fine specimen of Early English. In the chancel are a priest's door and a low side-window. The greater part of the nave is of a Decorated character, whilst the chancel windows are of modern date. The east window, of three lights, is of the Decorated style, filled with stained glass representing the Ascension, and is to the memory of Thomas Hardy, only son of Thomas Revis, Esq., lord of the manor. On each side of this window are tablets having painted on, in black letters with illuminated capitals, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments. A small gallery is at the west end, on which was formerly the organ, which has recently been removed to the north side of the chancel. The chancel was restored in 1873-4 at the expense of the vicar, assisted by the lay impropiator, at a cost of £400, including an organ. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Strixton, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £8, and now worth £300 per annum, in the patronage of Earl Spencer, and incumbency of the Rev. John Frederick Pizey, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1798 for land. *The Vicarage House* stands near the church.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1844, a *Wesleyan Chapel*, in 1834, and there is also a *Wesleyan Reform Chapel* in the village.

Charities.—The town land, 13 acres, with cottages, yield £35 a year (which go to the repairs of the church), and 25s., left by Cox and Dexter, is annually distributed to the poor.

The School, situated in the centre of the village, was erected in 1873 at a cost of about £2000, under the Government Educational Board. It is a very good building of stone, capable of accommodating 230, and the present average attendance is 150. *The Reading Room and Library* were established in October 1872. There are at present 50 members, who pay 5s. each per annum.

Post-office.—Wall-Box. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 9 A.M., and the box is cleared at 4.5 P.M., and 10.15 A.M. on Sundays.

Belcher Benjamin, shoe agent
Berry John, vict. *Chequers*
Brown Mrs Ann, baker & shopkr.
Chapman Stephen, cottager
Co-op. Stores, Jas. Pettitt, mngr.
Corby John, smith and beerho.
Corby Thos., shoe agt. & beerh.
Drage Hy. boot-upper manfr.
Drage John, shoe mfr. and grindery, &c.
Drage William, shoe manufr.
Fancott Mr William
Green Miss Susan Annie, mistress infant school
Harrison William, grocer

Hill Wm. Fred. vict. *Red Lion*
Houghton Thomas, butcher
Kirby Jno. Wm. schoolmaster
Monk John, baker, &c.
Pettitt Mrs Jane
Pettitt William, shoe manufr.
Pizey Rev. Jno. Fred. M.A. vicar
Skevington Mrs Martha, shopkr.
Skevington Mrs Martha, baker
Skevington Mrs Mary, baker
Skevington Thomas, butcher
Skevington Thomas, beerhouse
Smart William, higgler
Timpson Joseph, carpenter
Walker Dexter Jno. painter

Walker Jno. shoe agt. & grocer
Walker John, miller
Wallis Thomas, blacksmith, grocer & draper, & assist. overseer

Farmers and Graziers.

Ashwell George, *Spring Farm*
Deverell Richard
Fancott Thos. (& corn mercht.)
Howe Henry
Hutchinson Hy. *Church Farm*
Maxwell Edward
Maxwell Walter, *The Grange*
Pollard Joseph
Sanders William

Carriers.—Frank and Jacob Shrives, to Wellingborough *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*; and Northampton *Tuesday and Saturday*.

CHELVESTON-CUM-CALDECOT PARISH

Is bounded by Yelden and Shelten, in Bedfordshire, on the east; Stanwick on the north; the river Nene, which divides it from Irthlingborough, on the west; Higham Ferrers on the south-west, and by Newton Bromshold on the south. It contains 1752 acres, including the hamlet of Caldecot; the rateable value of the parish is £2300, and the gross estimated rental, £2718. Their united population in 1801 was 266; in 1831, 332; in 1841, 288; in 1851, 402; in 1861, 454; and in 1871, 500 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a

light sand, and in Caldecot there is some black marl. The principal proprietor is H. C. Wise, Esq., lord of the manor of Chelveston, and the manorial rights of Caldecot are exercised by the Fitzwilliam family in virtue of a lease of that manor from the Crown.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, there was 1 hide and 3 virgates of land in Celvestone and Caldecote, which formed a member of Higham Ferrers manor. In the thirty-second of Henry III. (1247), William, Earl of Derby, was lord of the manor of Chelveston. In the first of Edward IV. (1461), Chelveston and Caldecot were granted to Anne, Duchess of Exeter, the king's sister, and it afterwards passed through the several families of Lovell, Somerset, Pickering, and Ekins. Sir E. C. Disbrowe, who descended maternally from the family of Cromwell, succeeded to the Chelveston manor on the demise of his father, Colonel Disbrowe, in 1818, and his youngest daughter carried it in marriage to the present possessor, Henry Christopher Wise, Esq., in 1863.

The Village is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Wellingborough, 6 S. by W. from Thrapston, $17\frac{1}{2}$ from Northampton, and 2 miles from the Higham Ferrers station (L. and N.W.), which is situated in this parish. *Bidwell-water* is a small brook, having its source in a spring $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the church.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is an ancient Perpendicular structure, situated about half way between the village and the hamlet of Caldecot, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, porch, and tower containing 5 bells. The church was restored in 1849, when the north aisle was added, at a cost of about £1000. The tower stands at the east end of the north aisle, in which was placed a new clock in 1868, at a cost of £100, and an organ stands at the east end of the south aisle, purchased about 14 years ago for £150. The east window, of three lights, is of the Decorated style; the west window is Perpendicular, having four lights, and the clerestory windows are Early English, and remarkably beautiful. In 1872 two marble tablets were placed in the north wall of the chancel, by the Disbrowe family; one is to Sir Edward and Lady Disbrowe, their two sons and daughter; and the other to Mr Andrew Leighton, their late agent. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Higham Ferrers (which see). The tithes were commuted at the enclosure for land.

The School, founded in 1760, was rebuilt by subscription in 1864, at a cost of £853, 3s. 4d. The site and stone, and a liberal donation in money, were the gift of H. C. Wise, Esq.; and Mrs Wise, of Woodcote Hall, Warwickshire, Miss Disbrowe, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, and the Rev. Alex. Dixon, of Higham Ferrers, were also contributors. It is endowed with 23 acres of land, and a dwelling-house, &c., the annual rent of which is £50.

Alms-houses for four poor persons (2 from Raunds, and 2 from this parish) were founded in 1699 by James Sawyer, and Thomas his son, and endowed with £42 per annum. The inmates receive 3s. each per week, and coals. Neale's charity consists of 20s. per annum to the poor, and the interest of £20 is given in bread to the poor.

CALDECOT is a hamlet containing 3 farmhouses, and a few cottages, and is situate $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Chelveston.

Post-office.—Wall Letter-Box. Letters arrive from Higham Ferrers at 8 A.M., and are despatched thereto at 5.5 P.M.

Apthorp Rev. East, M.A. cur.
Bonfield Wm. vict. *Star & Garter*
Bramscombe Samuel, shopkpr.
Chettle Mrs Hannah
Colson Gideon, butcher
Curtis James, station-master
Driver Ephraim, grcr. & corn dlr.
Eady Enoch, schoolmaster
Farrow James, grocer
Gray James Moyes, land-agent

Haseldine Wm. j. shoemaker
Hornsay John, lace-dealer
Jellis William, blacksmith
Knight Wm. Douglas, baker,
grocer, and beer retailer
Martin Mrs Mary
Page Joseph, wheelwright
Peacock John, parish clerk
Scarborough Rt. vict. *Fitzwilliam Arms*
Stirman John, higgler

Farmers and Graziers.

Britten Thomas
Browning Benj., *Anwell Lodge*
Browning Mrs Mary Ann
Eady Roderic (and farrier)
Gross William
Jellis Thomas
Martin Nathaniel
Martin Thomas

Carrier.—Ephraim Driver, to Wellingborough, on *Wednesday*.

EASTON MAUDIT PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Bozeat, on the north by Grendon, on the west by Yardley Hastings, and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It contains 1763 acres of the rateable value of £1841, and the gross estimated rental is £2208. The population in 1801 was 135; in 1831, 210; in 1841, 214; in 1851, 217; in 1861, 207; and in 1871, 192 souls. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light stony land, and the Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish, except the rectorial lands. There are 295a. 1r. 1p. of wood-land in the lordship.

Manor.—William Peverel, the Conqueror's natural son, and the Countess Judith, his niece, held in Estone 2½ virgates at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., there were 3½ hides and 1 great virgate here and in Strixton, of the fee of Michael de Hanslape, which are not mentioned in Domesday Book. In Henry I.'s time, William Malduith, or Maudit, the king's chamberlain, received certain lands here from Michael de Hanslape, which descended to his posterity, and from this family the parish is called Easton Maudit. In the reign of Henry VI., this manor was in the possession of the family of Trussell, and in the reign of Henry VII., Elizabeth Trussell carried it in marriage to the Earl of Oxford, by whom it was sold to Christopher Yelverton, Esq., who in the twenty-first of Elizabeth (1578) levied a fine of it. This gentleman descended from an ancient family at Rougham in Norfolk; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was made a serjeant-at-law, Speaker of the House of Commons, and a judge of the Queen's Bench. He died in the eleventh of James I. (1613), and was succeeded by Henry his son, who received the honour of knighthood; in 1617 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1625 a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. His son Christopher was created a baronet in 1641; and Sir Charles Yelverton, who succeeded to this manor in 1670, was called to the House of Lords by the title of Lord Grey of Ruthin. Upon his decease without issue in 1679, he was succeeded by his younger brother, Henry, who in 1690 was raised to the dignity of Viscount Longueville, whose eldest son, Talbot, was created Earl of Sussex by George I. in 1717, a title which is now extinct. Here was formerly a large mansion, the seat of the Yelvertons, which was taken down about sixty-five years since, when the estate passed by purchase to the Marquis of Northampton. This house contained a large collection of ancient portraits, which were disposed of by public sale.

The Village of Easton Maudit, which is small and secluded, is about seven miles south of Wellingborough, and eleven from Northampton. From foundations of houses, dove-cots, and walls of wells, which have been discovered here, it is supposed to have been a much larger place, and tradition says that there were once many weavers' shops here. The manorial residence of the Earl of Sussex stood near the church, and the handsome trees which remain near the site bespeak its former grandeur.

The Church, dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul, is of the Decorated period—the chapel at the north end being of a later date. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, chapel, south porch, and a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. The latter was partly rebuilt in 1832. The church was carefully restored in 1859–60, principally at the expense of the Marquis of Northampton. The total cost was £2480, 16s. 7d.; and of this sum £2332, 16s. 7d. was given by the Marquis; £50 by the Rev. Henry Smith, the vicar; £25 by the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church College, Oxford, lay improprators and patrons of the living; and £73 by the parishioners. Previous to the restoration there were on the walls of the chancel a number of marble monuments and tablets, which were then removed, and now form the pavement of the north chancel. The whole of the interior, chancel and church, is paved with very handsome encaustic tiles, manufactured by Minton, and designed by Lord Alwyne Compton. Several tombstones, one of them to the memory of the Percy family, have been removed from the pavement of the church; but they have been

replaced with monumental slabs of encaustic tiles, with all the inscriptions and designs complete. The old pulpit has been replaced by one of elaborately carved oak, and the wooden communion rails by a low screen of beautiful alabaster. The piscina in the chancel has above it a wooden ledge, as is occasionally, but not often, seen. The church is now a remarkably handsome one. It contains the ashes and monuments of many illustrious personages who once resided in the place, amongst whom may be mentioned Dr Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, who died here in 1659. On his ejection from his see, Bishop Morton, who was noted for his learning, piety, and generosity, was received into the family of Sir Christopher Yelverton, lord of the manor, who made him tutor to his son; and on his father's death, in 1654, Sir Henry Yelverton, by whom the Bishop was much beloved and respected, continued to support him. Also Charles Longueville, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who died in 1643. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and now worth about £170 per annum. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1840 for about £128. The patronage is vested in Christ College, Oxford. Dr Percy, Bishop of Dromore in Ireland, was sometime vicar of this parish. During his residence here, that great giant of literature, Dr Johnson, visited him several times. *The Vicarage House*, a neat building, stands near the church.

Post-Office—Wall-Box. Letters arrive from Northampton at about 9.30 A.M., and the box is cleared at 3.40 P.M., on week days only.

Cooper Humphrey, parish clrk.
Labutt Thomas, higgler
Longland Miss Emma, schlmrs.
Robinson John, beerseller

Silby Samuel, shopkeeper

Farmers.

Adcock James

Allebone John
Church William, *The Lodge*
Coles George
Davison John Perry

FARNDISH (PART OF) PARISH.

About 300 acres of this parish, and part of one house, are situate in this county, and the remainder of it is in Bedfordshire. It contains 647 acres, of the rateable value of £1032; the gross estimated rental is £1204; and the population in 1861 was 67, and in 1871, 75.

HARGRAVE PARISH

Is bounded by part of the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon on the south and east, on the north by Raunds, and on the west by Stanwick. It contains about 1379 acres, of the rateable value of £1608; the gross estimated rental is £1894. The population in 1801 was 158; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 257; in 1851, 278; in 1861, 310; and in 1871, 378 souls. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the principal landowners are the Rev. R. S. Baker, the rector, who is lord of the manor, the executors of the late G. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir James Hay Langham, and the trustees of John Rawson, Esq. The Thrapston and Huntingdon line of railway intersects the parish.

Manor.—Eustachius held of William Peverel half a hide of land in Hargrave at the general survey, which was valued at 68d. In the reign of Henry III. the prior of Chicksand was certified to be possessed of an eighth part of a knight's fee, of the fee of William Earl Ferrers. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor, which belonged to the priory, was given to Anthony Browne and Richard Weston, from whom it passed to the Catlyn family.

The Village of Hargrave, which is very scattered, stands about 5½ miles east by north of Higham Ferrers, and 21 from Northampton. About half a mile from the village, the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Huntingdon join.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice consisting of nave and side-aisles, north transept, chancel, and south porch, and a tower containing

four bells, and surmounted by a spire. It was rebuilt in 1868 at a cost of £1700. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., and now worth £300 per annum. The Rev. Robert Silby Baker, B.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land about the year 1800. The register dates from 1572.

The Wesleyans have a small chapel in the village, which will seat 130 hearers. It was built in 1860 at a cost of about £200.

The National School is a good building erected in 1857 by subscription, at a cost of about £400; average attendance, 60.

Post-Office.—Mrs Mary Cox, sub-postmistress—letters arrive *via* St Neots at 10 A.M. and are despatched at 4 P.M. Raunds is the nearest Money-Order Office.

Baker J. L. and Co. engineers, iron & brass foundry, & agri- cultural implement manu- facturers, <i>Cockatrice Works</i>	Fisher Wm. vict. <i>Nag's Head</i> Harris Mrs Elizabeth, grocer Hatt Mrs Marg. Lavinia, schlmrs. Newton Mr Thomas Pashler Joseph, baker & grocer Pettitt William, blacksmith Tomblin Thomas, farmer, horse- dealer, and beerhouse York George, greengrocer York John, cottager
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Farmers.

Baker John Lake (& surveyor & brickmaker), <i>Manor House</i> Baxter Joseph Ekins Thomas, <i>Lodge Farm</i> Fuller Wm. <i>Three Shire House</i> Hunt Thomas Newton Thos. jun. <i>Top Farm</i>

HIGHAM FERRERS PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Chelveston on the east, Stanwick on the north, the river Nene which divides it from Irthlingborough on the west, and Rushden on the south. The town and parish contain about 191 acres, of the rateable value of £4413, and the gross estimated rental is £50278. Its population in 1801 was 726; in 1831, 965; in 1841, 1030; in 1851, 1140; in 1861, 1152; and in 1871, 1285 souls. The land varies from a strong clay to a gravelly or sandy soil, and the eldest son of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, a minor, is heir to the greater part of the property.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Hecham contained 6 hides of land, which were held by William Peverel of the king. There was a market of the annual value of 20s., a mill of the same value, 10 acres of meadow, and a small wood, and the whole was rated at £18. Gitda was the Saxon proprietor. Several of the present neighbouring manors were then members of this lordship. In the first year of king John (1199), William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who in right of his great-grandmother, was heir to the lands of Peverel (William de Ferrers having married the daughter and heiress of William Peverel), obtained this lordship with the hundred and park of Hecham; and upon the attainder of Robert Earl Ferrers, in the fiftieth of Henry III. (1265), this lordship, with his other possessions, fell to the Crown, and was granted to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the king's younger son. Henry Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lincoln, and in the twenty-fifth of the same reign (1351) raised to the title of Duke of Lancaster. In the thirty-fifth of this reign (1361), he died of the plague in Leicester, and his inheritance devolved upon his daughters and heirs. In the partition of the estates, this manor with its members of Raunds, Rushden, and Irchester, were assigned to Blanch, wife of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., Duke of Lancaster, and Aquitaine; Earl of Richmond, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester; High Steward of England, and Constable of France; who sat in Parliament with the title of John, King of Castile and Leon. After the death of Constance his wife, this nobleman withdrew to Lincoln, where, finding Catherine Swinford, by whom he had previously four children, who by an Act of Parliament were legitimated, the year following he honourably married her, and died in the twenty-second of Richard II. (1398), leaving Henry, from the place of his birth surnamed De Bollingbroke, his son and heir, successor. This Henry, afterwards created Duke of Hereford, ascended the throne, by the title of Henry IV., and thus the lordship of Higham came to the possession of the Crown. The manor with the castle and hundred

of Higham Ferrers, as part of the duchy of Lancaster, was settled in the fifth of Henry V. (1417), on the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, and others; and in the fifth of Edward IV. (1465), William Lord Hastings obtained a grant of them. In the reign of Edward VI., the Earl of Worcester possessed them; and returning to the Crown by Charles II., the manor was granted to Catherine, the queen dowager, with reversion to Lewis, Earl of Feversham, of whom it was purchased by the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, with whose descendants, the Fitzwilliam family, it still continues.

The Castle stood northward of the church; the date of its erection cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been built by one of the family of Ferrers. The situation it occupied is plainly indicated by earthworks, from which an idea of its great strength and extent may be conceived. When Leland wrote, about the year 1540, he noticed the "Castel, now of late faullen and taken doune." William Lord Hastings, who obtained a grant of it in 1465, is the last constable on record; and Camden who finished his 'Britannica,' in 1607, speaking of it observes, "the ruins whereof are yet to be seen near the church."

THE TOWN OF HIGHAM FERRERS,

Which was a borough by prescription, is ancient and irregularly built, on a considerably elevated rocky substratum, abounding in springs, a short distance from the river Nene, 5 miles E. of Wellingborough, 8 S.W. from Thrapston, 10 S.E. from Kettering, 16 N.E. from Northampton, and 65 from London. The town is plain, and consists of a market-place, and one line of spacious street, nearly a mile in length. Its general appearance is healthy, cheerful, and respectable. It returned one member to Parliament previous to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832; and here were formerly three weekly markets, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, which have all fallen into disuse. The shaft of the ancient market cross, 16 feet in height, and composed of one entire stone, still remains opposite the town hall, which is a very plain stone building, erected in 1808, at a cost of £755. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before February 5th; March 7th; Thursday before August 5th; October 11th; and December 6th; and the feast is held on the first Sunday after the 15th of August, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, after whom the church takes its name. Boot and shoemaking is now the principal employment of the inhabitants. The town is on the line of the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, the station of which is about a mile distant, and the Irchester station on the Midland main line is about two miles distant. It is also a corporate town; the charter of incorporation is dated 14th March, second and third of Philip and Mary, 1554-5; but this was probably a new charter, for Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., tells us that "Ther is a mair at Hyam Ferrers." The corporation consists of a mayor, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, a recorder, and deputy-recorder, and the style of the corporation is the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Higham Ferrers. The aldermen are chosen out of the burgesses, and the mayor out of the aldermen. By a curious custom, the mayor and corporation walk in procession to church three times a year, when the bidding-prayer is used, and a special sermon is preached by the vicar, who is the mayor's chaplain. The property of the corporation consists of 53a. 3r. 27p., some houses, the interest of money, and tolls of fairs, and amounts to about £150 per annum. The mayor's salary is £30 per annum. The seal of the borough contains within a circle, circumscribed *Sigillum municipii, de Higham Ferrers*, a dexter hand *coupe* at the wrist, and a base of 9 human heads, 5 and 4. The following are the members of the corporate body of the present year (1873-4)—viz., George Shelton, Esq., mayor; W. Hirst Simpson, deputy-recorder; the aldermen are Thomas John Starling, John Sanderson, Thomas Randall, John Crew, George Edmund Lamb, Edward Brown Randall (one vacant); and the burgesses are John Sanders, Thomas Fisher, Christian Hawkes, John Sargent, William Marriott, William Wyman, Richard Flintham, William Brown, Abraham Groome, John Knighton,

John Lamb, Walter Spong, and William John Lamb. The town is lighted with gas by a company established in 1855, with a nominal capital of £1500 raised in £10 shares. The gas-holder, which is on the telescope principle, will contain 8000 cubic feet, the price charged to consumers is 6s. 8d. per 1000 feet, and there are 22 public lamps.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was formerly collegiate, and is one of the finest in itself, and richest in its monuments, even in a district remarkable for the splendour of its ecclesiastical buildings. It consists of a nave and choir, or chancel, and Lady chapel, north and south aisles, an additional north aisle, western tower, containing a fine peal of six bells and one mass bell, which are inscribed with curious mottoes, and spire, and south porch. The western front of the tower, which is 71 feet in height, is curious in its architecture; the beautiful hexagonal spire is 99 feet high, and replaced the former one which was blown down in 1631. The porch or doorway contains two openings; the mouldings surrounding it are charged with sculpture; also a niche, from which probably effigies of the "Virgin and Child" have been removed, and a curious figure, representing a man whose feet were hurt in the stocks, still remains; and over these are ten circular compartments, representing passages from the Old and New Testaments, in bas relief, which were originally painted. The aisles at the east end are divided from the chancel by carved screens; and on each side of the chancel are stalls, with carved subsealæ. Under an arch on the north side of the altar, is a slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of St Maur, rector, in the reign of Henry VI., and the church is remarkably rich in monumental brasses. Here is also a monument, consisting of a Latin decorated cross, to the memory of Thomas Chichele, and Agnes his wife, the parents of Archbishop Chichele, dated 1400. And over the chancel is a richly carved head of our Saviour crowned with thorns, on one side the head of the Blessed Virgin, and on the other that of the Beloved Disciple; the Misereres in the choir, of black oak, are of great antiquity and richly ornamented. The old tiles, which are very curious and remain in the chancel, are decorated with strange devices—the rose being very common, and probably much used as an insignia in the time of the feuds between the Houses of York and Lancaster. It is supposed that the tomb in the chancel was intended for some royal personage, probably John of Gaunt; it has on it the royal arms, the lions and the roses; the canopy over it is richly wrought, and until lately armour hung over it, which should be replaced; the devices on the canopy appear to consist of bees or some large insects; and on the tiles in the floor stags are not uncommon. The priest's door is curious, and the double piscina is worthy of inspection. There are two richly ornamented chapels of the Holy Rood and Jesus. The font appears to be Norman and of great antiquity, decorated with a rich cross and possibly a pomegranate, the little window over it is of Early English, and probably the oldest part of the church. The best view of the interior is from the north aisle at the north end of the belfry arch; its length, 119 feet from end to end, and its beautiful proportions, are at once seen from this spot. The mixture of ironstone with white stone in the arches has a pleasing and sobering effect on the eye and is generally admired. On the outside of the church, at the belfry staircase, a handsome statue was placed to the memory of Archbishop Chichele, who was a native of Higham Ferrers, representing him with mitre and crosier and uplifted hand in the act of giving the blessing; it was copied from a print in the possession of Mrs Allen, of this town, and on one of the choir seats is carved the head of the archbishop; on one of the *Misereres* there is the head with a crown, it is supposed, of Edward I. The figure with feet in the stocks in the porch, it has been suggested, may have been that of Richard I., a part of the crown being visible on the head of the figure. At the west end of the churchyard is a sepulchral cross, which was at some period a very elegantly sculptured pillar, but now considerably mutilated. The church was tastefully and thoroughly restored in 1864 at the expense of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, the parishioners, and several of the principal residents of the county,

at a cost of £6000. The magnificent belfry arch has been thrown out, the pillars of which are universally admired. The church was reseated throughout and each seat differently carved. The roofs are the same in height, but there is no chancel arch. There are two richly carved screens, one at the chancel entrance, the other at that of the Lady chapel. The east windows are of the Decorated style, and much require stained glass. The churchyard was considerably enlarged in 1870, when new iron gates were placed at the entrance by subscription, at a cost of £50. The living is a vicarage, with that of Chelveston, in the deanery to which the parish gives its name, rated in the king's books at £33, 4s. 4d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The patronage is vested in the trustees of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, and the Rev. Edward Templeman, B.A., is vicar. The tithes were commuted at the inclosure for land. *The Vicarage House or Priory*, adjoining the Bede House, was formerly the residence of the warden who, it is supposed, officiated for the bedesmen. There is much old oak throughout the building, and the rose, carved on one of its beams, is still preserved.

Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, founded here, under a licence from the Crown, in 1422, a college, for a warden, seven fellows, four clerks, or chaplains (one of whom was to teach grammar, and another chanting or singing), and six choristers; and he founded, or annexed to the foundation of the college, an hospital or *bedehouse*, for twelve poor men, and one woman to attend on the men; and he granted and settled certain lands and real estates in Higham Ferrers, Denford, and Stanwick, in the county of Northampton, and elsewhere, for the support of the college, and the maintenance of the members of the institution. On the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the possessions of the college, which were valued at £856, 2s. 7d. per annum, were surrendered to the Crown; and granted to Robert Dacres, Esq., in fee, subject to the proviso and condition that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should for ever find and maintain two chaplains, to be nominated by the king, his heirs and successors, to pray for his and their souls, and to perform divine offices in the church at Higham Ferrers, and have the care of souls of the parishioners of the said parish; and that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should also maintain a schoolmaster, well learned, who should instruct the boys and youths of Higham Ferrers in the art of grammar, such schoolmaster to be nominated by the king, and should also maintain thirteen poor men called bedesmen, to be nominated also by the king, to pray for his and their souls; and that the said Robert Dacres should yearly pay to one of the chaplains, for his salary, £10, and the other £8, and to the schoolmaster for his salary, £10, and to the superior chaplain, for the maintenance of the said thirteen bedesmen, £24, in order that they might have each of them a salary of 7d. a week, and five yards of frieze, at 8d. a yard, once a year, on the feast of St John Baptist, and that they should have eight cartloads of wood delivered to them, and also 10s. at Easter, for fuel-money, and 5s. a year for shaving-money, and 5s. a year to provide a lamp to burn in their dormitory; and that the said Robert Dacres should for ever keep or maintain the hospital or bedehouse in repair. In the charter of incorporation of the borough of Higham Ferrers, after reciting that after the dissolution of Higham College, Henry VIII. had reserved to himself the election and nomination of two curates, one schoolmaster, twelve poor people, and one woman; their Majesties granted to the mayor and aldermen power to elect and nominate the said curates, schoolmaster, and poor persons in the almshouse, as often as any of them should die, or for reasonable cause be removed.

About the year 1734, Thomas Dacres, Esq., the then proprietor of the estates which had belonged to the college, sold the same to the Earl of Malton, subject to the several charges mentioned; and the same now form part of the family estates of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The stipends of the two chaplains used to be paid to the vicar of Higham Ferrers, in augmentation of the vicarage. The master of the grammar-school is appointed by the corporation, and receives the stipend of £10 a year from the Fitzwilliam family, together

with a voluntary addition of £10, and the use of a house, and the children of the place and neighbourhood are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, the learned languages not being in requisition. The remains of the college, which are in a very ruinous condition, stand in the main street of the town, N.W. of the church. There is a curious sun-dial with the inscription "*Tenpus Fustur*," which no one can translate. When Bridges wrote it was occupied as an inn, called the Saracen's Head, but it is now used for domestic or agricultural purposes. The *Bedehouse*, with a chapel annexed, on the south side of the churchyard, was completely restored about the year 1854 by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, shortly before his death. It is now, by permission of the vicar, used for a Sunday school, and for lectures and entertainments for the working people. The bedesmen are accommodated with houses in the town; they dine together annually on St Thomas' Day, after attending Divine service in St Mary's Church. It is a handsome Perpendicular building, of an oblong form, with a high-pitched roof, capable of holding 300; and the chapel is a small graceful building, also restored by the corporation at the same time. The bedespeople are still appointed by the corporation, and they each receive the weekly stipend of 7d., with 10s. divided amongst them for shaving and lamp-money, and each of the men has a coat and the women a gown provided once in two years; the expense of the clothing being about £10. A supply of wood for fuel used to be given when the poor resided in the bedehouse. This has been discontinued since they ceased to dwell there, but they now receive instead a contribution in money. The bedesmen also receive the rents of some small gardens belonging to the bedehouse, which are collected and paid to them by the chamberlains of the corporation, amounting at present to £2, 2s. per annum. There is also an annual customary payment to the bedesmen of £2, 10s. made by the corporation.

The Wesleyan Methodists and *Baptists* have each a small chapel here. The latter occupies an out-building to one of the houses in the town, where it is said John Bunyan was in the habit of preaching; and afterwards, about 1716, when the Rev. Dr Gill first became a preacher, he officiated to a congregation in this chapel, from whence, in 1719, he was removed to London.

The School-house in the churchyard, near the west end of the church, is a beautiful Perpendicular structure of three bays, with a window of three lights in each, and one of five lights, at the east and west.

The School Board, of five members, was formed here in July 1870, and the School was erected in 1873, to accommodate 250, at a cost, including purchase of site, and master's house attached, of about £2500. It is a very good building of brick, and the present average attendance is 150. The science classes in connection with the science and art department of South Kensington are held here from October to May.

The Newsroom and Library in the Town Hall was established in 1856; the library contains about 200 volumes. There are about 40 members who pay 1s. 6d. each per quarter, besides several hon. members. The vicar is president, and Mr John Sanderson is secretary and treasurer.

Newman's Charity Almshouses.—Mr George Newman, an exciseman resident at Higham Ferrers, left about £5000, in 1855, for building and endowing six almshouses, for six old women, either widows or spinsters, inhabitants of the parish, which were erected by the Corporation in the principal street of the town; the occupants each receive £5, 4s. quarterly. (For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.)

Antiquities.—Roman baths having been discovered in the easterly part of the Castle ground, it is conjectured that the northerly portion may have been the site of a small Roman camp, particularly as it possesses so considerable a rampart and fosse. About a mile from Higham, on the western extremity of the lordship of Stanwick, is an extensive tumulus, about 120 yards in circumference. An antique alabaster lamp, somewhat similar to the lamps of the Romans, was discovered in the crypt below the chapel of the bedehouse, about 72 years since. Anterior to the foundation of the college or bedehouse, it

appears that an hospital dedicated to St James, existed here, as two presentations to the wardenship are recorded in the Lincoln registers. The site of this house is unknown.

Biography.—Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born of an obscure family in this town, in 1360. Tradition says that when a boy keeping his father's sheep near Higham, he was noticed by William of Wykeham, who was so pleased with the talent displayed in his answers that he took him under his patronage, and promoted him in his college. He afterwards held several church preferments, including the rectory of Brington, in this county, which he held from 1400 to 1408, the chancellorship of Sarum, the bishopric of St David's, to which he was consecrated at Sienna, in 1409, by the Pope's own hands, and finally the archbishopric of Canterbury, from 1414 to his death in 1443. Besides the college and bedehouse here, he built St John's and All Souls' Colleges, at Oxford; he spent a large sum in repairing the library at Canterbury, and he gave to the church many rich ornaments and valuable jewels, and built a great part of the tower called the Oxford tower, in the same church. Archbishop Chichele was one of the ablest men of the age in which he lived; a thorough politician, an eminent negociator, a great patron of learning and learned men, and was esteemed a fine speaker. In 1442 he petitioned the Pope for permission to resign his archbishopric, on the ground of extreme old age and infirmity, and a desire to devote the remainder of his days to the care of his own soul. The petition, which was couched in very beautiful and touching language, was not successful, although the king joined in the prayer. He died in the following year.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—John Groome, postmaster. Letters delivered at 7 A.M. and 11 A.M., and are despatched to London and all parts at 6.50 A.M. and 6.15 P.M.; to Peterborough, 9.40 A.M.; to London only, 11.57 noon; and to London, Bletchley, Brackley, Oxford, Cambridge, and Northampton, at 9.5 P.M.. On Sunday they arrive at 7 A.M., and are despatched at 6.5 P.M.

Allen Misses Margaret & Ellen
Archer Rev. John (Wesleyan)
Ashby Charles, tailor
Brown Mrs Jane, brickmaker
Brown Jph. brick & tile-maker.
Brown William, draper
Brown Wm. grocer & draper
Bunting Rev. Peter
Carter James, blacksmith
Chown Mrs Ann, miller
Cottrell Miss Phoebe, mistress
Infant school
Crew John, R.C.P. surgeon
Cunnington Charles, baker rtrr.
Dixon Rev. Alex. B.A. curate
Fisher Thomas, shopkeeper
Greene Mrs Charlotte
Groome Abraham, shoe mfr.
Groome John, shoe manufactur-
er, and at *Liverpool*
Groome John, postmaster
Hawks Christian, coal mercht.
Higgins John William, draper
Johnson Mrs Laura
Lamb Wm. John, baker & corn
merchant
Malim Mrs Mary
Marriott William, blacksmith
Measures Emanuel, baker
Noble Robert, tinplate worker
Pack Jas. hairdrr. & towncrier
Pack Samuel, baker
Pack Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper
Parker & Co. curriers, shoe
manufra. & army contractors

Parker John, wheelwright, &c.
Parker Wm. foreman currier
Patenall Abm. Thos. hairdrrer.
Patenall Mrs Jane, shoemaker
Randall Thomas (Parker & Co.)
Rooksby Henry, clicker
Robinson Wm. schoolmaster
Sanders Hy. shoe manufactr.
Sanders Thos. currier, leather
seller, and maltster
Sanderson Alfred, grocer and
tea-dealer, and *Wellinboro*
Sanderson John, schoolmaster
Sargent John, carriage builder
Seamark David, shopkeeper
Shelton Edwin, butcher
Shelton Geo. shoe manufactr.
Shelton George, junr. manager
Shelton John, grocer
Simpson William Hirst, B.A.
solicitor
Smith Alfred, butcher
Smith George, carpenter
Smith John, cooper and grocer
Spencer Samuel, saddler
Starling Thos. John, M.D. sur.
Templeman Rev. Edwd. B.A.
vicar
Thomson Charles, clicker
Thompson James, land agent
Thomson David, M.D. surgeon,
and *Irthlingborough*
Ward Thomas, grocer
West William, beer retailer
Wingill John, shopkeeper

Wright Mrs Elizabeth, stationer
Wyman George, butcher

Farmers and Graziers.

Burgees Mrs Ann
Chambers Thos. *Manor House*
Flawn William
Flintham Richard
Knighton John
Lamb George Edmund
Lamb John
Randall Edward Brown
Shelton George
Slater George, *Higham Lodge*
Spong Walter
Wyman William

Fire and Life Offices.

Atlas (life), W. H. Simpson,
B.A.
Norwich (fire), W. H. Simpson,
B.A.

Inns and Taverns.

Anchor, James West, Wharf
Chequers, Charles Cox
Green Dragon (commercial),
John Knighton
Griffin, Wm. Miller (& builder)
Swan, George Skilaby
Queen's Head, John Lamb
(and coal dealer, &c.)
White Horse, James Sargent
(and plumber, &c.)

Public Officers.

Clerk to the Magistrates, Steward of the Burgh of Higham Ferrers, Solicitor and Treasurer to Higham Ferrers Association for Prosecution of Felons, W. H. Simpson, B.A.

Town Crier, James Pack

Public Establishments.

Gas Works, W. H. Simpson, B.A., sec.; James Slingsby, manager

Inland Revenue Office, White Horse Inn, John Glasier, officer, h. Irthlingborough Stamp Office, John William Higgins, sub-distributor

Carriers.—William Felce and Alexander Patenall, to Wellingborough, all days except *Thursday*.

HIGHAM PARK PARISH.

This formerly extra-parochial district, but now independent parish, is within the liberty of Rushden, from which it is distant about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. It contains one farm-house, now in the occupation of Mr Ralph Dearlove, and 660 acres of the rateable value of £700, and of the gross estimated rental of £820. The tithes, which are impropriated, were commuted, in 1839, for a rentcharge of £120. The park (now disparked) was originally formed in the reign of Henry II.

IRCHESTER PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Rushden, on the north by the river Nene, which divides it from Wellingborough, and on the west and south by Wollaston. It includes the hamlet of Knuston, and contains 2679 acres. The population in 1801 was 523; in 1831, 797; in 1841, 907; in 1851, 960; in 1861, 1168; and in 1871, 1398 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £8926, and the gross estimated rental £10,354. The Midland line of railway from the north to London passes through the parish, and has a station half a mile from the village. The Peterborough branch of the L. & N.-W. Railway also intersects the parish, and the Wellingborough station of that line is at the north-west boundary, on the bank of the river Nene, about two miles from Irchester. The land here is very fertile, and mostly arable; the soil is principally a red loam or marl, on a substratum of limestone, and the principal proprietors are Lord Overstone and R. W. Arkwright, Esq. Ironstone is plentiful in the parish, and it is now (1874) extensively worked on the estates of R. W. Arkwright, Esq., and Lord Overstone, by Messrs Butlin, Bevan, & Co., of Wellingborough. In the reign of Edward III., the parishes of Richendon (Rushden), Irthlingborough, and Irchester, built the present bridge at Ditchford by united contributions.

Manor.—At the general survey, William Peverel held 1 hide and 3 virgates of the soke of Higham, in Irecestre. These lands passed afterwards, as a member of Higham, to the family of Ferrers. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the Earl of Lancaster and Margery Kriell were lords of Irchester. It subsequently passed through the family of Pabenharn, and in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. it was possessed by the Cheynes. The manor of Irchester, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, is now in the hands of the Crown.

The Village of Irchester, which is rather long, is seated on rising ground, about 3 miles S.E. of Wellingborough, and the same distance south of Higham Ferrers. Agriculture and shoemaking are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants.

The Church, dedicated to St Catherine, is in the Perpendicular style of architecture; it stands on a gentle eminence, and consists of a nave with clerestory, side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower and spire. There is a peal of five bells in the tower; and the steeple, which is very handsome, forms a conspicuous object among the noble group of spires of which it is a member. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty arch; and an arch similar in design, but not so lofty, opens from the chancel into the north aisle. The chancel floor appears to have been raised, as the sedilia and piscina are nearly

on a level with the floor; and in the south wall were three arched windows and a door now blocked up. The chancel window, of five lights, is Perpendicular in style, and the pulpit, of carved oak, is of exquisite workmanship, and in good preservation. A few of the old oak seats still remain; they are beautifully carved, and in very fair condition. The font, which is very ancient, stands at the west end of the south aisle; it is octagonal, and on the sides are curiously sculptured figures. The organ stands on a small gallery at the west end, purchased in 1860 at a cost of about £140. In the chancel are monuments to members of the Jenyson family, formerly owners of Knuston Hall; there are also tablets to the memory of Sir Peter Payne, Bart., and his wife and son. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Wollaston, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, and worth conjointly £500 a year. Rev. Joseph Monk is patron, and the Rev. Jacob Tomlin, B.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769. *The Vicarage House*, an ancient plain building, stands in the village. The register dates from 1622.

The Old Wesleyan Chapel has been superseded by a very neat building, which was opened at Easter 1870, at a cost of £800. The site was given by W. W. Asplin, Esq. It will accommodate about 400 persons.

National School, with master's house attached, was built in 1848 at a cost of about £450; and in 1873 it was enlarged, at a further cost of £400, to accommodate 188. The present average attendance is 120.

Early in the present year (1874) the men, when digging where the ironstone is now being worked, near Chester House, in the vicinity of the old Roman station, came upon what was undoubtedly a Roman burial-ground, and turned up some hundreds of skulls, some of them very perfect, and in not a few of them the teeth were in a very fine state of preservation. A coffin made of lead, but having a considerable per-centage of silver, was also met with close to the surface, the head being placed towards the east. There were also some golden cups discovered a short time since in the same locality.

CHESTER, so named from the adjoining Roman encampment or *Castro*, consists of one house and farm, which is a manor in itself, and the only one in this hundred that is not part of the duchy of Lancaster.

Chester House, an ancient building, formerly the seat of the Ekins family, and now the property of G. F. Whidbourne, Esq., is in the occupation of the vicar, the Rev. Jacob Tomlin, and stands about one mile N.W. of Irchester. Here are the remains of an encampment or fortification, called the Burrow. It was in form a parallelogram, containing about 18 acres, situated upon a declivity, the longest diameter being parallel with the course of the river. Mr Morton thinks it was a Roman summer station, the winter one being probably at Irchester; and this conjecture is borne out by the fact that among the ruins have been found two stone pillars resembling sepulchral altars, and fragments of Roman pavement and bricks have been thrown up by the plough. Coins of Faustina, Adrianus, Gratianus, Antonius, and Constantinus, have been found here; and in an orchard, an urn, containing 45 brass coins, with a ring and chain attached to it, have been also discovered.

KNUSTON is a hamlet, picturesquely disposed, about one mile N.E. of the village, and the same distance from Rushden.

Knuston Hall, the seat of Quintus Vivian, Esq., is a large square mansion of some beauty, standing on an elevated spot in the centre of a well-wooded park, overlooking a vast area of country. A new wing was added in 1865. Various improvements have also been made in the park. A fine stream of water, recently improved and enlarged, crosses the park, over which a bridge is thrown, and the stream in passing under forms a waterfall.

The Charities are the feoffees' estates, yielding an annual rent of £114, which, after keeping the premises in repair, is expended on the poor, and the reparation of two bridges; and an annuity of £5, 4s. to provide for twelve poor people who should attend divine service in the parish church regularly. Mr Samuel Sharwood, whose father was born in this parish, gave, in 1858, the sum

of £182, with directions to the minister and churchwardens to apply the interest as follows—viz., £2 annually to the support of the National School; and to distribute the remainder at Christmas, in sums of five or ten shillings each, to the most deserving of the industrious poor.

Post-Office.—Daniel Ward, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive *via* Wellingborough at 7.50 A.M., and are despatched at 5.15 P.M.

Arkwright Robt. Wigram, Esq.
J.P. *Knuston Hall*
Barnes Mr John
Bayes Joseph, stonemason
Blythe Jno. farm-bailiff, *Chester Farm*
Cooper Thomas, carpenter and vict. *Carpenter's Arms*
Co-op. Stores, W. Darnell, mng'r.
Dickins John, miller, *Ditchford*
Ellis & Everard, coal merts.
Facer Wm. Francis, blacksmith
Flanders Fred. baker
Gray Alfred, mast. of Nat. Schl.
Hodges Richard, shoe agent
Joyce Owen, vict. *Red Lion*
Joyce Wm. thresh. mach. owner
Kemshed Jonas, j. shoemaker
Lilley Charles, shoemaker and china dealer, &c.

Nichols John (Parsons & N.)
and railway contractor
Parsons & Nichols, coal and salt merchants
Parsons Miss Emily, milliner
Parsons John, baker
Parsons Stephen, lace manufacturer, draper, and grocer
Parsons Thomas (P. & Nichols), and baker, grocer, & butcher
Potter Mrs. teacher of Inf't. Schl.
Saxby Henry, tailor
Saxby John Henry, tailor and draper, and assist. overseer
Sharp —, ironstone contractor
Sheldon Wm. coal & salt mert.
Smith Rev. John, B.A. curate and chaplain to Wellingbro' Union, *Vicarage*

Spencer Thomas, baker, grocer and beer retailer
Tomlin Rev. Jacob, B.A. vicar of Irchester and Wollaston, *Chester House*
Ward William, parish clerk
West James, carpenter
Willis William, station-master
Woodward Jno. Wm. plumber, &c.

Farmers and Graziers.

Attenborough William, *Lodge*
Blott William, *Chester Farm*
Cooke William Lucy
Cooper Joseph, *Grange*
Mather John, *Knuston Lodge*
Parsons Thomas
Spencer Charles
Turnell Thomas Battams

Carriers.—George Gaddard and John Manning, to Wellingborough *daily*.

NEWTON BROMSHOLD PARISH.

Newton Bromshold, or Bromswold, is bounded on the east and north by Bedfordshire, on the west by Rushden, and on the south by Higham Park. It contains 800 acres, of the rateable value of £913, and the gross estimated rental is £1075. The population in 1801 was 101; in 1831, 122; in 1841, 161; in 1851, 178; in 1861, 163; and in 1871, 157 souls. The soil is a strong cold clay, and F. W. Sartoris, Esq., H. C. Wise, Esq., M.P., and the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, are the principal landowners.

Manor.—The Bishop of Constance held 2½ hides of land here at the general survey. In the reign of Henry II., they were in the possession of the family of Bidun; and in the reign of Henry III., the family of Newton held ¼ a knight's fee here. In the twelfth of Henry VII. (1496), John Druell, or Drewell, died seized of this manor, and it descended to his posterity. It is now in the possession of the Crown as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster.

The Village, which is very small, is on the edge of the county, 3½ miles S.E. from Higham Ferrers.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is a small edifice in the Decorated style, consisting of a nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel, and a tower containing three bells and a spire. In the south wall of the chancel are five sedilia and one piscina, and in the north wall, under a pointed arch, is what is supposed to be an Easter sepulchre, or probably a founder's tomb; on the floor of the chancel are two brasses having effigies of priests in their vestments. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £8, 3s. 4d., and now worth £225 per annum. All Souls' College, Oxford, possesses the patronage, and the Rev. Wm. Taylor, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1800.

The National School (of brick), was built by subscription in 1867, at a cost of about £100.

Post-Office.—Wall-Box. Letters arrive from Higham Ferrers at about 9 A.M., and the box is cleared at 4 P.M.

Smart Henry, vict. *Swan*
Taylor Rev. William, M.A.
rector

Farmers.
Browning John
Dickens Daniel
Lynes John, *Newton Lodge*

Rootham William
Sykes Ebenezer
Wyman John, *Rectory Farm*

RAUNDS PARISH.

Raunds is bounded on the east by Hargrave and Keston in Huntingdonshire, on the north by Denford-Wold, on the west by Ringstead and the river Nene, and on the south by Stanwick. It contains 4254 acres; its population in 1801 was 800; in 1831, 1370; in 1841, 1653; in 1851, 1873; in 1861, 2337; and in 1871, 2580 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £7738, and the gross estimated rental £9232. The soil is principally a strong clay, on a substratum of limestone. Ironstone has also been discovered here, but not yet worked. The lordship possesses some excellent springs, one of which is petrifying, and the principal proprietors are Messrs Thomas Nichols, John K. Nichols, John Pentelow, Samuel Brown, Sir James Hay Langham, and a few resident yeomen. This lordship is famous for its quarries of ragstone. "The stone raised here," writes Bridges, "from the beauty of its grain, and firmness of its texture, is usually called Raundes marble. It is generally set with a great variety of shells; and seemeth to be that kind of marble which the Italians have named nephiri. In many of the best seats of the county are chimney-pieces and window-slabs of this stone." The parish is intersected by the Kettering and Huntingdon branch of the Midland Railway, which has a station here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village.

Manor.—At the Norman survey, the Bishop of Constance had 6 hides and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, which, with a mill of the yearly value of 34s. 8d., 100 eels, and 20a. of meadow, were valued at £5. William Peverel held $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides here at the same time, of the soke of Higham, which were rated at £18. In the reign of Henry II., Robert Fitz-Roger held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, and Gilbert Fitz-Richard, 4 small virgates here. These were the lands which formerly belonged to the Bishop of Constance; and the lands which William Peverel held appear to be contained in the 33 hides which were certified to be in the hundred of the demesnes of Peverel, and which passed with Higham to the Ferrers family. In the ninth of Edward II. (1315), the king and the Earl of Lancaster were lords of Raunds. We subsequently find a third manor in Raunds, and the whole of them passed through several intermediate hands to the present possessors, Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., and the Crown; the former possessing 2 manors, called Furnell's and Gage's manors, one of which (Gage's) was purchased by Sir John Langham, Bart., in the twelfth of Charles II. (1660), and the other by Sir W. Langham, for £4600, in 1675. The third manor is now in the possession of the Crown.

The Village of Raunds, which is large and scattered, is distant 6 miles west from Thrapston, and is a place of considerable importance for the manufacture of shoes. The *Gas Works* were established in 1866 by a company of shareholders, whose present nominal capital is £3600, raised in £10 shares. The gas-holder will contain 9000 cubic feet, and the village is lighted with 45 public lamps. The price charged to consumers is 6s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet, and the annual consumption is 1,012,950, and that of Stanwick is 340,000 cubic feet.

The Hall, which is a very handsome mansion, the residence of John K. Nichols, Esq., was erected in 1871.

The Church, dedicated to St Peter, is a large handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, chancel, south chantry, west tower, and spire, and south porch. The tower belongs to the first half of the reign of Henry III., and the walls of the chancel, with the fine east window, are of the same period. The nave and aisles were rebuilt in the time of Edward III., and shortly afterwards the side walls of the chancel were raised, and the clerestory introduced with a new roof in imitation of that of the nave. Many windows were inserted in the later period of the Perpendicular style. The spire was rebuilt, it having been struck with lightning on the 31st of July 1826, when about 30 feet were thrown down, and much damage done to the church, the repairs of which cost £1731, 15s. 3d.; in the rebuilding of the spire the original pattern was faithfully copied. This tower and spire, which are 180 feet high, are celebrated as amongst the finest even in this district of spires, which contains some of the best in England. The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, is Early English, plain,

circular. The cover is made out of an old one, having a finial formed of four heads united. There are five piscina—three in the chancel, one in the chantry, and one in the north aisle. One of those in the chancel is placed in the east end wall, as is also that in the chantry; and the single sedilia, which has a trefoil arch, and a pediment over it, seems to have been part of the original design, though it has been restored. Near the south-east corner of the chancel is a flat grove stone or coffin-lid of the thirteenth century, ornamented with a rich floriated cross—very likely to be the tombstone of the founder, removed from the chancel, and now fast decaying from exposure to the weather. A lid of a tomb, with an Early English floriated cross, turned downwards, was discovered in 1874, and is now placed in the churchyard, west of the south porch. On the southern side of the churchyard are the steps and shaft of an ancient stone sepulchral cross of the late Decorated style. It has a band of quatrefoil panels round the base, and the emblems of the evangelists on the four sides of the shaft; that of St Matthew is unusual, being a bird with a human face instead of an angel. At the west end of the nave a circular stone face for a clock has just been discovered, having 24 discs in its circumference. This is supported by an arc of masonry inside the western arch, and being cleared, some very good frescoes were also discovered.

The church is rich in tombs and brasses. Fourteen of the latter were discovered some years ago under the south chantry floor; two of them have effigies, supposed to be of the Talbot family—one of the brasses having the inscription, "Of your charity pray for the souls of John Talbot and Margaret his wife, which John deceased the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1470. On whose souls Jesus have mercy." In the chancel is a brass plate bearing the inscription, "Hic Jacet Gulielmus Holmes Sacre Theologiæ Baccalarie Quondâ Vicaris hujus Ecclesiæ qui obit 9th January 1653." There are also monuments to members of the Gage family. The communion table is of oak, massive, and beautifully carved, and having round the sides the following inscription, "The gift of Gilbert Negouse, who died on 2d August 1630. The church is now (1873-4), under restoration from plans by Sir G. G. Scott, at a cost of about £4000, exclusive of the chancel, the restoration of which rests with the lay impropiator, Thomas Nichols, Esq. of the Grange. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £11, 9s. 7d., and now worth about £300 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Rev. Charles Porter, M.A., is the vicar. The tithes were commuted for land in 1797. The register dates from 1581. *The Vicarage House* stands near the church; and near it also stood a fine barn of the thirteenth century, with a very high-pitched roof, which was taken down some sixteen years ago.

The Baptist Chapel was built in 1837, at a cost of about £500, and will seat about 400. Rev. Joseph Pearce is the minister.

The Wesleyan Chapel, erected in 1812, was rebuilt in 1874, at a cost of nearly £3000. It is a very good substantial stone structure, capable of seating 800, with lecture-room underneath to hold about 300.

The Primitive Methodists have also a chapel here, built in 1870, at a cost of £212, and will seat 150 persons.

The National School (mixed) was built in 1860, at a cost of £1400, including the purchase of site, and the master's residence. The funds were raised by subscription, and a Government grant of £372. An Infant School was built in 1870. The average number in attendance is 250. The Wesleyans have also a good school, built in 1861, at a cost of £1300, towards which the Government granted £420. An Infant School was added in 1871, at a further cost of £300. The average attendance is 220. The Science Classes in connection with the science and art department are held in the school from November to May, and are attended by an average of forty students. Here is a *Temperance Hall*, built in 1859 at a cost of nearly £400. The large room has accommodation for about 300.

Amongst the benefit and friendly societies here are the Oddfellows', Foresters', and the Tradesmen's.

The Charities of this parish consist of 51 acres of land, which lets for £85 per annum, which sum is divided for the repairs of the church, the support of the national school, and for those of the poor who are not in receipt of parochial relief. There are also about 2 roods of land in Ringstead parish, let in allotments for about £1 per annum each, and which is divided between the church and the poor; and in 1720, Robert Nichols left six houses to the poor of this parish, the present rent of which is £16, 5s. per annum.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Andrew Walker, postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., and are despatched at 10.5 A.M. and 3.55 P.M., on week days only.

Abbott William, ropemaker
Allen Wm. agri. machine-maker
Asbery William, cabinet-maker and upholsterer
Bass Robert, shoemaker
Bass Thomas, watch and clock-maker and timber dealer
Beeby John, baker
Bell Mr Henry
Blott Abraham, butcher
Brown James, maltster
Burgess John & Son (Thomas), tailors and drapers
Chambers Misses Char. and Ann
Chester John, cowkeeper
Chester William, cowkeeper
Clark Ebenezer, draper
Clark Thomas, shoe-agent
Clark Wm. boot & shoemaker
Cobley John, coal mer. & beerho.
Coggins Silas, beerhouse
Coles James, meat, &c. dealer
Cooke Robert, butcher
Ekins Mr George
Ekins Robert, cattle-dealer
Ekins Thomas, butcher
Ekins William, cattle-dealer
Eldred Robt. iron ore contractor
Finding Clark, photographer
Finding Wilson, baker
Fisher Amos, watch & clockmr.
Foskett Thos. mangr. gasworks
Gambriel Geo. mangr. brickwork
Goodman John, plumber, &c.
Griffin Rev. Geo. (Prim. Meth.)
Husseldine Robert, butcher
Howell John, clerk
Kitcher William Henry Rogers, vet. surgeon
Knight Robt. regr. births, deaths, marriages, & relieving officer
Knighton Mrs Ann
Leach Rev. Wm. Attfield (Wes.)
Lee Geo. master Wesleyan Sch.
Lord James, saddler
Love Wm. & Son, brick and tile manufacturers, h. *Stoneley*.

Lovell Thomas Rippin, builder
M'Donald Miss Margaret, mistress of Wesleyan Infant Sch.
Meakins Alfd. boot & shoemkr.
Mills Edward, herbalist
Moore Silas, buildr. & wheelwrt.
Nichols William & Son, shoe manufacturers, and *London*
Nichols John Knighton (W. & Son), h. *The Hall*
Nichols Mrs Sarah
Nunley Jph. coal & lime dlr. & carting agent to the Midland Rwy. Co. and beerhouse
Nunley Owen, beerhouse
Partridge Joseph, blacksmith
Pearce Rev. Joseph (Baptist)
Pentelow Job, corn miller
Porter Rev. Chas. M.A. vicar
Porter Rev. Wm. Carmichael, M.A. curate
Pulpher Jethro, ropemaker
Rains George, baker
Shaw Thomas, basket-maker
Shelmerdine Jesse, master of National School
Smith Wm. & Son (Enos) bldrs.
Smith John King, & Owen, shoe-upper manufacturers
Streather Edward, builder
Streather William, stone and marble mason
Whitney Eugene Joseph, secretary and collector, Gasworks
Walker Andrew, saddler, news-agent, &c. P.O.
Wingell Mrs Mary
Wingell William, tailor and draper, and beerhouse
Woodruff Mr John
Woodruff Robert, baker
Woolston Mr Stephen
Yorke William, blacksmith

Farmers and Graziers.

(Marked * are Yeomen.)

*Arnsby Lot, *Langham Cottage*

*Blott James
*Blott Jonathan
*Brawn John
*Brawn John & Hy. (and bakers)
*Brown Samuel
Bugby Thos. (and cattle dealer)
Colson Ekin
*Colson Thomas (and baker)
Elderkin Benj. *Vicarage Farm*
*Green John
*Nichols Thomas, *The Grange*
*Pentelow John, *Manor House*
*Rotton Rich. *Napleton Lodge*: house, *London*
Woolston Thos. h. *Doddington*

Grocers, etc.

Allen Owen
Bass George (and draper and china, &c. dealer)
Berry Mrs Mary Ann
Chapman John
Finding Mrs Elizabeth
Finding Sam. (and draper, &c.)
Gostick Jas. (and parish clerk)
Knighton Thomas Nichols
Knighton Wm. (& pork butcher)
Marlin Mrs Ann
Nichols W. & Son (and drapers and butchers)
Sanders Mrs Caroline
Smith Joseph Woodruff (and coal-dealer)
Stock Geo. (and tailor & draper)

Inns, etc.

Cock, Alfred Smith
Forester's Arms, William Bell (and butcher)
George, Samuel Lovell
Globe, William Knighton
Golden Fleece, Rich. Hopkins
Railway, Joseph Nunley
Red Lion, John Young (and coal merchant)
Robin Hood, Mrs Ann Marlin

Carrier.—Joseph Nunley, to Wellingborough, *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*; to Thrapston on *Tuesday*; and Oundle on *Thursday*.

RINGSTEAD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Denford on the N.E., the river Nene on the W., and Raunds on the S.E. It contains 1929 acres, of the rateable value of £4494, and the gross estimated rental is £5290. The population in 1801 was 454; in 1831, 620; in 1841, 640; in 1851, 640; in 1861, 831; and in 1871, 875 souls. The soil varies from a strong clay to a red clayey earth. The

executors of Thomas Burton, Esq., are lords of the manor, and George Capron, Esq., and Mrs Stopford Sackville, are the principal landowners. "Here," writes Bridges, "are good pits of red and white building stone, of which the red will best endure the weather. The pits are scarce three feet asunder." Ironstone is found here in abundance, and worked by Messrs Butlin, Bevan, & Co., of Wellingborough, since 1871. The workings extend about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length up to the parish of Raunds. About 70 hands are employed, who turn out an average of 1000 tons weekly, yielding from 35 to 40 per cent. of iron.

Manor.—Ringstead not being mentioned in the Domesday survey, appears to have been comprehended in the manor of Raunds, as a member of Higham. In the reign of Edward III. a portion of it was in the hands of the family of Broune, and so it continued for several generations; and in the reign of James I. Henry Lord Mordaunt died seized of a manor here. The Tresham family possessed considerable property here, which in the reign of Henry VIII. passed to the Pyckerings. When Bridges wrote, more than a century since, Mrs Creed, of Barnwell, was lady of the manor.

The Village of Ringstead, which is large and irregularly built, is seated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by W. of Thrapston. The inhabitants are principally occupied in shoemaking and agriculture. The Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through, and has a station about a mile from the village.

The Church, dedicated to St Mary, consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, chantry, north and south porches—the latter being beautifully arched—vestry, tower, and spire containing six bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1863 at a cost of about £2000; the Incorporated Society for the Building, &c., of Churches contributed £80 towards the reseating. The sittings, which are open, are of varnished deal, and the roof is also open and of the same material. The flooring of the body is of plain tile, and that of the chancel of the mosaic pattern. On the north side is the clerestory, extending the length of the chantry. The east window of five lights, of handsome design, is in the Early Decorated style. The chancel stalls are of the same design as the old ones. At the west end are several mural tablets, but possessing no particular historic interest. The spire is a very pretty object from the opposite side of the river, forming one of a series, embracing Thrapston, Denford, Raunds, Stanwick, and Higham Ferrers, all visible at the same time. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Denford, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, patronage of Miss Leggat, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Sandford. The tithes, great and small, have been commuted for land.

Here is a *Baptist Chapel*, a stone building, erected in 1848, on the site of an old one, built in 1720, at a cost of £300, and will seat about 300. Here is a mural tablet erected by the congregation to the memory of the Rev. Leonard Joseph Abington, twelve years pastor of the mission. Rev. William Kitchen is the present minister. *The Wesleyan Chapel*, of brick with stone dressings, was built in 1857 at a cost of £416, and will seat 250.

The National School, with master's house attached, was erected in 1867, at a cost of £860, and is now (1874) being enlarged at a further cost of £160. It is a handsome building, capable of accommodating 200 pupils, and is attended by an average of 100.

The Temperance Hall, a brick building, was erected in 1861 by subscription, at a cost of about £200. It will accommodate 200.

The Charities of Ringstead are the charity estate, consisting of 27 acres of land, which lets for £51, and a lime-kiln, which lets for £7, 12s., making a total of £58, 12s., two-thirds of which go to the support of the school, and the remainder to the aged poor.

COTTONS. There were formerly three several enclosed innships, or demolished hamlets, in the liberties of Raunds and Ringstead. In Raunds was West Cotton, and a part of Mallows Cotton, and in Ringstead is Cotton House, or Mill Cotton, and the other part of Mallows Cotton. At Mill Cotton are some

remains of an entrenchment, consisting of a high bank of earth, enclosed within a deep ditch. From an urn which was found within the ditch, and which contained ashes, it is supposed to have been a Roman work. Several Roman coins have been found in the fields above Mill Cotton; and at Mallows Cotton is a knot of small closes on the bank of the river, where are vestiges of a town, as appears from fragments and foundations which have been discovered. The family of Chamberleyn formerly possessed the manor of Cotes, and from them it passed to the Pickeringes. There was a chapel at Cotton, in which the minister of Shelton, in Bedfordshire, officiated once a month.

Biography.—Leonard Joseph Abington, 12 years pastor of the Baptist chapel of the parish, who was born in London on the 11th June 1763, and died in 1842 in the 79th year of his age. He was of an ancient family, and was a classical scholar of fair repute, and the author of the works entitled "Letters from the Dead to the Living," "Consummation," a poem, "The Living Temple," "The Rebellion of Korah," a sacred drama, &c.

Post-Office.—William Bradshaw, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Thrapston 7.15 A.M. and 2 P.M., and are despatched 4.35 P.M. on week days only.

Abbot Miss Elizth. milliner
Abbot Joseph, shopkeeper
Abington Herbert Joseph, chemist and druggist
Abington Mr Samuel John
Austin Thomas, butcher, baker and grocer
Balderson Joseph, p. constable
Bannister John, master Nat. Sch.
Barritt John, shoe agent and china and marine store dlr.
Bradshaw Fredk. blacksmith
Bradshaw Wm. shopkeeper, parish clerk, post-office
Bull Andrew, baker
Bull Mrs Eliza, shopkeeper
Bull Wm. tailor, shopkeeper
Bull Wm. Saml, tinner & shopkr.
Childs John, baker
Clark Elijah, wheelwright
Dearlove Mr Jph. *Ringstead Ho.*

Dicks Hy. marine store dealer
Ding Wm. Exton, gro. & drpr.
Eldred George, fireman
Figgis Mrs Maria, vict. *New Inn*
Green Noah, tax collector
Green Mr Thomas
Kitchen Rev. Wm. (Baptist)
Knight Thos. Grant, butcher
Leveratt Wm. station-master
Mason Amos, vict. *Swan*
Mayes John, coal-dealer
Mercer Mr Thomas
Mundin James, poulterer
Peacock Richard, shopkeeper
Roberts Alfred, shopkeeper
Robinson Chas. shoe agent
Robinson Elijah, carrier & beerh.
Sharman Mrs Hannah
Sivers Fred. carpenter & shopkr.
Smith George, shoe agent and assistant overseer

Warner George, shoe agent
Warren Wm. parish constable
Weekly Mrs Elizabeth
Weekly John, cottager
Weekly Mrs Sarah, shopkeeper
Weekly Wm. marine str. dlr.
Whitwell John, vict. *Aze and Compass*

Farmers and Graziers.

Agutter John
Ball John (and butcher)
Beeby David
Beeby William
Brawn James Wright
Childs Robert (and shoe agent)
Dearlove Jno. *Ringstead Ct.*
Dearlove Wm. Ralph, *Ringstead House*
Knight Robert
Peach Tha. (yeoman), *Hill Ho.*

Carriers.—Elijah Robinson and Samuel Wilson, to Kettering, *Friday*; Thrapston, *Tuesday*; to Wellingborough, *Wednesday*; and the latter to Oundle on *Thursday*.

RUSHDEN PARISH

Is bounded on the south and west by Bedfordshire, on the north by Higham Ferrers and the river Nene, and on the east by Newton. It contains 3570 acres; its population in 1801 was 818; in 1831, 1245; in 1841, 1311; in 1851, 1460; in 1861, 1748; and in 1871, 2122 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6900, and the gross estimated rental is £8000. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light sandy land, and Fred. U. Sartoris, Esq., is the principal proprietor. Messrs Nicholas Fisher, Thomas Sanders, Michael Mason, George Denton, Joseph Hill, and Alfred Manning, are also considerable owners. The lordship is well watered with excellent springs.

Manor.—At the time of the Domesday survey, Risdene, which contained 6 hides, was a member of Higham manor, and in the ninth of Edward II. (1315), Richard Faber held the manor of Rushden of the Earl of Lancaster. With the Lancaster family it came to the Crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, in the person of Henry IV. In the reign of Henry VIII. the tenants and inhabitants of Rushden and Higham obtained of Sir Thomas Cheyne the right of fishing in those lordships. George H. Burnham, Esq., is steward for the several manors of Rushden, Raunds, and Irchester, and holds courts baron annually in each place.

The Village of Rushden, which is large, straggling, and irregularly built, but

rather handsome, stands on elevated ground, 1 mile south of Higham Ferrers. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in boot and shoemaking. It is lighted with gas by a company formed in 1864, with a nominal capital of £1600. The number of public lamps is 45, and the present price of gas is 6s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was formerly collegiate, and consists of a nave and side-aisles, transepts, choir or chancel, north, south, and west porches—the latter is rather shallow and has a pointed arch supported by ribs rising from corbels—an octangular turret at the north angle of the east end, and a beautifully proportioned tower in the Perpendicular style, containing a peal of six bells, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, with pierced crockets up the several angles,—up which adventurous youths of the parish have been known to climb. The whole is 192 feet in height. The boldness, loftiness, and perfect elegance of this magnificent steeple, surpasses that of Higham, in the greater elegance of its taper spire, which is 96 feet high. Over the windows of the upper division of the tower is a moulding composed of a double series of trefoiled blank arches possessed of excellent Perpendicular character; above which is a battlement ornamented with pierced quatrefoils presenting a light and rich appearance. The general aspect of the interior is very striking; there are evidences of there having been originally five altars in the church; the sedilia and piscina of the high altar are of singular beauty, and the reredos in the north chantry remains in good preservation, though partly hidden by a monument. The wide and lofty chancel-arch is very effective; but the most singular feature in the church, and one which immediately strikes the eye upon entering, is a stone arch richly pierced with tracery, which acts as a double buttress between the nave walls. Only two other examples of similar arches have been observed, at Finedon in this neighbourhood, and at Wells Cathedral. The Rood screen is in good condition, and there are four other screens in the church—that to the north chancel aisle having a very rich cornice. The whole fabric exhibits a mixture of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles; the north transept, which is the earliest part remaining, dates from about 1270; the church not having assumed its present form till about the beginning of the sixteenth century. There are some very interesting remains of stained glass, especially four figures of apostles in the north aisle. Amongst the monuments there are two to the Pemberton family, who resided in this parish for several generations. The church is now (1874) undergoing a thorough restoration at an estimated cost of £4500, from plans by Gordon Hills, Esq. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £12, 16s. 3d., and now worth about £400 per annum. The Rev. John T. Barker, M.A., is the rector and patron of the living. The old *Rectory House* was sold in 1869, and a commodious one was built by the present rector, a little to the north of the church in the years 1870-71. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778.

The Baptist Chapel dates from 1796, and has accommodation for about 600 persons; the Sunday-school adjoining was built in 1860 at a cost of about £250. The Rev. Jonathan Whittemore, who started the *Christian World* and other publications, was minister of this chapel from 1832 to 1852. He died in 1860. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1873 at a cost of £1000, including the purchase of the site. It is a neat building of white brick, with stone dressings, capable of seating about 350.

Rushden Hall, the seat of F. U. Sartoris, Esq., is situated near the village, on an elevation, surrounded by fine plantations, gardens, and pleasure grounds. The house is quadrangular, and principally consists of a retreating centre, and two projecting wings. On the south side is a square embattled tower, presenting much the appearance of a castellated edifice. This mansion once possessed one of the finest old halls in the county, but it has of late years been incorporated with other apartments, and thus entirely swept away. Norden tells us that "there was in Rushden an ancient house of the Dukes of Lancaster." This

house is supposed to have been built by the renowned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and upon its site the present mansion in the Elizabethan style has been erected.

Rushden House, the seat of H. W. Currie, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected in 1870-71, in the Domestic Gothic style of architecture.

The Charities of this parish are £25 per annum, derived from property purchased with £100 left to the poor, &c., in 1619, by William May; £3 per annum given to 6 poor persons, which was left in 1619, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, and £3 per annum, left to the poor by Mary Greaves.

A *handsome National School* in the Gothic style was built in 1870-71 at a cost of £1100, on land given by F. U. Sartoris, Esq., who also contributed largely to the building fund. Grants were also made by the Committee of Council on Education, the National Society, and the Diocesan Society. It is built of stone, and consists of a large schoolroom, measuring 51 feet by 20 feet, class-room 20 feet square, infant school 49 feet by 18 feet. The interior is elegantly fitted up with the latest appliances—the desks especially being on a novel principle, and are called *Hockerill* from the designer. It possesses accommodation for over 250 children, and is well attended. *The General School*, established April 1872, is at present held in the Temperance Hall, and is attended by an average of 100.

The Temperance Hall was built in 1871 at a cost of about £600, raised in £1 shares by the Temperance Hall Company Limited; the large room will accommodate about 300 persons.

Post, Money-Order, Telegraph Office, and Savings' Bank.—Charles Hewitt, postmaster. Letters arrive from Higham Ferrers at 7.10 A.M. and 12 noon, and are despatched at 11.5 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. On Sunday there is no despatch, but the letters arrive at 7.10 A.M.

Alderman Mr George Arnold	ironmonger, shoemaker, and	Piggott John, joiner & builder
Bagnall Mr Hy. Haslope, <i>The Cot.</i>	grindery dealer	Radburne John & Son (Wm.)
Barker Rev. John Thomas,	Dickens Robert, baker	drapers
M.A. rector	Fisher Charles, watchmaker	Radburne Mr Thomas
Bayes Charles, mason, builder,	Foskett Wm. carpnt. & builder	Rice Daniel, cottager
and draper	Franklin Miss Mary, greengr. &c.	Robinson George, shopkeeper
Bayes Mr Joseph	Ginns Adam, blacksmith	Robinson John, corn dealer
Bayes Joseph, junior, builder	Green Joseph, miller	Robinson Joseph, coal dealer,
Betson Mrs Sarah, dressmaker	Green Wm. shoe manufacturer	and trap proprietor
Bradfield Rev. Robt. (Baptist)	Gross Mr Joseph	Ruddle John, tailor
Bull James, j. shoemaker	Hall Stephen, miller	Sanders Mr William
Bull John, chimney sweeper	Hewitt Mrs Elizabeth	Sartoris Frederick Urban, Esq.
Burton Robinson, baker	Hewitt Chas. station. post office	J.P. <i>Rushden Hall</i>
Burton Thomas, grocer	Hustwaite Geo. mstr. Gen. Schl.	Skinner George Henry, butcher
Butcher Robt. Octavius, grocer,	Jaques John, clicker	Skinner Maurice, grocer
& brick & tile manufacturer	Kilaby William, boot-closer	Skinner Samuel, draper
Cave John, shoe manufacturer	Knight Ed. pig dlr. <i>Old Rectory</i>	Slater Mrs Elizabeth
Cave Paul, manager	Knight Frederick, shoe manufr.	Smith John, butcher
Chapman Thomas, beer retailer	Knight Jeremiah, shopkeeper	Sykes John Thos. horse-dealer
Chettle Benjamin, baker	Knight John, pig dealer	Taylor Wm. police constable
Chettle Edwin, horse-dealer	Knight Samuel, carpenter	Vorley Foster, botanical drug.
Chettle Joseph, draper	Knight Samuel, junr. builder	Warren Jno. mstr. of Nat. Sch.
Chettle Saml. fishmgr. & fruitr.	Laughton Alb. plumb. & paintr.	Whitbread Philip, beer retailr.
Claridge Ebenezer, clicker	Lewis Charles, blacksmith	White Thomas, shopkeeper
Claridge William, shoe manufr.	Lewis John, mangr. of gaswrks.	Wilby Thomas, currier, leather
Clayton Wm. head gardener	Lovell William, cowkeeper	seller, grocer, drpr. & br. retr.
Colson Wm. shoe mnfr. & currier	Maddock Thomas, j. shoemaker	Wilkins Mr William Henry
Corbett John, baker	Margetts John, plumber, &c.	Wright William, baker
Crick James, hawker	Margetts Thomas, builder, &c.	Whiting Mrs Sarah Elizabeth
Cunnington Chas. Geo. currier	Martin John, beerhouse	
Currie Henry William, Esq.	Mason Mrs Mary	
<i>Rushden House</i>	Meadows Harvey, fishmonger, &c.	Farmers and Graziers.
Curtis John, wheelwright	Packwood George Frederick,	(Marked * are Yeomen.)
Darnell Alfd. fishmgr. & fruitr.	registrar of births and deaths,	*Denton George
Denton Benj. & Son (George),	and relieving officer	*Gross John
shoe manufacturers, curriers,	Packwood John, mason	*Lawton Mrs Mary
grocers, and drapers	Packwood Wm. inspec. nuisance	Linnett John Fisher
Denton Charles, shopkeeper	Parnell Henry, beerhouse	*Mason Michael
Denton John, furniture brokr.	Perkins Geo. shoemkr. & grocer.	Rhodes Richard Corby

*Sanders Thos. <i>Prospect House</i>	Treen Thomas	<i>Rose & Crown</i> , Joseph Higgins
Skinner George	Wyldes Robert, <i>Rectory Farm</i>	(and baker)
*Tailby Geo. (& sec. to gas co. and assistant overseer).	Wyldes Thomson	<i>Wagon & Horses</i> , John Wood
*Tailby Thomas	Inns, &c.	<i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , Thomas Treen
Tomlinson Bruce	<i>Coach & Horses</i> , Thos. Hulatt	

Carrier.—William Warren, to Wellingborough, on all days except *Thursday*.

STANWICK PARISH

Is bounded on the east by Shelton in Bedfordshire, on the north by Raunds, by the river Nene on the west, and on the south by Chelveston-cum-Caldecot. It contains 1952 acres, of the rateable value of £3800; and the gross estimated rental is £4514. The population in 1801 was 332; in 1831, 503; in 1841, 577; in 1851, 609; in 1861, 669; and in 1871, 678 persons. The soil varies from a strong clay to a light gravelly land on a limestone bottom; and the principal owners are Mr John K. Nichols, Lord Overstone, Spencer Pratt, Esq., and John Bush, Esq. (who possesses the manorial rights). The Peterborough railway passes through the parish. The lordship is well supplied with springs, one of which possesses petrifying qualities; and fragments of Roman tessellated pavement have been found, according to Bridges, at "the further end of Meadow-furlong."

Manor.—The Abbey of Burgh had 1 hide and 1 virgate in Stanwice at the general survey, but the whole manor consisted of 3 hides, two of which lay within the limits of Bedfordshire. With the abbey the manor continued till its dissolution, when it was seized by the Crown and given to the Dean and Chapter in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. (1541), but was resumed by the Crown in the same reign. It was sold in the reign of Charles I. to Mr Atkins, one of whose descendants sold it to the family of Ekins, who possessed it for several generations.

The Village of Stanwick, which is rather scattered, is pleasantly situated on a declivity about 2½ miles E. by N. of Higham Ferrers. Here are some good family residences, amongst which may be noticed Stanwick House, the residence of Spencer Pratt, Esq., which is a handsome square building, commanding extensive prospects; Stanwick Hall, the residence of Cecil A. S. Wetenhall, Esq.; and that of John Bush, Esq., which is an ancient Manor House enveloped in trees, a little east of the church. The village is supplied with gas from Raunds since 1869.

The Church, dedicated to St Lawrence, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a beautiful octagonal western tower and spire. The total height of the tower and spire is 156 feet, and the date of the edifice is about 1230. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £6, 13s. 4d., and now worth about £750 per annum. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. George Mansfield, LL.D., is the rector. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure for land. *The Rectory House*, a little west of the church, is a large square building.

Here are three small *Chapels*, one belonging to the *Baptists* and two to *Wesleyan Methodists*.

The National School, built by subscription, aided by grants of £54 from the Council of Education, and £30 from the Northampton National Society, is a stone building. It was repaired in 1870 at a cost of about £80.

Charities.—The church land consists of 15 acres, and lets for £28 per annum. The Rev. Peter Needham left £10 to the poor, which was expended in the purchase of land, for which the Commissioners of Enclosure allotted 1a. 7p., yielding an annual rent of £3, 12s. 6d.

Worthy.—Richard Cumberland, the celebrated dramatist, was born in this parish in 1732.

Post-Office.—Samuel Pettit, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Higham Ferrers at 8 A.M. and noon, and are despatched at 9.45 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bayley Mr Arthur
 Cox Thomas, baker
 Denton Mr Samuel
 Denton Mr William
 Derbyshire Mr Joseph
 Firkins Thomas, saddler
 Harrison Mrs Sarah
 Maddison Mrs Mary, grocer & but.
 Mansfield, Rev. G. LL.D. rector
 Marchant Robert, tailor

Marchant William, grocer
 Marshall Mrs Mary, *Stanwick Villa*
 Morris Geo. mason & beerhae.
 Morris John, marble mason
 Partridge William, smith
 Patrick John, jun. shopkeeper
 Perkins Edward, vict. *Duke of Wellington*
 Pettit Samuel, grocer, P. O.
 Pratt Spencer, Esq. J.P. *Stanwick House*

Sergeant Jno. B. Esq. barrister-at-law
 Welford George Penco, miller
 Wetchhall Cecil Arbuthnot
 Salisbury, Esq. *Stanwick Hall*

Farmers and Graziers.

Brawn John Thomas
 Gascoyne George Goodhall
 Nichols Joseph, *Stanwick Lodge*

STRIXTON PARISH

Is bounded by Wollaston on the north, by Grendon and Bozeat on the south and west, and by Bedfordshire on the east. It contains 880 acres, of the rateable value of £1271, and the gross estimated rental is £1520. The population in 1801 was 57; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 55; in 1851, 56; in 1861, 61; and in 1871, 48 souls. The soil is various; and the Earl Spencer is lord of the manor and owner of the whole.

Manor.—This lordship was named after the Saxon proprietor Stric, and is not mentioned in the general survey. In the reign of Richard I., it was in the hands of William de Pratelis or Prayers, who in 1192 was taken prisoner by the Saracens in the Holy Land. With his posterity it continued till the reign of Henry V., when it passed in marriage to the Draytons. In the nineteenth of Edward IV. (1479), upon the decease of Richard Drayton, it fell to Anne, the wife of Thomas Lovett, his sister and heir. In Queen Elizabeth's time, it passed from the Lovetts to the Shirleys, and through several intermediate possessors to the present noble earl.

The Village of Strixton, which is very small, is about 4½ miles S. by E. of Wellingborough.

The Church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, or St Romald, is in the Early style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch. Amongst the features of interest are the Early English stanchions of its windows, priest's door, the rood-screen, hourglass-stand, traces of wood-loft-beam, and sedilia. At the west end is a plain-pointed door, and above it is a handsome, sexfoil window, having the hood-mould carried entirely round it. There is a low doorway on the south side of the chancel, and near it is a small square-headed side-window. The south door is blocked up. On the south side of the west end is a stone coffin, which is now used as a receptacle for coal, &c. The church is now (1874) undergoing a thorough restoration from its foundation, at a cost of about £2000, towards which the Earl Spencer contributed £400; the rector, Messrs Thomas Walker, John S. Gibbard, £50 each, and Mr Thomas Wykes, £25. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Bozeat in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £7. The patronage is vested in the Earl Spencer, and the Rev. John Frederick Pizey, M.A., is the incumbent.

Letters arrive through Wellingborough.

Mr Thomas Wykes. The farmers are, John Stevens Gibbard, Thomas Walker, and Thomas Hensman Wykes, *Greenfield Lodge*.

WOLLASTON PARISH

Is bounded on the north by the river Nene, on the west by Grendon and Strixton, and on the east and south by Irchester, and a part of Bedfordshire. It contains about 2796 acres. Its population in 1801 was 761; in 1831, 975; in 1841, 1120; in 1851, 1261; in 1861, 1443; and in 1871, 1394 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £6406; and the gross estimated rental £7183. The soil varies from a strong clay to a gravelly land. Ironstone also abounds in the parish. The principal landowners are George Burnham, Joseph Hill (lord of

the manor), Adam. C. Keep, Esqs., Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Christ's Hospital, Bartholomew's Hospital, William Whitehead, Esq., and Earl Spencer.

Beacon-hill, formerly called Mill-hill, is an eminence in circumference about half an acre, supposed to have been a Roman *Specula*. It is now the property of Mrs Patenall, and from it no less than 27 church spires may be seen on a clear day with the naked eye.

Manor.—Gunfrid de Cioches held 5 hides of land in Wilvestone at the Domesday survey, which with a mill of the annual value of 5s. and 48 acres of meadow, were then rated at £10. Corbelin held two hides here of the Countess Judith at the same time, which with a mill was rated at 40s. Stric was the Saxon proprietor of the latter estate, and the former was held by four thanes, with sac and soc. Amongst the earliest possessors of this manor were the de Brays, one of whom, William de Bray, in the forty-fourth of King John (1242) obtained a grant of a weekly market here on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the eve of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and two following days. From this family the manor passed to Thomas, son of Maurice, Lord Berkeley, whose descendants held it till the twentieth of Edward III. (1346), when it was seized into the hands of the Crown. The other part of this lordship, which formerly belonged to the Countess Judith, was in the possession of the family of de Wollaston at an early period; and in Norden's time, Wollaston, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, was in the Crown. Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of Harrowden, purchased it of the Earl of Bridgewater, and from him it passed through several intermediate possessors to the present proprietor.

The Village of Wollaston, which is pretty large, but scattered, is 3½ miles S. by E. of Wellingborough, and 11 E. from Northampton. Shoemaking is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Here are some very good houses, including the residences of George Burnham, Joseph Hill, and Adam C. Keep, Esqrs.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The greater part of the edifice having fallen down in 1737, there is only the tower and spire with the north transept of the original fabric remaining. The tower and spire form a fine specimen of the Decorated style of the early part of the reign of Richard II. The roof of the nave, which is flat, is supported by four massive pillars. The accommodation in the church was increased in 1841 by erecting north and south galleries, extending the west gallery, and seating the chancel, by which means 496 sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement of Churches, 430 of that number are free and unappropriated; previous to the alteration there were 470 sittings, 66 of which are also free. In the chancel are tablets to the Neale, Dickins, and Shipton families, and near the chancel entrance are also tablets to the Hill, Griesbach, and Manning families. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed that of Irchester, in the deanery of Higham Ferrers, rated in the king's books at £13, 6s. 8d., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and now worth about £500 per annum. Rev. Joseph Monk is the patron, and the Rev. Jacob Tomlin, B.A., is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure, in 1788, for land. There is no vicarage house in the parish, the incumbent resides at *Chester House*.

The Independent Chapel, of stone, erected in 1752, will seat about 400. *The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, built in 1840, will seat 250, is also of stone; and the *Baptist Chapel*, of white brick, was erected in 1867, at the expense of Mr Joseph and Miss Knighton, and has superseded a former one dating from 1834, which is now used as a Sunday school.

A School Board, consisting of five members, was formed here in 1871, and in 1873 the school was built at a cost of £2712, to accommodate 250 pupils. The present average attendance is 160.

Post, Money-Order Office and Savings' Bank.—Watson George Parbury, postmaster. Letters arrive from Wellingborough at 8 A.M., and are despatched at 4.55 P.M.

Bell Mrs James	Jones John, shopkeeper	Slenth Mrs Eliza. grcr. & draper
Bird Edw. Robathan, M.D. sur.	Keep Adam Corrie, Esq.	Speight William, saddler
Blight Richd. Inld. Revenue. offir.	Knighton Joseph, druggist	Summerlin John and Charles,
Brown Newman Turland, bakr.	Laughton Alfred, plumber, &c.	blacksmiths
Brunham George, Esq.	& auctioneer & house-agent	Tilling Miss Janet Emily, mis-
Byson Mrs Ann & Sons (Edw. &	Lovell Wm. carptr. & wheelwht.	tress Infant School
Jno.) blacksmiths & farriers	Lucy Jas. Crisp, btchr. & frmr.	Tye James, lace dealer
Charlton George, beerhouse	Luddington Jno. grocer. & frmr.	Walker Frcis. tailor & shopkpr.
Cook Thomas, vict. <i>Nag's Head</i>	Packwood Jas. tailor & draper	Walker John, shoe manufactr.
Cook William, baker & farmer	Parbury Watson Geo. grcr. P.O.	Walker Pratt, machine-closer
Cooper Fredk. & Jesse, joiners	Partridge John, wheelwright	Walker Thos. shoe agnt. & grcr.
and builders	Partridge Robert, vict. <i>Marquis</i>	Woodhams John, newsagent
Co-operative Stores, Thomas	of <i>Granby</i>	Woodhams Thos. watchmaker
Nutt, manager	Patchett George, horse clipper	Woods Jno. shopkpr. & carrier
Crawley Charles, vict. <i>Bell</i>	Patenall Mrs Rebecca	Wright John, shoe agent
Denton Reuben, grocer	Pettitt Edward, carpenter	Farmers.
Fowler Hy. & Co. curriers, grcrs.	Pettitt William, baker	Bettles Mrs Susannah
Hall Rev. George (Indpt.)	Pitta William, beerhouse	Cook William
Hayes George, schoolmaster	Pollard William, shopkeeper	Gillatt Thomas
Hill Joseph, Esq. J.P. <i>Wollas-</i>	Pratt Jonathan, beerhouse	Gross William John
<i>ton Hall</i>	Pratt Rev. Thomas, curate	Harris William
Hills Joseph, beerhouse	Rice Mrs Ruth, shopkeeper	Howe Ezra
Hornshy Jas. pork-behr. & grcr.	Richardson Mrs Mary Ann	Luddington John
Hurry Jno. maltster, and regis-	Rivett Charles, boot & shoemkr.	Sanders Geo Walker, <i>The Hill</i>
trar of births and deaths	Sanders Miss Mary, school	Sanders John, <i>Prospect House</i>
Jones George, organist	Shelton George, butcher	Sanders John Nethercote
Jones Jeremiah, shopkeeper	Shelton William, shoe manufr.	Shilcock Samuel, <i>Lodge</i>
Jones John Porter, butcher	Sherwood Edmund, shoe agent	Whitehead Wm. <i>Cragle House</i>

Carriers.—Benjamin Partridge, to Northampton, *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and Francis Downing Smart and John Woods, to Wallingborough, *daily*.

MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF PETERBOROUGH.

Mayor—HENRY PEARSON GATES, ESQ.

Aldermen.

Henry Pearson Gates	John Thompson	Andrew Percival
Matthew Brown	William Vergette	Edward Vergette

Councillors.

<i>East Ward.</i>	George Fitzroy Dean Gaches	<i>North Ward.</i>
Stephen Stanley, jun.	John Miller	John Whitwell
John House	Alexander Beeby	Wm. Daniel Nichols
Benjamin Taylor	<i>South Ward.</i>	John Adams
William Barford	George Hunting	William Collingwood
John Core	William Hemment	Henry Little
Joseph Serjeant	John Fairweather	William Paley, M.D.

Officers.

<i>Town-Clerk</i> —W. D. Gaches	<i>Auditors</i> —J. F. Arnold and	<i>Town-Crier</i> —Thos. Harrison
<i>Treasurer</i> —Wm. Rowell	J. B. Craig	<i>Assessors</i> —J. Graves, and J.
<i>Surveyor and Inspector</i> —H.	<i>Mayor's Chaplain</i> —Rev. A. J.	Rippon
Key	Skrimshire	<i>Mayor's Auditor</i> —Alderman
<i>Collector</i> —W. J. Searjeant	<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —	Percival
	Wm. Thomson, M.D.	

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Rateable Acres, as Collected from the Parish Rate-Books	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Chipping Warden	17,831	1064	71	2	2208	2172	4380	£ 33,855	£ 39,137
Cleley	24,395	1819	78	8	3991	4040	8031	51,409	92,474
Corby	56,498	2380	157	6	5267	5275	10,542	90,586	99,271
Fawsley	46,741	2311	224	6	4984	4781	9765	108,339	126,077
Greens Norton	22,606	1280	82	...	2582	2741	5323	37,966	42,367
Guildenburgh	40,691	2380	182	8	4873	4940	9813	85,466	97,975
Hamfordshoe	16,183	2886	84	36	6991	7202	14,193	59,309	69,614
Higham Ferrers*	29,155	2745	72	5	6251	6344	12,595	55,741	64,876
Huxloe	38,670	3975	113	21	9388	9423	18,811	92,114	107,902
King's Sutton	43,190	3212	170	24	7053	7257	14,310	91,529	108,009
Nassaburgh or Peterborough Liberty†	53,114	5336	183	40	12,312	12,861	25,173	148,192	168,514
Navisford	12,160	639	39	4	1482	1567	3049	20,967	24,608
Nobottle-Grove	31,632	2406	129	38	5395	5377	10,772	82,159	95,679
Orlingbury	27,930	1448	125	6	3193	3190	6383	52,926	61,276
Polebrook	21,299	1176	71	...	2698	2720	5418	37,380	43,841
Rothwell	43,332	2009	82	9	4401	4527	8928	93,154	106,297
Spelhoe	21,111	1663	125	19	3532	3561	7093	152,657	182,854
Towcester	12,850	1167	84	2	2609	2654	5263	31,278	55,049
Willybrook	31,078	1429	56	2	3092	3079	6171	41,408	48,087
Wymersley	32,977	2474	76	1	5772	5727	11,499	71,587	103,339
Daventry Borough .....	...	894	79	...	1979	2072	4051	...	...
Northampton Borough‡ .....	...	7594	210	63	20,266	20,902	41,168	...	...
Stamford Boro., part of .....	...	252	13	...	540	620	1160	...	...
	623,443	52,539	2505	300	120,859	123,032	243,891	1,438,022	1,737,246

* The Incorporation of Higham Ferrers not being under the Municipal Corporation Act (5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 76), is returned with the Hundred in which it is situated.

† The City of Peterborough is returned with the Hundred of Nassaburgh, but its Parliamentary borough contained in 1871 17,429 inhabitants.

‡ In the last Parliamentary returns, the borough of Northampton is stated to contain only 1342 acres, but it is supposed to contain about 4000 acres.

MEASUREMENT, &c., IN DOMESDAY BOOK.

A *perch*, twenty feet. An *acre*, forty perches in length, and four in breadth. An *oxgang* or *bovate*, as much as a pair of oxen can keep in husbandry, usually 15 acres. A *virgate* or *yard-land*, about forty acres. A *carucate*, *caroc*, or *plough land*, generally 100 acres, or eight oxgangs. A *hide*, an uncertain quantity, generally about 120 acres. A *knight's fee*, five hides. *Berewicks*, are manors within manors. *Merchet*, or Maiden's Rent, was a payment to the lord of the manor, in commutation of his right with the virgin bride on the marriage of a vassal's daughter. *Heriot*, a tribute to the lord for his better maintenance in war. *Theam* was a manorial jurisdiction; and *Infangtheof*, the power of passing judgment on any theft.

Sockmen were inferior landowners, who held land in the *soc, soke*, or liberty of a great baron, by copyhold or socage tenure. *Bordars* were small occupiers, living in a bord or *cottage*, and supplying eggs, &c., for their lords' board or table. *Villeins* or *Villains*, were husbandmen, servants, &c., little better than the Saxon *serfs*. These were attached to the soil; and though on taking the oath of fealty, they had the right of protection from cruelty, yet they were not allowed to acquire property of any sort.

THE END.

